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OF INDIA

THE INDIAN EMPIRE
VOL. IV
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PREFACE

IN this volume, being the Administrative volume of 'The Indian Empire,' chapters i, ii, vi, viii, ix, and xvi are based on materials supplied by Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E.; chapters iii and iv were written by Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; chapter v was written by Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E.; chapter vii by Mr. E. D. Maclagan; chapter x is based on materials supplied by Mr. G. H. D. Walker, C.I.E.; chapter xi on materials supplied by Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Collen, G.C.I.E.; chapters xii, xiii, and xiv were written by Mr. Nathan; chapter xv was written by Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., and the appendix on Marine Surveys by Captain T. H. Heming, R.N. (retired), with assistance from Colonel A. W. Alcock, C.I.E.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

NOTES ON TRANSLITERATION

Vowel-Sounds

- a has the sound of *a* in 'woman.'
- ā has the sound of *a* in 'father.'
- e has the vowel-sound in 'grey.'
- i has the sound of *i* in 'pin.'
- ī has the sound of *i* in 'police.'
- o has the sound of *o* in 'bone.'
- u has the sound of *u* in 'bull.'
- ū has the sound of *u* in 'flute.'
- ai has the vowel-sound in 'mine.'
- au has the vowel-sound in 'house.'

It should be stated that no attempt has been made to distinguish between the long and short sounds of *e* and *o* in the Dravidian languages, which possess the vowel-sounds in 'bet' and 'hot' in addition to those given above. Nor has it been thought necessary to mark vowels as long in cases where mistakes in pronunciation were not likely to be made.

Consonants

Most Indian languages have different forms for a number of consonants, such as *ḍ*, *ṭ*, *ṛ*, &c., marked in scientific works by the use of dots or italics. As the European ear distinguishes these with difficulty in ordinary pronunciation, it has been considered undesirable to embarrass the reader with them; and only two notes are required. In the first place, the Arabic *k*, a strong guttural, has been represented by *k* instead of *q*, which is often used. Secondly, it should be remarked that aspirated consonants are common; and, in particular, *dʰ* and *tʰ* (except in Burma) never have the sound of *tʰ* in 'this' or 'thin,' but should be pronounced as in 'woodhouse' and 'boathook.'

the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard (though not necessarily a gold currency) at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1. This policy has been completely successful. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee has been maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d.; and consequently since that date three rupees have been equivalent to two rupees before 1873. For the intermediate period, between 1873 and 1899, it is manifestly impossible to adopt any fixed sterling value for a constantly changing rupee. But since 1899, if it is desired to convert rupees into sterling, not only must the final cipher be struck off (as before 1873), but also one-third must be subtracted from the result. Thus Rs. 1,000 = £100 - $\frac{1}{3}$ = (about) £67.

Another matter in connexion with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899; while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both natives and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again subdivided into 12 pies.

The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units. The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed: one maund = 40 seers; one seer = 16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from District to District, and even from village to village; but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2.057 lb., and the maund 82.28 lb. This standard is used in official reports and throughout the *Gazetteer*.

For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change, what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Languages.</i>					
A	Arabic.	Hind	Hindu.	R	Russian.
B	Burmese.	K	Kannada	Sans	Sanskrit.
Bal	Baluchi.	Kh	Khasia.	Sin	Sindi.
Ber	Bengali.	M	Marathi.	Tam	Tamil.
Bra	Brahui.	Mal	Malayalam.	Tel	Telugu.
C	Chinese.	P	Persian.	U	Uriya.
G	Gujarati.	Panj	Panjabi.	Ur	Urdu.
G	German.	Par	Parvati.		
H	Hindustani.	Pus	Pushtu.		

} Ordinary test.

Col, HP, HS & LS, a fixed to the letters denoting languages, stand for Colloquial or Interpreter's test, High Proficiency, & Higher and Lower Standard respectively.

Departmental Examinations.

(1)	Lower Standard.	Elm	Elementary.
(2)	Higher do.	P	Proficiency.
S M	Subordinate Magtes.' exam- ination.	Q S	Qualifying standard
D E	Drill & Equestration	Pre	Preliminary.
D S	Vernacular Departl. Standard.	S & A	Survey and Agriculture.

Pay and Allowances.

C A	Conveyance Allowance.	I P M A	Indian Medal Allowance.	Police	D S P	Overseas pay.
CL A	Clothing do.	J A	Jail allowance.	Allo-	P	Pay.
COMP A	Compensatory do.	J P	Jail pay.		P P	Persnl. pay.
E C A	European Com- pensatory Allee.	K P M A	King's Medal Allowance.	Police	PR A	Presy. allowance.
H A	House allowance.	L C A	Local Compensa- tory allowance.	Allow-	S A	Subsistence, Staff or Sind allo- wance.
H Q A	Head Quarters Allowance.	M C A	Motor Car allow- ance.		S G	Selection Grade.
H R	House rent.				SPL P	Special pay.
					SUMPA	Sumptuary Allow- ance.
					T	Tentage.
					T A P	Temp. Addl. Pay.
					T A	Travelling allowance.
					TEC P	Technical pay.
					C L A	Cost of living allow- ance.

Leave.

A P	Average pay.	TECH A	Technical allowance.
EX L	Extraordinary leave.	L W P	Leave without pay.
H P	Half average pay.	M C	Leave on medl. certificate.
		P A	Leave on private affairs.

Titles of Honour.

Bart.—Baronet	I.S.O.—Imperial Service Order.
B.E.M.—British Empire Medal (Civil Division).	K.B.E.—Knight Commander of the British Empire.
C.B.—Companion of Order of Bath.	K.C.B.—Knight Commander of Order of Bath.
C.B.E.—Comander of the British Empire.	K.C.I.E.—Knight Commander of Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.	K.C.M.G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael & St. George.
C.S.I.—Companion of Most Exalted Order of Star of India.	K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
C.V.O.—Comander of Victorian Order.	Kt.—Knight.
D.S.C.—Distinguished Service Cross.	M.B.E.—Member of the British Empire.
D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order.	M.C.—Military Cross.
G.B.E.—Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire.	O.B.E.—Officer of the British Empire.
G.C.I.E.—Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.	T.D.—Territorial Decoration.
G.C.M.G.—Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	G.C.—George Cross.
G.C.S.I.—Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.	V.C.—Victoria Cross.
	V.D.—Volunteer Decoration.

Universities.

(Aber.)	Aberdeen.	(Ed. or Edin)	Edinburgh.	(Oxon.)	Oxford.
(Bom.)	Bombay.	(Glas.)	Glasgow.	(R.U.I.)	Royal Univer- sity, Ireland.
(Brus.)	Brussels.	(Lump.)	Lampeter.	(Vic.)	Victoria.
(Cal.)	Calcutta.	(Lond.)	London.		
(Calif.)	California.	(N.U.I.)	National		

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F.Inst.P.	Fellow of Institute of Physics.	L.H.M. & S.	Licentiate of Homœopathic Medicine & Surgery.
F.K.C.	Do. King's Coll., Lond.	L.K. & Q.C.P.	Licentiate of King & Queen's Coll. of Physicians.
F.L.S.	Do. Linnean Society	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
F.N.I.	Do. the National Institute of Sciences in India.	LL.D.	Doctor do.
F.R.C.P.	Do. Royal Coll. of Physicians.	LL.M.	Master do.
F.R.C.S.	Do. Royal Coll. of Surgeons.	L.M.	Licentiate of Midwifery or Medicine.
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F.R.Hist.S.	Do. Royal Historical Society.	L.R.C.P.	Do. Royal Coll. of Physicians.
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L.C.P.	Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.	M.R.A.C.	Do. Royal Agricultural Coll.
		M.R.S.T.	Member of the Royal Society of Teachers.

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S.	stands for ...	Measuring and classing (when affixed to a name)	S.I. v. v. v. v.	...	Supervising Engineer
S.B.A.O.	"	School Board Administrative Officer.	S.I.R.	"	Superintendent, Land Records.
S. of S.	"	Secretary of State	S.M.C.	"	Statistical Machine Co. Ltd.
S.C.	"	Southern Circle.	S.P.	"	Statistical
S.C. Court	"	Small Cases Court.	S.P.F.	"	Statistical
S.D.	"	Southern Division.	S.D.F.O.	"	Statistical
			S.D.F.O.	"	Statistical
			W.C.	"	Western Circle.
			W.P.	"	Western Circle.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE

VOLUME IV

ADMINISTRATIVE

CHAPTER I

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE subject of this chapter is the growth and character of the British administration in India, but the preliminary paragraphs will give some idea of the general nature of the Hindu and Muhammadan governments which ruled the country in former times.

During the long ages preceding the Muhammadan supremacy, the social organization of the Hindus passed through gradual stages of development and decay such as are incident to all human institutions. No description could be given which would apply at once to the early conquerors and settlers on the banks of the Indus, to the Hindu kingdoms which during a later age occupied the bulk of the Indian Peninsula, and to their successors in the days of their decline. For the present purpose it will suffice to select a central epoch, and the period which is illustrated by the code of Manu will be the most suitable. Scholars assign to this code in its present form a date lying between the second century before and the second century after Christ. It is a metrical recension of an older prose code, which formed one of a number of similar works composed by the founders of different schools for repetition by their students. After the death of Alexander the Great, Chandra Gupta Maurya, grandfather of the famous Asoka, reigned over the whole of Northern India from Bihār to the Punjab for some twenty years ; and although the metrical code was prepared at a somewhat later date, it probably portrays fairly closely the state of society which prevailed when this great monarch ruled. Additional light has been thrown on this period by Arrian, Strabo, and other Greek writers, and

The Hindu system of government as described in the code of Manu.

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defends the whole of the Indian Empire, and well furnished with elephants and war-chariots. The country was divided into military divisions, each maintaining a body of troops under an approved leader. The arts which may be employed against enemies are four—presents, sowing divisions, negotiations, and force of arms: the wise, it is said, prefer the two last. The king is to regard his nearest neighbours as hostile, the powers next beyond these natural foes as friendly, and all more remote powers as neutral. Great importance is attached to spies, both in foreign politics and in war. The laws of war and conquest were remarkable for their humanity. The revenue consisted of a share of the produce of land, taxes on commerce, a small annual imposition on traders and shopkeepers, and a forced service of a day in each month by artisans and labourers. The degree to which the actual administration conformed to the model presented by the code of Manu must have depended largely on the character and ability of the king. The accounts given by Greek and Chinese travellers and writers show that the people were on the whole contented and well governed.

The greatest and last among the Muhammadan dynasties which ruled Hindustān was the Mughal house of Timūr; and the greatest of the Mughal sovereigns was Akbar, who reigned from 1556 to 1605 and consolidated under his sway a vast territory extending from Kandahār to the farther confines of Bengal and from the Himālayas to the Deccan. A detailed account of Akbar's court and government has been preserved in the *Ain-i-Akbari* or Institutes of Akbar, written by his friend and minister Abul Fazl; in other contemporary histories; and in the descriptions given by Europeans who visited the court of 'The Great Mogul.' The court itself was maintained on a scale of the most costly magnificence. No scene in India conveys a more vivid impression of oriental splendour than the panorama from the palace of Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, for some time Akbar's capital. The splendid halls, the spacious courtyards and stables, the beautiful houses of the queens, the graceful mosque, and the numerous other edifices devoted to business or pleasure must, in their prime, have formed a residence well worthy of a great king. 'The good prince,' says Abul Fazl, 'refuses not his attention to the most trivial points,' and this principle was carried out to the full in the management of Akbar's stupendous establishment. The *Ain-i-Akbari* contains details regarding the government of every department of the court. The treasury, the jewel office, the

Government in the days of Mughal rule.

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INSURANCE, BOMBAY.

- (1) Ratilal Chunilal Shelat, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay. P. Rs. 625. Spl. P. Rs. 100. Addl. P. Rs. 100. C.L.A. Rs. 144.
- (2) Tukaram Vishnu Nerurkar, B.A., Investigator, War Risks Insurance. P. Rs. 625. Spl. P. Rs. 100. C.L.A. Rs. 127.

EVACUEES OFFICER.

Rao Saheb R. N. Nayampalli, J.P. (Retd. Dy. Commr. of Police, Bombay). Spl. Officer in connection with the work relating to evacuees. P. Rs. 400 (in addn. to pension). C.A. Rs. 90. C.L.A. Rs. 143. (Period of the apptt. up to the 30th June 1947, likely to be extended for 6 mths. from the 1st July 1947.)

receipts to head-quarters as soon as they exceed a certain sum. He has to take charge of the effects of absentees and of those who die without heirs, and must report the circumstance to the governor. He is required to make a monthly report on the condition of the people, the market price of goods, and all occurrences of interest.

Every considerable town was in the charge of a magistrate styled the *kotwāl*, who was the head of the police and supervised all branches of the local administration. Outside the towns there was no regular police force, but the villages had their hereditary watchmen. Apart from the magistrates justice was administered by a court, composed of an officer named the *mīr-adl* ('lord of justice') and a *kāzī* learned in the Muhammadan law. The latter conducted the trial and stated the law; the former, who appears to have been the superior officer, passed judgement.

Aurangzeb, the sixth of the Timūr dynasty, was the last of the great emperors of Delhi. His bigotry did much to undo the work of Akbar's wise and tolerant policy, and his reign witnessed the rise of the Marāthā power. On his death, in 1707, the empire of the Mughals fell into disorder and decay and, after a period of universal strife, was replaced by the empire of the British.

The history of British India falls, as observed by Sir C. P. Ilbert in his *Government of India*, into three periods. From the beginning of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century the East India Company is a trading corporation, existing on the sufferance of the native powers and in rivalry with the merchant companies of Holland and France. During the next century the Company acquires and consolidates its dominion, shares its sovereignty in increasing proportions with the Crown, and gradually loses its mercantile privileges and functions. After the Mutiny of 1857 the remaining powers of the Company are transferred to the Crown, and then follows an era of peace in which India awakens to new life and progress. It is not the function of the present chapter to enter into the details of this history. But political institutions cannot be rightly understood without some study of their growth; and in India the development of the administrative system has followed so closely the course of territorial acquisition that it will be necessary to pass in brief review the salient incidents of the rise of British power.

On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London resolved

Periods in
the history
of British
India.

The East
India Com.

PART II.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Pay Rs. 5,000.

The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Kt.

PUISNE JUDGES.

Pay Rs. 4,000.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Albert Sortain Romer Macklin*, Kt. Entered office, 18th June 1935. (On leave on full alices. for one mth. from 16th June 1947 preparatory to retirement).
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Kshitish Chandra Sen*. Entered office, 4th Aug. 1941.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Mahomedali Currim Chagla*. Entered office, 4th Aug. 1941. Puisne Judge, 20th Aug. 1942.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Eric Weston*. Entered office, 14th Jan. 1943.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Nariosang Hormazdyar Cooverjee Coyajee*. Entered office, 1st Mar. 1943. Puisne Judge, 22nd July 1943.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Ganpat Sakharām Rajadhyaksha*. Entered office, 14th June 1943.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Natvarlal Harilal Bhagwati*. Entered office, 27th Aug. 1944.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Rajaram Shripad Bavdekar*. Entered office, 6th March 1945.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Pralhad Balacharya Gajendragadkar*. Entered office, 6th March 1945.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

Pay Rs. 4,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice *Shamrao Raghunath Tendolkar*. Entered office, 2nd July 1946.

which they exercised towards the close of Warren Hastings' administration by maintaining him in office in the teeth both of the Directors and of resolutions of the House of Commons¹. At the close of this period the factories and affairs of the Company on the east and west coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered, at each of its principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay, and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President (or Governor) and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. Power was exercised by the President and Council collectively, and orders were issued in accordance with the votes of the majority. The three 'Presidencies' were independent of one another and subordinate only to the Directors in England. The servants of the Company were classified, beginning from the lowest rank, as writers, factors, senior factors, and merchants. Promotion was usually by seniority. Salaries were extremely small, but large fortunes were made by private trade, supplemented occasionally by less honourable means.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the East India Company first began to play a part in the political affairs of India, the Mughal power was tottering to its fall, and the great Marāthā confederacy, the chief officers of the empire, the old Hindu princes, and newly-risen soldiers of fortune were warring incessantly for the mastery of its possessions. The emperor still nominally held the greater part of Northern India, but over most of this territory his authority was but a shadow of past dominion. Ahmad Shāh, the Afghān, wrested the Punjab from him in 1752; and this country remained under Afghān rule until, some fifty years later, it was conquered by Ranjīt Singh and his Sikhs. Rohilkhand, the country lying in the angle between the Upper Ganges and the Himālayas, had been appropriated by daring adventurers, known as Rohillas, from the Afghān hills. The viceroys of Oudh and Bengal had converted their provinces into virtually independent kingdoms. The Rājputāna States had fallen under the supremacy of the Marāthās, who levied at their pleasure large contributions from the Rājput chiefs. The Marāthās had by this time become the foremost power in India; and, although their empire had not yet reached its fullest limits, they had already spread across the Peninsula from the west coast to the confines of Bengal, and

Political condition of India in the middle of the eighteenth century.

¹ By Pitt's Act of 1784 the Court of Proprietors was deprived of the power of revoking or modifying any proceeding of the Court of Directors which had received the approval of the then newly-constituted Board of Control, and it became practically only an electoral body.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	Pay and allowances.	
			Rs.	
Anand Vinayak Majumdar, LL.B., M.A.,	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.	3 Apr 47	P 400 (400—25—600) C.L.A. 70	
Khursedji Navroji Daji, Advocate.†	Associate ...	17 Aug 37	P 325 (275—10—325) C.L.A. 57	
Suleiman Hatteea, Law.	Associate. (Addl. Presidency Magistrate), Bombay from 8th January 1945.	8 Jan 45	OFFG P 850 C.L.A. 149	
Erachshah Vadigar, LL.B., (O.S.)	Nanabhoy 'B.Com., Advocate	Associate ...	22 Nov 45	P 325 (275—10—325) C.L.A. 57
Easwaran Thondiculam Sundara Iyer,	Associate ...	29 Jan 47	P 325 (275—10—325) C.L.A. 57	
Shantilal Rewashankar Jani, B.A., Bar-at-Law.	Do. ...	29 Jan 47	P 285 (275—10—325) C.L.A. 50	

† Registrar of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay.

tion from Sirāj-ud-daula, the Nawāb of Bengal. It was this encroachment upon his rights of sovereignty, combined with other causes for displeasure, that induced the Nawāb to march upon Calcutta with a large army. He took the town and perpetrated, or suffered to take place, the tragedy of the Black Hole. In the war which followed Clive routed the Nawāb at Plassey (1757), and at once secured the virtual mastery of the richest province in India, thereby transferring the centre of the Company's power from Madras to Calcutta. In imitation of Dupleix's system, a puppet Nawāb was set up and maintained by the Company's troops. The plan worked badly, and a period of misgovernment culminated in the invasion of Bengal by the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, who carried in his camp the titular emperor of Delhi. He was defeated by Major Hector Munro at Buxar, on the Ganges, in the year 1764. Clive, who had returned to India after an absence of some years, then obtained from the emperor the Dīwāni or administration of the revenues of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa, which carried with it the exercise of civil jurisdiction, though the Nizāmat, or criminal jurisdiction, and police powers remained with the Nawāb. The management was, however, left under native control until 1772, when the Company 'stood forth as Dīwān' and took over the direct administration of the revenue, which was soon followed by the assumption also of criminal jurisdiction. The full rights of territorial sovereignty over Bengal thus passed to the Company. The victory of Buxar carried the British arms to Allahābād; Oudh was at their mercy; and Clive saw clearly, and stated explicitly, that the whole Mughal empire lay within their grasp. But neither he nor the Company was willing to entertain so vast a scheme of conquest; and they therefore restored the territories on the northern side of the Ganges to the Nawāb-Wazīr of Oudh, and concluded a treaty with that prince which helped to secure peace on the Bengal frontier for a period of forty years.

The period of Warren Hastings' rule (1772-85) was one of great peril for the British dominion in India, as in other parts of the world. Britain was at war with all the great maritime powers—France, Holland, and Spain—and with her own colonies in North America. In India she had to face Haidar Ali, who had by this time carved out a great kingdom in the south of the Peninsula, and also the formidable Marāthā power. Both were in league with the French, who endeavoured, as in America, to cut off the British forces from their home base. But the English fleet succeeded in keeping the command of the

Warren
Hastings.
The existence of
British
dominion
imperilled.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	Pay and allowances.
			Rs.
Dr. Dady Rustomji Banaji, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.	Second Asstt. to Court Receiver and Liquidator.	23 Jan 47	P 390 (350—20—450) C.L.A. 68
Vacant	Third Asstt. to the Court Receiver and Liquidator.		(250—10—320)
	CLERK OF THE CROWN (PART-TIME).		
Sohrab Dinshah Vimadlal, LL.B., Law.	Clerk of the Crown ...	6 Feb 43	P 500
	ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, HIGH COURT.		
B. C. Dutt, M.A., J.P.	Accountant General ...	8 Nov 45	P 3,000 COMP A 100 H R A 50-8-0
	APPELLATE SIDE.		
Ramchandra Shankar Vaze, B.A., LL.B.	Regtr., High Court, Appte. Side, Bombay.	1 June 46	P 1,425 SPL P 150 C.L.A. 263 COMP A 90
Shrinivas Hanmantrao Belavadi, LL.B.	Dy. Registrar & Sealer, H. C., A. S., Bombay.	8 Jan 46	P 650 (600—50—800) C.L.A. 114
Yeshwant Sakharam Joshi. (On leave on A.P. for three months from 14th June 1947.	Asstt. Regtr., High Court, Appte. Side, Bombay.	31 Dec 41	P 625 (475—50—625) C.L.A. 109
Gangadhar Krishna (Adhikari) Desai.	Offg. do. do. ...	19 May 47	P 525 (475—50—625) C.L.A. 92

is characteristic of every Asiatic government¹. He executed his plan with complete success; and when he left India, the Punjab, Sind, and Nepāl were the only territories which remained completely outside the paramount British influence, while the area of direct occupation had also been greatly enlarged. Events had been hastened by the Napoleonic wars. Tipū Sultān, who still retained a seaport on the Malabar coast, entered into negotiations for an alliance with France, and received into his capital a small body of French volunteers. War was declared against him; he was slain in the storm of Seringapatam and his territories were confiscated. A portion was given to our ally, the Nizām of Hyderābād; the present State of Mysore was restored to the ancient Hindu dynasty by which it is now ruled; and the rest was incorporated in the Madras Presidency. In 1801 the Carnatic, which had for many years been in complete dependence on the Company, was brought under direct administration. Thus in a few months the Madras Presidency developed from some scattered districts into the great Province now known by that name. The state of confusion in Oudh, and the danger to be apprehended in this direction from the Marāthās, necessitated a resettlement of affairs there. The Nawāb ceded all his frontier districts, including Rohilkhand, and the revenue of this territory was taken as an equivalent for the subsidy payable for the troops employed in the defence of this State. This annexation confronted the British and the Marāthā chief Sindhia along the whole line of the latter's possessions in Northern India. The Marāthā confederacy, which extended from Malabar almost to the Himalāyas, was now the only power which seriously threatened the British dominion. But the great chiefs and the Peshwā (the titular head of the confederation) were at strife among themselves. Sindhia was the most important of the chiefs and held possession of the Mughal emperor's person. Lord Wellesley intervened on behalf of the Peshwā. War broke out in 1803, and after a well-contested series of engagements the Marāthās were defeated and sued for peace. A British force was stationed at Poona, the capital of the Peshwā; and in the north a large tract of territory was ceded to the Company which, with the districts already acquired from the Nawāb of Oudh, now goes to form the greater part of the Province of Agra.

¹ Wellesley Despatches, quoted in Sir Alfred Lyall's *British Dominion in India*, chap. xiv.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
			Y. m. d.		Rs. n. p.
		1910			
1 M (HS) H.	<i>Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.)</i> Mily. Rank—Lt. Flying Officer. On leave on A. P. for 17 days from 24th Dec. 1946 to 9th Jan. 47 followed by leave on H. A. P. for 1 year, 8 months and 26 days, from 10th Jan. 47 to 5th Oct. 48.	26 Oct 24 Nov	32 7 3	1st Gr. C o m m r. (22nd Dec. 1937).	.....
2 Sin (P) H	Dow, H. E. Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. (Lond.).	24 Oct 24 Nov	33 6 26	1st Gr. C o m m r. (25th Nov. 1939) (secon- ded). His Excel- lency the G o v e r n o r of Bihar.	1,00,000 0 0 per annum. SUMP. A. 500 per mensem.

was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849, and since then the border line has run between British India and Afghānistān. The wars with Afghānistān, which belong to the external politics of British India, need not be noticed here. The only territory acquired beyond the Sulaimān range on the north-west frontier is the minor Province of Baluchistān, which includes the military base of Quetta first occupied in 1876. The Kurram valley, which was first occupied during the Afghān War (1878-80), was finally taken over at the request of the Tūri inhabitants in 1893; and the Waziristān tract has been brought under British political administration by gradual stages, beginning in 1892.

In 1852 Pegu was annexed, as the result of the second Burmese War, to become, with Arakan and Tenasserim, the Province of Lower Burma. In 1853 the Nizām of Hyderābād made over certain districts called the Berārs to be held in trust as payment for the forces maintained for his protection, and the British occupation of these has recently (1902) been confirmed by a perpetual lease from the Nizām. Nāgpur lapsed in 1854, on the death of its Rājā without heirs, and became the nucleus of the Central Provinces. The kingdom of Oudh was annexed in 1856, to protect its people from continued misgovernment and oppression. In 1857 came the Mutiny; and in the following year the government of India was formally transferred from the Company to the Crown, while accompanying the transfer the Queen's celebrated Proclamation promised maintenance of the rights of Native Princes, enjoined the strictest religious neutrality, and notified that 'so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race and creed [shall] be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.' From this time onwards the history of India is mainly concerned with administrative improvement and the développement of the arts of peace. Beyond the advance on the north-west frontier above referred to, the only important addition made to the empire since the Mutiny is the large province of Upper Burma, acquired by conquest in 1886.

One noticeable feature of the history of British India, which is apparent even from the rough sketch just concluded, is that the tide of conquest never turned against the Company. Once it had taken a province under its direct administration it was able to ensure permanent peace to the inhabitants, however distracted might be the condition of those parts of India which

Acquisition of Lower Burma, Nāgpur, Oudh, and Upper Burma.

The administrative system of British India. Plan of the remain-

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
			Y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.
5 Sin & Bal (HS) H	<i>Macklin, Albert Sortain Romer, The Hon'ble Sir Kt., B.A. (Oxon.).</i> Leave on full allow- ances for one mon- th from 16th June 47 with permission to prefix Sunday the 20th Apr. 47 and the Summer Vacation from 21st Apr to 15th June 1947, preparatory to retirement	1913 21 Oct 1 Dec	29 10 23	Judge, H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay (18 June 35).	4,000 0 0
6 Sin (HS) H	<i>MacLachlan, Dun- can, C.S.I., C.I.E. Mily. Rank—Capt. (Leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. and 4 days from 3rd Apr. 1946 to 6th Oct. 1946 followed by leave on half aver. pay from 7th Oct. 1946 to 5th Mar. 1948, preparatory to retirement)</i>	24 Oct 21 Nov	29 4 13	1st Gr. Commr. (4th Dec. 1943)	3,500 0 0
7 M. Sans (HF) K (HS) H	<i>Sen, Kshitis Chan- dan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A. (Cal. and Cantab.).</i>	20 Oct 15 Nov	32 4 14	Judge, H. M.'s High Court of Judica- ture, Bom- bay. (4th August 1941).	4,000 0 0
8 GM & K (HS) H (LS)	<i>Davis, The Hon'ble Sir Godfrey Kt., Bar-at-Law. Mily. Rank—2nd Lt. (Temp.), I.A.R.O. Leave ex-India on A. P. for 4 months and 7 days from 24th Mar. 1947 to 30th July 1947 followed by leave on half aver. pay from 31st July 47 to 11th Nov. 1948 preparatory to retirement.</i>	1914 16 Oct 28 Nov	29 7 14	Chief Judge, Chief Court of Sind (15 Apr. 1940).	3,500 0 0

shortly proved by the embarrassing action of the Bombay authorities in the Marāthā troubles of 1775-82. Other provisions of the Act were directed against the prevailing abuses, and private trade and the receipt of presents were forbidden to the servants of the Company.

Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three Councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency army. At the same time the control of the Governor-General-in-Council over Madras and Bombay was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793; but distance still secured for the subordinate Presidencies the continuance for some time of much of their independence of action, and its final curtailment was due as much to the British possessions becoming contiguous, and to the development of means of communication, as to mere injunctions of subordination to the central Government. The extension of territorial possessions which took place during Lord Wellesley's administration (1798-1805) carried the Company a long step forward in the course of its transition from a trading corporation to a ruling power. At the same time the monopoly which was needed in the time of Elizabeth to enable British trade to organize itself against foreign rivals in a distant and little-known country had become unsuited to the times, and the general body of merchants clamoured to be admitted to the commerce of the East. The Company fought hard for its privileges, although it is at least doubtful whether its trade profits as distinguished from its territorial revenues were considerable. It was not, however, strong enough to stay the march of events, and the Charter Act of 1813 withdrew the monopoly except with regard to tea and the China trade. Twenty years later the Charter Act of 1833 directed the Company to close its commercial business with all convenient dispatch. The Company thus became a purely political and administrative body, holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and the sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, now for the first time styled 'of India,' and defined more precisely the nature and extent of the control to be exercised over the subordinate Governments. These consisted as yet only of Madras and Bombay; but the Act provided for the creation of a Presidency of Agra, which was constituted, in a modified form, as the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, in

Pitt's Act
of 1784.

The
Charter
Act of
1833.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	N. m.	Year of Contract and arrival in India.	Total active service.	App. number for 1935 and 1936.	Pay and Allowances.
			Y. m. d.		R. s. p.
13 M & Sin (HS) H (LS)	Weston, Eric, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A. (Cantab).	1916 20 Oct 3 Dec	28 8 27	Collr. H.M. High Court Bombay (14 Jan 33)	2,000 0 0
		1919			
14 K (HS) H (LS)	Cle, Charles Beaupre Bell, CSI, C.I.E., Mily. Rank— Capt. (Count 3 years' War Service for rank in Warrant of Prece- dence.)	4 Oct 25 Nov	26 5 27	Collr. (10 Nov 1935) £13-6-8 Off. Com. (1000 0 0 Comm. for (Tribunal). S.D. (1000 0 0 Sey. (1000 0 0 Govt. R. D.	3,000 0 0
		1920			
15 Sin (HS) H (LS)	Irwin, Joseph Doyd, C.I.E., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., Mily. Rank—Capt. (L. A. P. ex-India for 4 months from 13th June 1947).	23 Oct 2 Dec	22 11 21	Collr. (16 Nov 1935) (Seconded). Service placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, as Offg. Chairman, Post-War Pay Commis- sion.	3,750 0 0
		1923			
16 M (HS) H (LS)	Trotman, Ewart Washington, C.I.E., (S. & A.) Mily. Rank—Capt.	4 Sept. 28 Oct	22 7 21	Collr. (16 Nov 1935) £13-6-8 Off. Com. (1000 0 0 missioner, T. 25 0 0 S. D., Bel- gaum.	3,000 0 0

† Nominated by S. of S.

ments. But in all these matters the Government of India exercises a general and constant control. It lays down lines of general policy and tests their application from the administration reports, which are as a rule annually submitted to it, of the main departments under the Local Governments¹. Besides the controlling officers for departments which it directly administers, such as Railways, Post Office, Telegraphs, the Survey of India, and Geology, it employs a number of inspecting or advisory officers for those departments which are primarily left to the Local Governments, including Agriculture, Irrigation, Forests, Medical, Education, and Archaeology. Not only does it receive, and when necessary modify, the annual budgets of the Local Governments; but every new appointment of importance, every large addition even to minor establishments, has to receive its specific sanction, with the practical result that no new departure in administration can be undertaken without its preliminary approval. There is, moreover, a wide field of appeal to the Government of India from officials or private persons who may deem themselves aggrieved by the action of a Local Government; and outside Madras and Bombay the approval of the Governor-General is necessary to the appointment of some of the most important officers of the Provincial administration.

The major Provinces have their own budgets; and shares of certain items of revenue raised in the Province, the chief of which are land revenue and cesses, excise, stamps, forests, and income-tax, are definitely assigned to the Local Government. Such assignments were formerly only for a period of years, usually five, at the end of which the arrangements might be revised by the Supreme Government; but it is now intended to make them more permanent, and arrangements to this effect have already (1906) been concluded with most of the Local Governments. The more important Provinces possess legislative councils; but the scope of these is strictly limited to local matters relating to the Province, and their Acts require the approval of the Governor-General.

The supervision over most of the important Native States in India rests directly with the Governor-General-in-Council. In some cases, however, historical associations have left relations with important States, such as Travancore, Kolhāpur, and Patialā, under the Local Governments, which also deal with

¹ The Local Governments also submit monthly copies of all their printed proceedings to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
			Y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.
20 Sin (HS) H (LS)	Moss, Pestanji Nana- bhai, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, J.P. ¶ (L. A. P. for 6 mths. from 2nd Dec. 1946 with permis- sion to prefix Sunday the 1st Dec. 1946. Leave extended by 2 mths. from 2nd June 1947.)	1921 12 Dec 1922 6 Jan	25 2 26	J. and S. J. (6 Nov. 1929) Se- conded. Secy. to Govt. Legal Deptt. and Re mem- brancer of Leg al Affairs.	3,000 0 0
21 Sans (HS) G (HS) H (LS)	Guggali, Gurusid- dappa Hoovappa, B.A. (Cantab. and Bom.) ¶	1921 12 Dec 1922 6 Jan	25 1 5	J. and S. J. (10-11-32). CLA Dist. & Sess. Court Jud g e, Thana.	2,250 0 0 13 0 0 45 0 0
22 M K (HS) H (LS)	Mirchandani, Udhara- ram Maniram, B.A., J.P. ¶	1921 14 Dec 1922 23 Jan	24 8 12	Collr. (15 Mar. 1935) PRA (Seconded). Tentage Offg. Commr., N. D., Ah- medabad.	3,000 0 0 253 0 0 25 0 0
23 Sans (HS) G & Sin (HS) H (LS)	Bavdekar, Rajaram Shripad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.).	1922 3 Nov 1923 9 Feb	22 10 2	Judge, H. M.'s High Court of Judi- cature at Bombay (2nd July 1946).	4,000 0 0
24 K M (HS) H (LS)	Bhansali, Mansen Damodar, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, J.P.	1923 25 Oct 30 Nov	22 2 8	Collr. (17 July 1936). (Se- conded). Offg. Commr. of Excise and ex-officio Commr. of Sales Tax, Bombay.	3,000 0 0

¶ Nominated by S. of S.

to act on his own responsibility in matters of grave importance. This condition was repeated in subsequent enactments and is still in force. But the circumstances which prevailed in the time of Warren Hastings never recurred, and this special power of the Governor-General has hardly ever been exercised. Under the board system of administration initiated by Lord Cornwallis, the Council acted in the capacity of advisers only, offering opinions on the cases put before them but exercising no individual responsibility. The appointment of special members for law and finance was a departure from this system. As the amount and complexity of business increased, it became more than a single board could manage; and in the time of Lord Canning the work of the various departments was distributed among the members of the Council, only the more important cases being dealt with by the Governor-General or the Council collectively. This procedure was legalized by the Councils Act of 1861, a clause in which empowers the Governor-General to make arrangements for the convenient dispatch of business, any act done under orders so passed being deemed the act of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Charter Act of 1793 and later enactments make special provision for the absence of the Governor-General from his Council. In such a case, a member of the Council may be appointed President, to exercise the powers of the Governor-General at meetings of the Council; and the Governor-General, by an order made in Council, may be vested with authority to exercise alone, at his discretion, any of the powers which ordinarily are exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council. Until some years after the Mutiny these provisions were frequently used, and the Governor-General was absent from Calcutta during the greater part of his term of office. Some of the Secretaries accompanied him, and much of the important work of the country was done without the Council. This procedure became increasingly inconvenient and gradually fell into disuse. The last occasion on which a President was appointed was when Lord Dufferin visited Burma after the annexation of the Upper Province. The ordinary meetings of Council may, under the Charter Act of 1833, be held at any place fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council. In practice meetings are held during the winter in Calcutta and during the summer in Simla; and the Governor-General is absent from his Council only for short tours, during which, in these days of rapid postal and telegraphic communication, no special arrangements are required.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
		1926	Y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.
30 Sin (HS) H (LS)	Ridley, Sidney, B.A. (Cantab.). (Leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. from 23rd April 1947).	27 Oct 17 Dec	19 7 21	Collr. (16 Dec. 36).	2,150 0 0 OSP £ 30 0 0 PTA 200 0 0 ADDL PTA 70 0 0 Tentage 25 0 0 CLA 113 0 0
31 M and G (HS) H (LS)	Constantine, George Baxandall, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at- Law.	25 Oct 17 Dec	18 7 25	J. & S. J. (15 Aug. 36). Judge of the Chief Court of Sind from 7th Jan. 1947.	3,000 0 0 OSP £ 13 6 8
32 G (HS) H (LS)	Iengar, Haravu Venkatarasimh Varada Raj, C.I.E., B.Sc. (Mysore). §	20 Oct 16 Nov	17 9 *6	Collr. (16 Dec. 36). (Seconded). Secy. to the Constituent Assembly.	*
33 Sin (HS) H (LS) Baluchi (HS)	Lambrick, Hugh Trecor, C.I.E., B.A. (Oxon.). (L. A. P. for 8 mths. from 14th June 1946 to 13th Feb. 1947 followed by leave on H. A. P. for 5 mths. from 14th Feb. 1947 to 13th July 1947).	1927 28 Oct 16 Dec	18 5 18	Collr. (16 Dec. 36).	2,050 0 0 OSP £ 30
34 M (HS) H (LS)	Chainani, Hashmat- rao Khubchand, B.A. (Cantab.) (On L. A. P. for 2 mths. from 16th June 1947).	18 Oct 16 Dec	19 4 10	J. and S. J. (13 Aug. 35)	2,100 0 0 CLA 163 0 0

* Information as on 1st July 1947 awaited from the Audit Officer concerned.
 § Passed the open Competitive Examination held in India.

majority prevails, subject to the power of the Governor-General to overrule the Council in exceptional cases.

The existing division of business among the various Departments (excluding the two Departments of Army and Military Supply, which were reorganized in 1906) was made in 1905, when the addition of a sixth ordinary member to the Council involved an extensive redistribution of portfolios. At that time the Departments were the Foreign, Home, Revenue, Legislative, Financial, Public Works, and Military. The Military, Legislative, and Foreign Departments were not affected by this change, but the others were rearranged in connexion with the creation of a new Department of Commerce and Industry. The Revenue and Agricultural Department was separated from the Home and now has its own member of Council, who also administers the Public Works Department. The latter was relieved of railway business by the new Department of Commerce and Industry and the new Railway Board, and now retains only irrigation, roads and buildings, and miscellaneous public works.

Redistribu-
tion of
1905.

The Foreign Department transacts all business connected with external politics, with frontier tribes, and with Native States in India. It also controls the general administration of Ajmer-Merwāra, the North-West Frontier Province, and British Baluchistān. The most important external relations of the Government are connected on the north-west frontier with Afghānistān and Persia, and farther afield with the coast of Southern Arabia, and in the north and east with T'ibet, China, and Siam.

The
Foreign
Depart-
ment.

Besides the territories under the direct sovereignty of the Crown, India includes nearly 700 Native States, which cover an area of about 770,000 square miles and contain a population of 64,000,000 inhabitants¹. They differ from one another greatly in size and importance. The Nizām of Hyderābād rules over an area of 83,000 square miles; there are petty chiefs in Kāthiāwār whose territory consists of a few acres. The expression Native State does not imply that the territory is governed by a chief who is of the same race or religion as the people of the State. The Nizām of Hyderābād is a Muham-

¹ Excluding Nepāl, the area and population of which are very problematical. The census statistics, which showed an area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549, under Native States, did not reckon therein the Shan States of Burma, the Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, or Manipur, which were all included in the British totals; nor did the census operations extend to Bhutān.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
		1928	Y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.
39 K (HS) H (LS)	<i>Meher, Manekshah Rustamji, M.A. (Bom.).</i> (L. A. P. for 2 mths. and 15 days from 19th April 1947).	15 Oct 30 Nov	18 7 1	J. and S. J. (15 Aug. 36)	2,050 0 0 CLA 213 0 0
40 Sin (HS) H (LS)	<i>Drewe, Geoffrey Graham, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), J.P.</i>	12 Oct 30 Nov	17 11 28	Collr. (22-12-37). Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Deptt.	3,000 0 0 OSF 613 6 0
41 G (HS) H (LS)	<i>Streetfield, Terence Earnest, B.A. (Cantab.).</i> § (On leave.)	12 Oct 30 Nov	15 8 9	Collr. (15th July 39).	2,050 0 0 OSF 630
42 Sin & M (HS) H (LS)	<i>LeMesurier, Algeron Paul, C.I.E. B.A. (Oxon.).</i>	15 Oct 28 Dec	17 8 16	Collr. (30th July 39). Chief Secy. to Govt. of Sind, P. & S. and Genl. Administration Deptt., and Regional Director of Resettlement cum Chairman, Sind National Service Labour Tribunal.	3,000 0 0 OSF 613 6 8 KCA 150 0 0

§ Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

With regard to the internal administration of the Provinces above mentioned (Ajmer-Merwāra, &c.), the Foreign Department exercises the same general functions of control as are exercised over ordinary Provinces through the Home Department. The Foreign Department further deals with questions of ceremonial, and with matters relating to the Indian Orders. It supervises the Imperial Service troops and the Imperial Cadet Corps, and also the Chiefs' colleges, which will be noticed in the chapters on Army and Education.

The Home Department is concerned with the work of general administration, and deals with internal politics, law and justice, jails, police, education, hospitals, public health, municipalities and local boards, ecclesiastical matters, the administration of the Arms Acts, and a number of other subjects. These matters fall primarily within the jurisdiction of the Local Governments; and the work of the Home Department consists, therefore, to a large extent in controlling the Provincial administrations, while it more directly administers the penal settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, to which convicts sentenced to transportation are sent. It has also to perform much direct work of a miscellaneous character. The superior officers of several departments of the administration under Local Governments belong to Imperial services, such as the Indian Civil Service, which are under the general control of the Home Department. The work of the Ecclesiastical department is shared between the Supreme and the Local Governments. The Charter Acts of 1813 and 1833 provided for the appointment of Bishops at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and conferred on them ecclesiastical jurisdiction and power to admit to holy orders. The Bishop of Calcutta is also Metropolitan in India. Bishops have been appointed to other dioceses such as Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nāgpur; but these do not derive their authority from Act of Parliament, and their official status as regards salary, leave, and pension is that of a senior chaplain. Government chaplains are maintained, or allowances are granted to other clergymen, to provide the ministrations of religion to British-born subjects of the Crown, and especially to soldiers and their families, whether Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, or Roman Catholic¹. The authority of

The Home
Depart-
ment.

¹ The policy of the British Government in respect to the natives of India has always been one of the strictest religious neutrality. Missionary bodies act entirely on their own responsibility and with their own funds; and though their schools are eligible for educational grants, these are entirely for the purpose of secular instruction and may be obtained on similar terms

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointment (Substitutive and Officeings).	Pay and Allowances.
47 K (HS) H (LS) M (HS)	Simpson, J. G. Gerald O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Leave ex-India on A.P. for 5 months from 14th June 1937.	1929 18 Oct 15 Nov	Y. m. d. 16 4 28	Collr. (25th Nov. 1930)	Rs. a. p. 2,000 0 0 £13-6-8
48 M (HS) H (LS)	Waterfield, Thomas Edward.	12 Oct 13 Dec	16 5 18	J. & S. J. (4th Aug. 1931). Offr. on Spl. duty Duty in the comp. P. & S. Deputy Secy. to Govt. of Bombay.	2,000 0 0 £30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
49 H (LS)	Parpin, Yusuf Rahim, B.A. (Hons.). * †	9 Oct 13 Dec	17 6 18	Collr. (15th Oct. 1931). Collr. of Bom- bay & B. S. CIA D. Subst. CA Dev. Officer & Supdt. of Stamp.	2,000 0 0 0 0 263 0 0 187 0 0
50 H (LS)	Bikhle, Dattu prasanna Sadashiv, O.B.E., B.A., J.P.	1930 10 Oct 28 Nov	16 7 3	Collr. (20th Jan. 1932). Secy. to Govt. Civil Sup- plies Deptt. Bombay & Supply Commr. Bombay.	3,000 0 0
51 Sin (HS) H (LS)	Booth, Joseph, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), J.P.	13 Oct 28 Nov	15 7 3	Collr. (1st Apr. 1932). Services plac- ed at the disposal of the Govt. of Sind from 16th June 1937.	2,500 0 0 osp £13-6-8
52 M (HS) H (LS) Sin (HS)	Davies, Roland Gayenne, B.A. (Oxon.). * (Leave ex-India on A.P. for 6 months from 30th March 1937.)	14 Oct 7 Nov	15 8 12	Collr. (7th Sept. 1933).	1,900 0 0 osp £30
53 K & G (HS) H (LS)	Pradhan, Dwarkanath Ramchandra, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc.	13 Oct 5 Dec	16 4 26	Collr. (9th Oct. 1944). Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Health & Local Govt. Deptt. & Eden & In- dus tries Deptt. Bom- bay.	3,000

* Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte. † Nominated by Secretary of State.

the development of the industrial and economic resources of the country. This policy, so far as it has up to the present time been developed, embraces many fields of inquiry, in which the work of investigation is carried out by various subordinate departments working under the general direction and control of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Some of these departments, though not all, were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry in 1905. The Survey department carries on geographical, topographical, and scientific surveys, and in some Provinces the cadastral survey which forms the basis of the land revenue assessment. The Meteorological department, in addition to meteorology proper, undertakes solar and astronomical observations. The Botanical Survey deals with systematic and physiological botany and the economic and agricultural uses of plants. The conduct of inquiries and experiments for the improvement of agricultural methods is entrusted to an Inspector-General of Agriculture, assisted by a staff of experts who work in consultation with the Directors of Agriculture in the several Provinces. Measures for the improvement of the breeds of horses¹, ponies, mules, and cattle, and for the prevention of horse and cattle disease, are entrusted to the Civil Veterinary department, whose officers are distributed among the Provinces. There is a fully equipped bacteriological laboratory, and several schools and colleges for the training of native veterinary assistants. The Forest department provides an efficient system of conservancy in the large Government forests. The administration of the forests in each Province is in the hands of the local authorities; but the Supreme Government, assisted by an Inspector-General, has a large share in developing the system and principles upon which the science of forestry is practically applied.

The Finance Department deals with the general administration of Imperial and Provincial finance; with questions relating to the salaries, leave, and pensions of public officers; and with currency and banking. It supervises and controls most of the sources of 'separate revenue'—opium, salt, stamps, excise, and assessed taxes, though the local management of these is generally in the hands of the subordinate Governments; and it administers the Mint. A separate branch, styled the Military Finance department, has been constituted to control the Military Accounts department, and to deal with all matters concerning the financial administration of the army. As

The
Finance
Department.

¹ Horse-breeding for army purposes in Northern India and Bombay is now carried on under the supervision of the Army Remount department.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay & Allowances.
		1931	Y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.
59 M (H.S.) and Interpretship test II Cl. H (H.S.) Sin (H.S.)	Dehejia, Venilal Tribhovandas, B.Sc. (Bom.).	12 Oct 6 Nov	15 7 25	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bombay (H o m e Deptt.)	3,000 0 0
60 M & Sin (H.S.) H (L.S.)	Holt, Edward Har- land, B.A. (Oxon.) (Hons.). †	12 Oct 27 Nov	14 7 8	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Collr. & D. M. of Belgaum.	1,800 0 0 OSP £30 200 0 0 ADDI PA 70 0 0 T 25 0 0 CLA 263 0 0
61 M (H.S.) Hin (L.S.)	Chambers, David Gostling, B.A. (Cantab.) †. Leave on ave. pay ex-India for 8 mths. from 20th Apr. 1947.	21 Oct 27 Nov	14 3 17	Asstt. Collr.	1,800 0 0 SPL P 250 0 0 OSP £30 KCA 150 0 0 CLA 213 0 0
62 G (H.S.)	Faruqi, Nasir Ahmad, O.B.E., B.A. (Punj.), ††	14 Oct 27 Nov	15 7 4	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Collr. and Supdt. of Stamps, Karachi.	1,800 0 0 COMP A 150 0 0 PTA 228 0 0 CLA 263 0 0 T 25 0 0
		1932			
63 Sin (H.S.) H (L.S.)	Scott, Ian Dixon, B.A. (Oxon.) †.	14 Oct 14 Nov	* 12 7 13	Indian Poll. Service. Dy. Private Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy, New Delhi.	1,700 0 0 SP 200 0 0 OSP £30
64 K (H.S.) H (L.S.)	Alexander, W. G., O.B.E., M.A. (Edin.). (L. A. P. ex-India for 6 months and 15 days from 24th April 1947.)	10 Oct 14 Nov	11 10 24	Asstt. Collr. Jt. Financial Adviser, Mily. Finance Deptt. (Confirmed in the Finance Commerce Deptt. cadre from 9-10-1942.)	1,700 0 0 SP 400 0 0 OSP £30

† Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

†† Nominated by Secretary of State.

* Confirmed in the Indian Political Service from 20-7-39.

* Information as on 1st July 1947 is awaited from the Audit Officer concerned.

which will be directly under the Department. The preparation of statistics is controlled by a Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, who has still more important functions as an intermediary between the Department and the mercantile public. Other functions directly connected with trade are the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act for the protection of trade marks and descriptions, and the various Merchant Shipping Acts. The branches transferred from the old Public Works Department include telegraphs and collieries. The Telegraph service is an Imperial department, managed by a Director-General directly subordinate to the Commerce and Industry Department. The Revenue and Agriculture Department has made over to it all labour questions, including the regulation of emigration to foreign countries and to the tea districts of Assam ; the control of the expert mining staff, which provides for the inspection of mines and secures due compliance with the requirements of the law in regard to their working and the safety of the miners ; matters relating to geological inquiries, economic products and arts ; and the administration of the Patents office.

The Legislative Department, which may be said to correspond to some extent with the office of the Parliamentary Counsel in England, is responsible for all matters connected with the conduct of legislation in the Council of the Governor-General, including the drafting of enactments and the publication and revision of the statute book, and through it legislation in the Councils of the Local Governments is supervised and guided. It assists the other Departments of the Government of India with advice on questions of legal construction and principle, and it has to be consulted before any statutory rules having the force of law are issued.

Since 1905, all business connected with Public Works (excluding railways) has been dealt with by a Secretary under the member in charge of Revenue and Agriculture. The superior engineering establishment is divided into two services, Imperial and Provincial. The former has hitherto been recruited mainly from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill and from the corps of Royal Engineers ; the latter from the Roorkee and other engineering colleges in India and from the upper subordinate staff. The establishment employed on irrigation, and on buildings and roads (including miscellaneous works), is subdivided by Provinces and is under the Local Governments. The main roads are usually in charge of the Provincial Public Works departments, and local roads are made and repaired by

The Legis-
lative
Depart-
ment.

The Public
Works
Depart-
ment.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Course of study in India.	Total years of service.	Appointed to post on 1st July 1947.	Pay and Allowances.
			Y. m. d.		P. a. a.
		1915			
71 Sin (H.S.) Hin (L.S.) H (H.S.) G. (H.S.)	Deviat, G. V., B.Sc. (Peru and Lond.), J.P.	6 Oct 18 Nov	12 1 17	Asstt. Collr. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D. from 1st Jan 1915.	1,425 0 0
72 Sin (H.S.)	Maharaj, R. A., B.A. (Madras)	6 Oct 14 Dec	11 1 14	Asstt. Collr. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D. from 1st Jan 1915.	1,425 0 0
73 K & M (H.S.) H (L.S.)	Halliday, R. S., M.A. (Glas.), J.P. (On leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths from 5th July 1915 to 4th Jan. 1916 followed by study leave for 1 year and 6 mths. from 5th Jan. 1916)	14 Oct 23 Nov	12 3 21	Asstt. Collr. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D. from 1st Jan 1915.	1,425 0 0
74 M & G (H.S.) H (L.S.)	Rao, P. V. R., B.Sc. (Mysore), M.Sc. (Cal.)	6 Oct 2 Nov	11 7 20	Asstt. Collr. Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D. from 1st Jan 1915.	1,600 0 0
75 K & M (H.S.)	Shankar, V., M.A. ...	4 Oct 2 Nov	11 6 18	Asstt. Collr. Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D. from 1st Jan 1915.	1,600 0 0

* Confirmed in the Indian Political Service from 5th May 1943.

† Information as on 1st July 1947 is awaited from the Audit Officer concerned.

‡ Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

British India, or the territory under the control of the Governor-General-in-Council, is divided into eight large Provinces and five lesser charges, each of which is termed a Local Government. The eight major Provinces are the old Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; the five Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam; and the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. The minor charges are the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistān, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwāra, and the penal settlement of the Andaman Islands. The Provinces of Madras and Bombay comprise the territories which were originally attached to those Presidencies. Sind was added to the latter Province a short time after its conquest in 1843. The splitting up of the Presidency of Fort William into the Provinces of Agra (styled the North-Western Provinces) and Bengal, each under a Lieutenant-Governor, has already been mentioned. The Punjab, after its annexation, was first governed by a Board of administration and afterwards by a Chief Commissioner. After the Mutiny, Delhi and the neighbouring country was transferred to it from the North-Western Provinces, and it became a Lieutenant-Governorship in 1859. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 a Chief Commissioner was placed at the head of the executive government, and in 1877 this charge was merged in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. The latter name had become meaningless after the annexation of the Punjab, and the official title of this part of India has recently been changed to the 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.' Burma was the next to be created a Lieutenant-Governorship. Arakan, Tenasserim, and Pegu were at first ruled by separate Commissioners under the immediate control of the Government of India. In 1862 they were amalgamated into the Province known as British Burma and placed under a Chief Commissioner. Upper Burma was added to the Chief Commissionership on its conquest in 1886, and the whole Province was thenceforward styled Burma, and was raised to the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship in 1897. The Central Provinces were formed into a separate administration, under a Chief Commissioner, in 1861, by detaching the Saugor and Nerbudda territories from the North-Western Provinces and uniting them to the districts which had lapsed on the death of the Rājā of Nāgpur in 1854. Assam, on its annexation in 1826, was added to Bengal; in 1874 it was detached and placed under a

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
81 M (HS) H (LS) K (HS)	Nanjappa, Venkata-subramani Iyer, B.Sc. (Hons.) (1) Apr 35. (2) Oct 35. Mily. Rank—2nd Lt. (A.I.R.O.).	1934 6 Oct 12 Nov	Y. m. d. 10 7 13 11 1 13	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Collr. PTA and D. M., Nasik. CLA	Rs. a. p. 1,425 0 0 200 0 0 25 0 0 249 0 0
82 M (HS) Sin (HS)	Rasa, Saiyid Hashim, M.A.†	9 Oct 12 Nov	11 7 10	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Secy. to H. E. the Govr. of Sind. KCA	1,500 0 0 250 0 0 253 0 0 150 0 0
83 G (H.S.) H (COL.) Sin (H.S.)	Budd, Bernard Wilfred, B.A. (Cantab.)‡ L.A.P. ex-India for 8 months from 25th March 1947.	1935 13 Sept 10 Nov	11 2 22	Asstt. Collr.	1,425 0 0 £ 30
84 Sin (H.S.) Hin (L.S.) H (HS)	Nayak, Pungal Ramana- natha, M.A. (Mad.), A.R.T.C. (Glas.).	29 Oct 25 Nov	*9 7 18	Asstt. Collr. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Supply, New Delhi (17th April 1941).	
85 M. & Sin (H.S.) Hin (COL.)	Paymaster, Barjor Behramji, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.)||	29 Oct 25 Nov	11 6 25	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Dist. and Ses- sions Judge, Poona. CLA	1,425 0 0 249 0 0
86 K (HS) H (COL.)	Aslie George Harvey|| (On L.A.P. for 8 mths. followed by leave on half Avr. pay for 1 year 3 months and 8 days preparatory to retire- ment, from 18th March 1947.	1936 8 Jan 13 Feb	10 8 0	Asstt. Collr.	1,425 0 0 OSR £ 30 0 0 SP 150 0 0
87 G (H.S.)	Barve, Sadashiv Govind, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.).	21 Sept 23 Nov	10 7 6	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Collr. PTA and D. M., Poona. CLA	1,350 0 0 200 0 0 25 0 0 236 0 0

† Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

‡ Nominated by the Secretary of State.

|| Invested with the Appellate Jurisdiction in Sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

* Information as on 1st July 1947 is awaited from the Audit officer concerned.

Council, whose powers and duties are regulated by Act of Parliament. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, being usually a person of rank and experience in England. The Council consists of two members, likewise appointed by the Crown, who must have served for at least twelve years in India, and who always belong to the Indian Civil Service. In Bombay one member is usually, but not of necessity, chosen from the judicial branch of the service. The Governor possesses the same power as the Governor-General to overrule his Council in cases of emergency, and the distribution of business follows the same general plan as in the Council of the Governor-General. So long as separate Presidency armies were maintained, the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay were also members of Council. But on the amalgamation of the Indian army in 1895, consequent on a statute passed two years earlier, this adjunct of the Councils disappeared, and the Governors-in-Council lost the direct functions of military government which they had before enjoyed. They still retain the right of communicating direct with the Secretary of State. Another privilege of the Governors is that they are extraordinary members of the Governor-General's Council, if meetings of that Council should happen to be held within their Presidency. Like the Governor-General, they are addressed as Your Excellency, and they are escorted by a body-guard. The maximum salaries, as fixed by Act of Parliament, are Rs. 1,20,000 for a Governor, and Rs. 64,000 for a member of Council.

All the other Provinces may be regarded as fragments either of the old Bengal Presidency, or of territory at some time under the direct administration of the Governor-General. But those under a Lieutenant-Governor have a status somewhat different from those under a Chief Commissioner, being constituted under Act of Parliament. With the rapid growth of British dominion, it was early recognized that the effective administration of the newly-acquired territories annexed to Bengal was beyond the powers of the Bengal Government, especially when that government was responsible for superintending the administration of the whole of India. Accordingly, the Charter Act of 1833, which altered the style to Governor-General of *India*, directed the creation of a new Presidency of Agra, to be administered by a Governor-in-Council, and also empowered the Governor-General to appoint one of the members of his own Council to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal. The new Presidency of Agra was never fully constituted, chiefly

Lieutenant-Governorships.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service	Appointments (Substantive and Officiating).	Pay and Allowances.
		1937 Y. m. d.			Rs. a. p.
95 H. (Col.)	Lovatt, Arthur William, M.A.†	20 Sep. 25 Oct.	9 7 15	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Collr., West Khan- desh, Dhu- lia.	1,275 0 0 OSP £ 25 0 0 FTA 200 0 0 T 25 0 0 ANDL FTA 70 0 0 CLA 223 0 0
96 H. (Col.) K. (H.S.) Sin (H.S.) II Cl. Inter- pretership Test in Kannada.	Rajwade, Laksman- rao Ganatrao. B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.)‡ (L.A.P. for 6 weeks from 23rd May 1947.)	20 Sep. 8 Nov.	9 7 5	Asstt. Collr.,	1,275 0 0
97 Sin (H.S.) H. (Col.)	Barty, Dermont Campbell, O.B.E., M.A.	20 Sep. 18 Nov.	9 1 0	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Collr., Hyderabad (Sind).	1,275 0 0 OSP £ 25 FTA 192 0 0 T 19 0 0 CLA 223 0 0
98 H. (Col.)	Gallagher, William Norman. B.A. (Hons.) (Dub.)‡§	18 Sep. 25 Oct.	9 1 7	Asstt. Collr., Dy. Secy. to Govt., H. D., Bombay.	1,275 0 0 OSP £ 25 SP 200 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0 CLA 258 0 0
99 H. (Col.) G. (H.S.)	Joshi, Vinayak Maha- deo, B.A. (Bom.) & (Cantab.)‡ (a) (1) Apr. 38. (2) Apr. 39.	20 Sep. 21 Oct.	9 8 4	Asstt. Collr., Dy. Secy. to Govt. F. D., Bombay. (Confid from 14th Janu- ary 1947.)	1,275 0 0 OSP 200 0 0 CLA 258 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0
100 M. (H.S.)	Zinkin, Maurice, B.A., LL.B.‡	1938 21 Sep. 30 Nov.	6 7 2 †	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Dy. Financial Adviser, Communi- cation (Govt. of India.)	1,200 0 0 SPL £ 400 0 0 OSP £ 25

† Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

(a) Appointed Addl. Dist. Magte. exercising all powers of a Dist. Magte.

§ Additional powers under Sec. 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

‡ Information as on 1st July 1947 is awaited from the Audit Officer concerned.

used in 1853, when John Lawrence was appointed head of the executive government in the Punjab, in substitution for the former Board of administration under a President. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the administration was similarly entrusted to a Chief Commissioner; and shortly after the Mutiny the Central Provinces (in 1861) and British Burma (in 1862) were organized on the same basis. More recently, recourse has been had to an Act of Parliament (of 1854), which empowers the Governor-General-in-Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to take any territory in British India under his immediate management, and then provide for its administration. It was under this statutory provision that Assam was separated from Bengal in 1874, and the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab in 1901. However constituted, a Chief-Commissionership is a Local Government; and though the Governor-General does not divest himself of any of his inherent powers, the Chief Commissioner is, according to Indian law, the person authorized to administer executive government. Parliament has expressly recognized Chief-Commissionerships in the Act of 1870, which empowers a Governor-in-Council, a Lieutenant-Governor, or a Chief Commissioner to propose draft regulations for 'scheduled' districts. Chief Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General, with no statutory restrictions on his discretion. In practice, the powers entrusted to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces are as wide as those exercised by a Lieutenant-Governor, the main distinction being the absence of a Legislative Council. The salary of a Chief Commissioner is Rs. 50,000; but in the case of the Central Provinces, this has recently been raised to Rs. 62,000, in consideration of the addition of Berār to his Government.

The evolution and existing functions of the Indian Legisla- Regulation
tures will be dealt with in a separate chapter. But it must be and non-
noted here that the original method of legislation, up to 1834, regulation
was by Regulations issued by the executive Councils of Fort Provinces.
William, Fort St. George, and Bombay. Some of the early
Regulations were in many respects complicated and intricate,
and it was soon realized that they were not suited to all the
Indian races. The various territories subsequently embodied

appointed at the same time. The title of Commissioner was appropriated to subordinate officers in charge of considerable areas or Divisions subdivided into Districts.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appoint-ments (Sub-stantive and Officiating).	Pay and allowances.
108 M. (H.S.) H. (COL)	Garcin, Stephen, M.B. E., (Dub.) ‡ § (On L. A. P. ex-India from 26-5-47.)	1938 7 Sep. 24 Oct.	Y. m. d. 8 7 4	Asstt. Collr.	Ry. a. p. 1,200 0 0 OSP £25 HIA 70 0 0 PTA 200 0 0 T 19 0 0 CLA 210 0 0
109 Sin. (H.S.) H. (COL)	Pearce, Roger Ramsden.* B.A. (1) Apr. 39. (2) Apr. 40.	13 Sep. 17 Nov.	8 2 7	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Secre- tary to Govt. Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. and Director of Civil Supplies & Chief Con- troller of Prices (Sind).	1,200 0 0 OSP £25 SPL P 150 0 0 KCA 150 0 0 CLA 236 0 0 PTA 120 0 0
110 H (COL) M. (H.S.)	Nargolwala, Savak Dinshaw, B.Com. (Bom.), B.Com. (Hons.) (Lond.), A. C. A. ‡ (1) April 40. (2) April 41.	1939 8 Sep. 19 Oct.	7 2 13	Asstt. Collr., Services placed at the dis- posal of the Govt of India for appt on prob. to the Finance and Commerce Deptt. Cadre. from 6th Aug. 1945. Offg. Asstt. Collr. of Customs, Calcutta.	† 1,150 0 0 SP 150 0 0 CONR 120 0 0 KCA 135 0 0 CLA 228 0 0
111 M. (H.S.)	Sufi, Mohammad Husain, M.A. (Punj.) ‡, †, ¶ (1) April 40. (2) April 41.	6 Sep. 19 Oct.	7 8 2	Asstt. Collr. Offg. Rationing Offr., Addl. Dir., Food and Civil Supplies Addl. Chief Controller of Prices and Dy. Secy. Food and C. S.	1,150 0 0 SP 150 0 0 CONR 120 0 0 KCA 135 0 0 CLA 228 0 0
112 K. (H.S.) H. (COL)	Nadkarni, Laxmikant Madhavrao, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.) ‡ ¶ (1) April 40. (2) Oct. 40.	12 Sep. 19 Oct.	7 8 13	Asstt. Collr. Dy. Secy. Rev. Deptt. Bombay, (Temp.) post).	1,150 0 0 COMP 90 0 0 SP 200 0 0 S. P. as Pass Port Offr. 200 0 0 CLA 263 0 0
113 G. (H.S.) H. (COL) M. (H.S.)	Clarence-Smith, John Ashton, B.A. (Cantab.) ‡ =	9 Sep. 19 Oct.	7 4 8	Asstt. Collr. Asstt. Judge, and Asstt. Sess. Judge, Ahmedabad.	800 0 0 OSP £25 CLA 140 0 0

* Exercises powers of 3rd Class Magistrate.

† Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

‡ Addl. powers under Sec. 407 of the Cr. P. C.

¶ Summary powers under Sec. 260 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

§ Additional powers under Sec. 260 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

= Invested with the Civil Appellate Powers.

Information as on 1-7-47 is awaited from the Audit Officer concerned

administration. It had full access to the records and correspondence of the Court of Directors, and was supplied with copies of all dispatches to and from India. No order could be sent to India without being first submitted to the Board, which had power to make any alteration it deemed fit. The Board also had the power of requiring the Directors to prepare dispatches on any specified subject, and (in case of default) of ordering the Directors to send out to India in their name any dispatches drawn up by the Board itself. A Secret Committee of the Court of Directors (consisting in practice of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) was bound to transmit, as from itself, all 'secret' orders issued by the Board. In like manner 'secret' dispatches from India were received by the Secret Committee and delivered to the Board without being seen by the other Directors. These regulations transferred the substance of authority from the Company to the Crown; but as all orders still purported to issue from the Court of Directors, the importance of the change escaped general recognition. The fact that the initiative remained with the Directors left to them considerable influence in the conduct of ordinary affairs. Patronage continued to be vested in the Court, though its nomination of Governors-General, Governors, and Commanders-in-Chief had to receive the approval of the Crown¹. So long also as the Company retained any commercial powers, these were exercised without any reference to the Board of Control.

The Governor-General-in-Council was forbidden, without the express authority of the Court of Directors or of the Secret Committee, to make war except for the protection of our own territories and those of our allies, or to make fresh treaties guaranteeing the integrity of any Native State. It was the practical ignoring of these provisions by Lord Wellesley, under the stress of circumstances, which caused so much friction between himself and the Directors.

This dual system of government, which vested large powers in the Court of Directors subject to the supreme authority of the Board of Control, lasted until 1858. For some time previously the anomaly of the system had been recognized, and it was felt on all sides that a change was inevitable, though the Company fought hard for its privileges. The Charter Act of 1853, when renewing these privileges for the last time,

Transfer of
the gov-
ernment to
the Crown.

¹ The Court of Directors could moreover recall these officers at its discretion, and exercised this power in the case of Lord Ellenborough, despite the disapproval of the Board of Control.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Years of Covenant and arrival in India.	Total active service.	Appoint- ments (Sub- stantive and Officiating).	Pay and allowances.
		1940	Y. m. d		Rs. a. p.
118 M. (H.S.)	Mohammed Masud, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Punjab). † † † (1) April 41. (2) Oct. 41	30 Aug. 31 Oct.	6 8 0	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Collr., Nawababad.	1,100 0 0 SA 100 0 0 PTA 192 0 0 T 25 0 0 CLA 210 0 0
119 G. (H.S.) H. (COL.)	Whitfield, William Harvey, M.A. † † (1) April 41. (2) Oct. 41.	27 Aug. 13 Dec.	6 4 1	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Secy., Prov. Trans- port Autho- rity, Bombay, Provincial Motor Trans- port Control- ler and Provin- cial Rationing Authority Bombay.	1,100 0 0 OSP 25 SP 200 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0 CLA 228 0 0
120 S. (H.S.) H. (COL.)	M. R. Yardi, M.A. (Bom.). (1) April 42. (2) Oct. 42.	1941 13 Dec.	5 6 18	Asstt. Collr., Officer on Special duty under the Commr. of Sales Tax, Bom- bay Pro- vince.	1,050 0 0
121 H (COL.) G. (H.S.)	M. G. Pimpulkar, B.A. (Bom. & Lond.) † † (1) Oct. 42. (2) Oct. 43.	4 Dec.	5 6 27	Asstt. Collr., Offg. Collr., & D. M., Panch Ma- hals (Temp. post).	1,050 0 0 CLA 184 0 0 PTA 200 0 0 T 19 0 0
122 K. (H.S.) H. (COL.)	Bagshawe, Leonard Evan, B.A. (Oxon.)	4 Dec.	5 4 22	Asstt. Collr., Asstt. Secy. to the Governor of Bombay.	700 0 0 OSP 15 0 0 SP 150 0 0 CLA 64 0 0

†† Additional powers under Section 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1893.

‡ Exercises powers of 1st Class Magistrate.

‡ Additional powers under Section 562 of the Cr. P. C.

to India must be signed by him, or in his absence by some other Secretary of State¹, and every dispatch from India must likewise be addressed to him. Of these wide powers and duties many rest on his personal responsibility; others can be performed only in consultation with the Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of members of Council is required. The Secretary of State may act without consulting the Council in all matters where he is not expressly required by statute to act as '*Secretary of State in Council*.' In particular, appointments by the Crown are made on his advice. In the ordinary course business not specially reserved is conducted in consultation with the Council, and with the active assistance of its members, subject to his general direction. Every official communication proposed to be sent to India must be laid before Council, unless it falls under either of two reserved classes. One of these is the class of communications which were formerly required to be sent to India, by the authority of the Board of Control, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and these are consequently still known as 'secret' communications. They are concerned chiefly with the making of war or peace, negotiations with foreign powers, and relations with Native States. All such papers, whether proposed to be sent to India or received from India and marked 'secret,' may be withheld altogether from the knowledge of Council. The other class of communications which the Secretary of State may send to India on his own responsibility are those which he may decide to be 'urgent'; but he is required to place on record his reasons for such decision. No matter for which the concurrence of a majority of Council is necessary can be treated as either 'secret' or 'urgent.' In ordinary business, for which the concurrence of a majority of Council is not required, the Secretary of State is not bound to follow the advice of the Council. Of the matters for which the concurrence of a majority of members of Council present or voting at a meeting is expressly required, by far the most important is the making of any grant or appropriation of the revenues of India, for expenditure in India and elsewhere. In practice, a general authority is delegated to the Government of India to sanction any new appointment the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 250 a month, and any revision of establishment which

¹ In constitutional theory, the five Principal Secretaries of State form a single office, and consequently each one of them is competent to perform the functions of any of the others.

LISTED POSTS.

The number of superior posts ordinarily filled from among members of the Indian Civil Service, to which the Provincial Government may appoint members of the Bombay Civil Service or persons otherwise in the Civil Service of the Crown in India, or in the case of the four judicial posts, members of the Bar, is nine on the Judicial side and eight on the Executive side, i.e. seventeen in all.

The initial pay of the listed posts holders is fixed by certain rules issued under Section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, which under Section 276 of the Government of India Act of 1935 continue to apply until new rules on the subject are framed by the Secretary of State under Section 247 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

the members of Council present or voting at a meeting. In all other cases, where the Secretary of State is not bound to defer to the opinions of the Council, the necessity for consulting it serves mainly as a guarantee for deliberation. For the more convenient transaction of business the Secretary of State is empowered to divide the Council into committees, and to arrange what departments of business shall be transacted by the several committees, under his own general direction. The existing committees of Council are seven in number, entitled—Finance, Political, Military, Revenue and Statistics, Judicial and Public, Public Works, and Stores.

The Act of 1858 further authorized the creation of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, commonly known as the India Office. The original members of the establishment were taken over from the Board of Control and the East India House. Their number and their salaries were subsequently fixed by an Order in Council, required to be laid before Parliament; and no variation can be made except by the same procedure. The Secretary of State, in virtue of his office, has two Under-Secretaries, one permanent and the other parliamentary, to whom some of his minor duties are delegated. There is, in addition, an Assistant Under-Secretary, who is also Clerk of the Council. For each department of business, corresponding to the committees into which the Council is divided, there is a Secretary and Assistant-Secretary, with a staff of clerks. The Store Department is under a Director-General. Other departments are those of the Accountant-General, the Registrar and Superintendent of Records, and the Director of Funds. The Medical Board for the examination of officers of the Indian services, the Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State, and the Librarian may also be mentioned. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council; but 'junior situations' must be filled in accordance with the general regulations governing admission to the Home civil service. Somewhat outside the establishment stands the Auditor, whose appointment by the Crown must be countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who nominates his own assistants. But the salary of the Auditor and his assistants, as well as the salaries, pensions, and other charges of the entire establishment of the India Office, are defrayed from the revenues of India.

Parliament is supreme over India, as over all the dominions of the British Crown. Apart from those attributes of sovereignty which are derived from the royal prerogatives

The establishment of the India Office.

Control of Parliament.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating Judges.</i>			Rs.	
1 M. (H.S.)	M. S. Patil, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmednagar ...	...	1,425 CLA 249	
2 M. (H.S.)	C. S. Deodhar, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Kanara ...	...	1,350 CLA 236	
3	B. C. Vakil ...	Nasik ...	...	Pay not yet fixed.	
	<i>Collectors (8).</i>				
1 M (HS)	Tehmus Temulji Kothavala, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.†¶ I (A)(S).	Kolaba—Alibag ...	16 Nov 35	2,250 CLA 13 PTA 200 T 25 ADDL PTA 75	
2 G. (H.S.)	Sambhajirao Appasaheb Ghatge, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.†(2)†(S)(A).	Collr. & Dist. Magte., East Khandesh.	26 Oct 42	1,700 PTA 200 CLA 263 T 25	
3 M. G. & K. (H.S.)	W. N. Bakhtiyar, B.A., LL.B.(A)(S) ¶††	Collr. & Dist. Magte., Surat.	24 May 44	1,900 PTA 200 T 25 CLA 263	
4 M. (H.S.)	I. T. Almaula, B.A., LL.B.(2) ¶†(S)(A)	Collr. & Dist. Magte., Thana.	22 Apr 45	1,800 PTA 200 T 25 CLA 263 COMP A 45	

† Exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate.

¶ Has received direct apptt to the P. C. S.

‡ Qualified in riding.

(A) Appellate Powers.

(S) Summary Powers.

on a footing worthy of its task. By the influence of his own upright character, and by the establishment of a liberal scale of salaries, in substitution for the official pittances which had previously been augmented from the profits of permitted private trade and sometimes by more questionable means, he succeeded in establishing that high standard of integrity which is essential to the good government of the country. Nominations to the Covenanted Civil Service were made by the Directors; and the Charter Act of 1793 reserved to that service, as a precaution against jobbery, the principal civil offices in India under the rank of member of Council. The service came to be called the 'Covenanted Civil Service' from the covenants into which its members were required to enter, and by which they bound themselves not to trade, not to receive presents, to subscribe for pensions, and so forth. In contradistinction to the covenanted civilians all other civil servants were said to belong to the 'Uncovenanted Service,' but these terms have become obsolete.

In 1800 Lord Wellesley established a college at Fort William for the instruction of young civil servants on their arrival in India. The Court of Directors did not approve of Lord Wellesley's college; and in 1805 they established a college of their own, at Haileybury near Hertford, at which nominees for the civil service had to go through a two years' course of special training before proceeding to India. Nominations to the Covenanted service remained in the gift of the Directors until 1853, when the right was withdrawn by Act of Parliament and the appointments were thrown open to public competition. The first examination was held in 1855, and in 1858 the college at Haileybury was closed. The limits of age, and other subsidiary conditions of the competitive examination, have been changed from time to time, but it has always remained open to all natural-born subjects of the Crown. The age limits are at present from twenty-one to twenty-three¹, and the selected candidates undergo a year's special training in England, which they are encouraged by the grant of an allowance to spend at a University. On arrival in India, the young civilian is posted to the head-quarters of a District to learn his work, and is given the powers of a magistrate of the lowest class. After passing the prescribed examinations, mainly in law, languages, and revenue procedure, he becomes a first-class magistrate and is eligible for promotion to higher

¹ The age limits will be from twenty-two to twenty-four with effect from 1926.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
6	Sakreppa Basappa Hubli, B.A. (A).	Collr. & D.M., Satara.	20 Feb. 47	1,275 PTA 200 T 11-2-0 CLA 223	
7 H.(Col.) M.(H.S.)	P. N. Damry, M.A. (Oxon.) (2) † (A. & S.)	Collr. & D.M., and Taluka Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad.	15 Jan. 47	1,275 CLA 223 PTA 200 T 11-2-0 HORSE A 70	
8 K.(H.S.) H.(Col.)	Capt. S. P. Mohite, B.A., LL.B.(2)†	Collr. & D. M., Ratnagiri.	15 May 47	1,275 CLA 223 PTA 200 T 11-2-0	

(S) Summary Powers.
(A) Appellate Powers.

† Has received direct apptt. to the P. C. S.
† Exercises powers of a First Class Magte.

been reduced until their numbers have become relatively insignificant. This change was expedited by a rule, adopted in 1879, that appointments made in India carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month and upwards should ordinarily be reserved to natives of India¹, and that no appointment might be made in contravention of this rule without special sanction. And while Europeans have thus been excluded from all appointments except those specially reserved to them, the natives of the country have been admitted to a considerable share in the higher offices. The introduction of the competitive system in 1855 threw the Indian Civil Service open to them; but owing to the religious and other difficulties attendant on a voyage to England, the number of Indians who have entered the service by this means has been neither large nor representative of India generally. Accordingly, an Act of Parliament passed in 1870 provided that duly selected natives of India should be eligible for any of the offices heretofore reserved to the Indian Civil Service. The regulations for giving effect to this Act were the subject of prolonged correspondence and were not issued until 1879. They established what was called the 'Statutory Civil Service.' The principal features of the scheme were nomination by the Local Governments, subject to the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State; employment of the selected officer within his own Province; and the ultimate transfer of one-sixth of the total number of Indian Civil Service appointments to the Statutory Civilians. The new system, however, failed to prove a success. The higher classes did not as a rule come forward, and many of the candidates chosen were young men who, but for this opportunity, would have been content to enter the subordinate service. During the seven years following the introduction of the system about sixty persons were appointed under it. It was then abandoned in favour of the plan proposed by the Public Service Commission which sat in 1886-7 under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison, at that time Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. On the advice of this Commission the Civil Service was divided into three branches: the Indian Civil Service, recruited in England; and the Provincial and Subordinate services, recruited in India from among natives of India. The members of the Indian Civil Service are no more numerous than to enable them to fill the majority of the highest offices, with such number of less important posts as provides

¹ Natives of India include, for this purpose, persons of European descent born and domiciled in the country.

PART IV.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS, INCLUDING THE COMMISSIONER
OF EXCISE AND COMR. IN SIND.

No.	Name.	No. in Grada- tion List.	Date of appointment to present Grade.	District.	Remarks.
<i>1st Grade—(4)</i> <i>Rs. 3,500.</i>					
1	Sir Henry F. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	1	22 Dec 37	...	On leave (preparatory to retirement).
	H. E. Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. (Lond.), I.C.S. (Seconded).	2	25 Nov 39	...	H. E. the Governor of Bihar.
2	Sir Charles H. Bristow, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., J.P.	3	25 Nov 39	...	(On leave ex-India on A. P. from 3rd April 1946 to 2nd Dec. 1946 followed by leave ex-India on half ave. pay from 3rd Dec. 1946 to 22nd Oct. 1947 preparatory to retirement).
3	Sir Godfrey F. S. Collins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., J.P.	4	25 Nov 39	...	(On leave ex-India on A. P. for 4 mths. & 26 days followed by leave on half ave. pay for 1 year 1 mth. & 18 days from 7th Mar. 1946 preparatory to retirement).
4	Duncan Mac- Lachlan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	6	4 Dec 43	...	(On leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. & 4 days from 3rd Apr. 1946 to 6th Oct. 1946 followed by leave on half ave. pay from 7th Oct. 1946 to 5th Mar. 1948 preparatory to retirement).
<i>2nd Grade—(1)</i> <i>Rs. 3,000.</i>					
1	Sir Ivor Hope Taunton, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., J.P.	9	25 Aug 45	...	Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Political & Services Deptt., Bombay. Secy. to Govt., Reconstruction Dept. (ancillary to the Political and Services Dept.) in addition to his own duties.
<i>Offg.</i>					
1	C. B. B. Clee, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	14	.....	Karachi ...	Offg. 1st Grade Commr.
2	E. W. Trotman, C.I.E., I.C.S.	16	.....	(S. D.), Belgaum.	Do.
3	U. M. Mirchandani, B.A., I.C.S.	22	.....	(N. D.), Ahmed- abad.	Do.
4	M. D. Bhansali, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at- Law, I.C.S., J.P.	24	.....	Comr. of Excise, Bombay.	Do. and Ex-Officio Commr. of Sales Tax, Bombay.
5	G. W. McElhinny, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	27	.....	(C. D.), Poona.	Offg. 2nd Gr. Commr.

applied to these other departments. Everywhere the European element, consisting in most cases of officers appointed in England, is confined within the limits essential for efficiency and guidance. The extent to which European agency is employed varies with the nature of the work, being greater where special knowledge and acquirements are needed of which the supply in India is still deficient, or where, as in the case of the Police, a large measure of European control is essential.

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No.	Name.	No. in Graduation List.	Date of appointment to present Grade.	District.	Remarks.
	Bhansali, M. D., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Seconded).	24	17 July 36	.....	Offg. Commr. of Excise & ex-Officio Comr. of Sales Tax, Bombay.
	Panjabi, K. L., B.A. (Seconded).	25	10 Oct 36	.....	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India from 12th December 1943 & apptd. as Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Dept. of Food.
	McElhinny, G. W., B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. (Seconded).	27	12 Nov 36	.....	Offg. Commr., C. D., Poona.
	A. D. Gorwala, C.I.E., B.A., J.P. (Seconded).	28	16 Dec 36	.....	*Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as President of the Commodities Prices Board, Fin. Deptt.
	D. Symington, C.I.E., B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. (Seconded).	29	16 Dec 36	.....	Secy. to the Governor of Bombay.
	Sidney Ridley, B.A. (Cantab.).	30	16 Dec 36	.....	On leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. from 23rd Apr. 1947.
	H. V. V. R. Iengar, C.I.E., B.Sc. (Mysore) (Seconded).	32	16 Dec 36	.....	*On deputation to the Govt. of India as Secy., Constituent Assembly.
	H. T. Lambrick, C.I.E., B.A. (Oxon.).	33	16 Dec 36	.....	On leave on A. P. for 8 mths. from 14th June 1946 to 13th Feb. 1947 followed by leave on H. A. P. for 5 mths. from 14th Feb. 1947 to 13th July 1947.

* Information as on 1st July 1947 is awaited from the Audit Officer concerned.

Bombay¹, Bengal, and Agra are the four regulation Provinces. The principal non-regulation Provinces are the Punjab, Burma, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Assam.

As stated in the last chapter, the old Presidencies of Madras and Bombay retain their Governors-in-Council, while Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are administered by Lieutenant-Governors. Business is conducted in the executive Councils of Madras and Bombay in much the same manner as in the Council of the Governor-General. The Departments are divided between the Governor and his two colleagues, and important matters are dealt with by the Council collectively. The Governor has the right of overruling his Council in special cases. The Lieutenant-Governors are solely responsible for the administration of their Provinces, and their powers are limited only by the law and the control of the Supreme Government. In all Provinces, as mentioned in the preceding chapter, questions of policy or of special importance are submitted for the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council, and the financial powers of the Local Governments are limited by definite and strict rules. The Secretariats of the Provincial Governments are divided into departments, each under a Secretary with subordinate officers, as in the case of the Supreme Government. Each of the principal departments of the civil service is under the charge of an officer who is attached to and advises the Local Government. Frequent tours of inspection keep him in touch with local work. The principal executive departmental heads, outside the revenue and general administrative departments, are much the same in all the large Provinces. In Bengal they are the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails and Registration, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department. There are also Chief Engineers, for Irrigation and Marine and for Buildings and Roads, who are likewise Secretaries to Government. In nearly all the regulation Provinces the revenue departments are administered, under the Government, by a Board of Revenue. In Bengal, and till recently in the United Provinces, the Board consists of two members² who are the highest officers in the administrative

The head-
quarters
offices in
regulation
Provinces.

¹ Sind, which is a part of the Bombay Presidency, is however a non-regulation area, and its Commissioner has somewhat larger powers than those mentioned below as appertaining to the ordinary Commissioners of Divisions.

² A third member was added in 1902 to the Board of the United

No.	Name.	No. in Graduation List	Date of appointment to present Grade.	District.	Remarks.
12	F. G. Symms, O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.).	47	25 Nov 39	.....	On L. A. P. ex-India for 5 mths. from 14th June 1947.
13	Y. R. Parpia, B.A. (Hons.).	49	15 Oct 41	Bombay & B. S. D., Salsette Dev. Officer & Supdt. of Stamps.	
14	D. S. Bakht, O.B.E., B.A., J.P.	50	29 Jan 42	.....	Supply Comr. & Secy. to Govt., C. S. Dept., Bombay.
15	J. Booth, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), J.P.	51	1 Apr 42	.....	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Sind from 16th June 1947.
16	S. A. Ghatge, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (2)	...	26 Oct 42	East Khandesh ...	Collr. of East Khandesh.
17	R. G. Davies, B.A. (Oxon.).	52	7 Sept 43	.....	On leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. from 30th Mar. 1947.
18	D. R. Pradhan, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc.	53	9 Oct 44	.....	Secy. to the Govt. of B'bay, Hkh. & Local Govt. Dept., Bombay.
19	F. M. Corin, B.A. (Cantab.).	54	4 Dec 43	.....	(On leave ex-India on A. P. for 8 mths. followed by leave on half ave. pay for 1 year and 8 mths. from 18th July 1946 preparatory to retirement.)
20	W. N. Bakhtiyar, B.A., LL.B.	...	24 May 44	Surat	Collr. of Surat.
21	I. T. Almaula, B.A., LL.B.	...	22 Apr 45	Thana	Collr. of Thana.
22	Alla Baksh A. K. Ansari, M.A., LL.B.	...	28 June 45	Dadu (Sind).	
23	W. G. Halland, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), J.P.	58	14 Dec. 46	.....	Settlement Comr. & Dir. of Land Records, nspr. Genl. of Regtn., Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Poona.
24	G. H. K. Agha	...	1 Aug. 46	Mirpurkhas.	
25	Vacant				
26					
27					

of nearly 3,000,000. Among the major Provinces the Districts are largest in Burma and Madras, and smallest in the United Provinces.

In Madras there is no local officer above the head of the District. Elsewhere a Commissioner of Division is intermediate between the Collector and the Government or the Board of Revenue. A Division is a group of several Districts, usually from four to six, of which the Commissioner has the general superintendence and in which he also acts as a court of appeal in revenue cases. In the regulation Provinces the Commissioner is always a senior officer of the Indian Civil Service. The Commissioners of the regulation Provinces, when first appointed in 1829, under the government of Lord William Bentinck, exercised judicial as well as administrative and revenue functions, and held periodical jail deliveries in the Districts under their supervision. These judicial duties were eventually transferred to the District Judges.

The head of the District is styled in the regulation Provinces The Collector and Magistrate. He is the representative of the Government in the large area under his charge; in the eyes of the people he embodies the power of the state or 'Sarkār,' and it is to him that they primarily look to redress their grievances and to promote their welfare. His twofold appellation indicates that he is both the principal revenue official and the chief magistrate. At one time the two offices were separate. Under the system established by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, which was gradually extended to the other regulation Provinces as they came under British rule, the offices of District Magistrate and Civil Judge were united in the same person, the jail deliveries being made by a court of circuit. Subsequently the duties of the magistrate were separated from those of the judge, and he was vested with limited judicial powers in criminal cases. The Collector dates from the time of Warren Hastings, when the British first took over the fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa. Many years ago, in the United Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, the magisterial and revenue functions were combined in the same hands, and the same process took place at a later date in Bengal.

The Collector is concerned in the first place with the land and the land revenue. The nature of his duties in this connexion varies with the character of the tenure under which land is held. They are specially onerous in Madras and Bombay, where the ryotwārī (cottier) tenure prevails and the

Commissioners of Divisions.

The Collector-Magistrate.

Duties of the Collector as such.

Language passed.	Name.	Station.	Pay, etc.	Remarks.
	SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.			
	Walter George Hul-land, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Poona	Rs. 1,800 SPL P 250 CLA 213 OSP 530	Is also I. G. of Regtn. and Regtr. Genl. of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
	SUPERINTENDENTS OF LAND RECORDS.			
M (H.S.)	Vasudeo Anant Athani, M.A.	C. C., Poona, and P. A. to the Settlement Commr. & Dir of Land Records.	Rs. 360 PP 20 SPL P 100 PTA 120 T 15 CLA 88	Offg.
M. (H.S.)	Mahalingappa Shivarudrappa Shirgaonkar, B.A.	S. C., Belgaum.	320 SP 100 PTA 153 CLA 74 T 15	Offg.
M. (H.S.)	Bhalashankar Kalidas Pandya, B.A.	N. C., Ahmedabad.	420 PP 20 SP 100 PTA 153 T 15 CLA 95	Offg.
...	Gangaram Dattatraya Zankar, B.A.	Ratnagiri	350 PP 20 SPL P 100 CLA 88 PTA 153 T 15	Spl. Supdt. of Land Records for Ratnagiri District.

departments his active co-operation and counsel are still needed. The municipal government of all considerable towns is vested in a committee of the inhabitants, who raise taxes and expend the proceeds on roads, sanitation, water-supply, medical relief, education, and other public needs. It is the duty of the Collector to guide and control the working of these municipal institutions. He is also, usually, the Chairman of the District Board which, with the aid of subsidiary local boards, maintains roads, schools, and dispensaries, and carries out sanitary improvements in rural areas with funds derived from local rates. The ordinary day's work of the Collector-Magistrate entails many other miscellaneous duties, which vary in accordance with circumstances and of which it would be difficult to give a complete list. The Government looks to him for information on all important occurrences which take place in his District, he is called on to advise on general schemes which may be under consideration, and he is expected to explain to the people any new orders of the Government which they may not readily understand. In times of stress and difficulty his duties and responsibilities are increased tenfold. If a collision is apprehended between Hindus and Muhammadans, or if an agrarian difficulty is likely to result in outrage, it is to his tact and firmness that the Government looks to prevent violence, and, if necessary, to quell disorder. Should the District be attacked by famine he is responsible for the lives of the people; he must watch minutely, and keep the Government informed of, the progress of events, and must organize and carry out measures of relief. For the proper discharge of his many duties he must be accessible to and intimately acquainted with the inhabitants. This acquaintance cannot be gained at the desk or on the bench, and accordingly the Collector-Magistrate spends several months of the year in camp. During his tours he inspects the working of the various departments with which he is concerned, satisfies himself as to the manner in which his subordinate officers are carrying out their duties, and advises and encourages them in their work. At the same time he gets to know the people of all parts of the District, and they have a ready opportunity of discussing their affairs with him. The local magnates will visit his tent with some ceremony; the village elders will come and chat with him about the prospect of their crops, the assessment of their lands, the opening of a new school, some local quarrel regarding a right of way, the dacoity which occurred in the village during the preceding summer, and the many other details in which the 'Sarkār'

No.	Name	District	Pay in grade & Alces.	Date of substantive appointment as District Inspector of Land Records.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
2	Narsinha Ramchandra Kalgatgi, B.A. [M. (H.S.).]	...	Rg. 260 CLA 50	1 May 45	...	On leave on A. P. for 4 months from 9th May 1947.
3	Bhagwandas Shankarbhai Patel, B.A. [M. (H.S.).]	A h m e d - abad.	260 CLA 50	1 May 45	...	
4	Nagesh Kashinath Ponkshe, B.A.	...	230 CLA 50 TAP 10	1 May 45	...	Office Supdt. to the Settlement Comr. & Dir. of Land Records from 10th February 1944.
5	Kallo Balkrishna Kadadi, B.A. [M. (H.S.).]	Sholapur	245 TAP 10 CLA 50	1 Dec. 46	...	
6	Narsinha Bhimaji Koptal, [M. (H.S.).]	...	245 CLA 50 TAP 10	1 Dec. 46	...	On L. A. P. for 2 mths. from 23rd June 1947.
7	Bhalchandra Ganesh Kavathekar, B.A.	A h m e d - nagar.	245 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
8	Harilal Vithaldas Desai, B.A. [M. (H.S.).]	Surat	245 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
9	Kallo Virbhadra Patil, B.A. [M. (H.S.).]	Dharwar...	230 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
10	Anant Keshav Lonkar, B.A.	Satara	260 CLA 50	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
11	Chaturbhaj Revandas Dalwadi, [M. (H.S.).]	Broach and P a n c h Mahals.	230 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
12	Gajanan Yeshwant Manjrekar, B.Ag.	B. S. D.	215 COM. A. 55-0-0 P.T.A. 112-8-0 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	On probn. from 7th June 1945.
13	Gurunath Sadashiv Jogalekar.	Ratnagiri	215 CLA 50 TAP 10 SP 43	...	...	On probn. from 3rd January 1947 (Survey Mamr. I).
14	Vacant					

T. A. P.—Tempy. Addl. Pay.

assistants at head-quarters and others hold charge of portions of the District. In general the Districts are split up into 'subdivisions' under junior officers of the Indian Civil Service, or members of the Provincial Service styled Deputy Collectors, and these again into minor charges bearing different names and held by officers of the Subordinate service. The large Madras Districts contain as a rule four or five subdivisions; in other Provinces the number is usually smaller. In Madras and Bengal the Subdivisional officers reside within their jurisdiction and have court-houses, offices, a sub-treasury, and a sub-jail at their head-quarters; but as a rule the largest subdivision of a Bengal District is directly administered by the Collector. In Bombay and the United Provinces, where the component areas of the subdivisions are subject to alteration, the Subdivisional officers, when not touring through their charges, live at the head-quarters of the District. The Subdivisional officer has, under the control of the Collector, general charge of the executive and magisterial administration of his subdivision. In Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces there are smaller sub-district units styled *tālūks* or *tahsils*, and administered by *tahsildārs* (in Bombay *māmlatdārs*), who belong to the Subordinate service and are assisted in large *tālūks* by deputy or *naib tahsildārs*. In Madras and Bombay these officers are under the immediate control of the Subdivisional officer. In Bengal the lowest unit is the subdivision, and the Sub-Deputy Collectors assist the Collector and Subdivisional officers but have no separate charge of their own. The area of an ordinary *tahsīl* or *tālūk* is from 400 to 600 square miles: in the United Provinces it is smaller than in Madras or Bombay. In Madras the *tahsildār* is generally confined to revenue and general work, magisterial duties being performed by a separate officer styled the 'stationary sub-magistrate'; elsewhere the *tahsildārs* (or officials who occupy a corresponding position) have magisterial as well as revenue functions. The *tahsildār* is assisted by subordinate officers styled revenue inspectors or *kānungos*, and the village officials, who are largely hereditary, complete the list. The most important of these are the head-man, who collects the revenue, and in Madras is also a petty magistrate and civil judge; the *karnam*, *kārkun*, or *patwāri*¹, who keeps the village accounts, registers of holdings, and in general all records connected with the land revenue; and the *chaukidār* or village watchman, who is the rural policeman. As will be shown in a subsequent chapter, the Indian village

¹ In Northern India one *patwāri* usually serves a group of villages.

No.	Name.	District.	Pay in grade & Allice.	Date of substantive appoint- ment as District Inspector of Land Records.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
<i>Offg. and Temporary Appointments —contd.</i>			Rs.			
11	H. K. Purani .. E. K.	...	200 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	(Vice Serial No. 1 in the 2nd grade.)
12	B. P. Patil, B.Com. . Kolaba	...	200 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	(Vice Serial No. 2 in the 2nd grade.)
13	R. B. Sawant ..	Ratnagiri	110 CLA 50 TAP 10	...	...	Asst. D. I. L. R., Ratnagiri.

Central Provinces¹. He governs with the aid of a Secretariat, departmental chiefs, and a gradation of local officers. The superior officers of the general branch of the service form the 'Commission' of the Province. In former times members of the Commission were drawn from a variety of sources, but recruitment is now in general confined to the Indian Civil Service and officers of the Indian Army². It is thus an important point of difference from the regulation system that the higher posts are not wholly reserved to the Indian Civil Service. 'The executive head of the District is styled 'Deputy Commissioner' and not Collector: those of his subordinates who belong to the Commission are called 'Assistant Commissioners,' and members of the Provincial Service 'Extra Assistant Commissioners.' With the exception of Oudh, which is under the United Provinces Board, none of the non-regulation Provinces has a Board of Revenue. In the Punjab and Burma, the functions of the Board are exercised by a single officer called the Financial Commissioner. In the Central Provinces, the Commissioners of Divisions and the head-quarters revenue officers are immediately subordinate to the Local Government. The District administration—revenue, general, and magisterial—runs on the same lines as in the regulation Provinces; but the District Magistrates and some of their first-class subordinates exercise more extensive criminal jurisdiction. They may be invested with power to try all cases not punishable with death and to inflict sentences of imprisonment or transportation up to seven years. Moreover, in the less advanced Provinces administrative and judicial functions are frequently combined. Thus in Burma the Commissioner of the Division has hitherto been the Court of Sessions and the principal local Civil Judge, though in some Divisions he is assisted by an additional Sessions Judge. Below his court come in order the District court, the subdivisional court, and the court of the township which corresponds to the *tāluk* or *tahsil* of India proper. These courts are usually presided over by the executive head of the area which they serve, though in some localities there are separate District Judges. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the system approximates to that in force in the regulation Provinces, save that the judicial functions

¹ Oudh is under the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and Sind, as already stated, under the Governor of Bombay.

² Recruitment of military officers has been discontinued in the Punjab since 1903, and in Assam since 1906. Burma is thus the only major Province in which military as well as civilian officers are now recruited for the Commission.

Serial No. and Languages passed	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
				Rs.
<i>Offg. Appointments.</i>				
1 K.M. & G. (H.S.)	Hamid Khan Amir Khan, B.A. (Hons.), † (2) (A) (S). ‡	Collector & D.M., Ahmednagar.	1 Nov. 26	1,500 PTA 200 CLA 263 T 25
2	K. B. M. D. A. Sidiki ...	Collr. & D. M., Nawabshah.	.....	1,350 PTA 192 T 25 CLA 236
3 G. (H.S.)	Tukaram Mahadev Chaudhary, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Bom.), and (Oxon.), Dip. Ed. (Oxon.) † (2) ‡ (S) (A).	Collector & D.M., Kaira.	1 Nov. 26	1,425 PTA 200 T 25 CLA 249
4 K. & G. (H.S.)	Naruti Kalu Jadhav, B.A. (Hons.), (2) † (S.) (A).	Collector & D.M., Brouch.	15 Feb. 28	1,275 CLA 223 PTA 200 T 25 ADDL PTA 70

† Exercises powers of a First Cl. Magte. (S) Indicates summary powers.
 ‡ Has received direct apptt. to the P. C. S. (A) Indicates appellate powers.

considerable Province. Public Instruction in this Province and in Baluchistān is supervised by a single Inspector-General. For judicial purposes the Province is divided into two civil and sessions divisions.

The Province of Baluchistān is made up of (1) British Baluchistān, comprising three Districts; (2) the Agency territories, which consist of districts held on lease; and (3) the Native States of Kalāt and Las Bela. Under the Chief Commissioner is an officer who is both Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

For the District of Coorg the Resident in Mysore is both Chief and Judicial Commissioner. The highest local authority is the Commissioner, whose duties extend practically to every part of the administration. The internal organization is similar to that of an ordinary British District. Ajmer and Merwāra are administered by a Commissioner under the Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna. Each of the small component Districts is managed by an Assistant Commissioner.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands derive their administrative importance from the circumstance that the Penal Settlement of Port Blair is situated in the former. The Superintendent of the Settlement is also entrusted with the general administration of the islands, and maintains relations with their wild aboriginal inhabitants. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and several Assistants, who form the 'Port Blair Commission.'

DEPUTY COLLECTORS & MAGISTRATES.

Note.—Dist. Dy. Collrs. in Presy. proper in ch. of more than one Taluka draw R. T. A. at Rs. 95 *plus* Temporary increase as sanctioned by G. R., F. D., No. 1922/33, dated 11th May 1944, & T. at Rs. 11-2-0 p.m.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Salary.
	FIRST GRADE (14). Rs. 700—50—850. (Revised Scale Rs. 540—40—700 from 1st January 1934)			Rs.
1 G. M. (H.S.)	K. B. Shaikh Mohiuddin Shaikh Vasir, B.A., ††* (S) (A) (On Foreign Service in Janjira State).	.....	19 July 20	1,275
2 G. (H.S.)	Tukaram Mahadev Chau- dhary, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Hons.) (Bom. & Oxon.), Dip. Ed. (Oxon.)|| (2)* (S) (A)	Offg. Collr. and D. M., Kaira.	1 Nov 26	1,425 PTA 200 TENTAGE 25 CLA 249
3 K. M. & G. (H.S.)	Hamid Khan Amir Khan, B.A. (Hons.)* (2) (A)|| (S)	Offg. Coll. & D.M., Ahmednagar.	1 Nov 26	Offg. 1,500 PTA 200 WA 253 T 25
4 K. & G. (H.S.)	Maruti Kaluji Jadhav, B.A. (Hons.) (2)* (S) (A)	Offg. Collr. and Dist. Magte., Broach.	15 Feb 26	1,275 CLA 223 PTA 200 TENTAGE 25 AFTA 70

* Exercises powers of First Cl. Magte.
(S) Indicates summary powers.
(A) Do. appellate powers.
† Qualified in riding.

‡ Has received direct apptt. to the
P. C. S.
|| Has received direct apptt. to the
B. C. S.

with France in 1896 and 1904; and several engagements with Siam extending from 1868 to 1894.

Within this frontier, which marches with Persia, Afghānistān, Russia, Tibet, China, and Siam, lies an area estimated at more than 1,800,000 square miles, inhabited by about 300,000,000 people. On the west the Persian Makrān border runs from Gwetter Bay, through Jalk, to the Koh-i-Malik Siāh, whence the Afghān line continues east along the desert sands of Nushki as far as the Sarlat range. Thence the line, usually called the Durand line, goes north through Chaman and Domandi till it reaches Mount Sikarām, in the Safed Koh range, above the Peiwar Pass. The British-Afghān border here turns east to Landi Khāna in the Khyber Pass; then, resuming its northerly direction and leaving Kāfiristān to the Amīr, it follows the Wākhan frontier to Povalo Schveikovski, in longitude 75° E., where three empires, the British, Russian, and Chinese, meet. Nature then interposes a scientific frontier along the Muztāgh (Karakoram) range and the Himālayas, until the Brahmaputra is crossed on the north of Assam. Unexplored and uncivilized tribal country guards the northern limits of Assam and Burma from the intrusion of peaceful surveyors or hostile visitors, until the upper basins of the Irrawaddy and Salween are reached, and then, at a fixed point north of Sabu Pum (25° 35' N.; 98° 14' E.), scientific survey and diplomatic agreements resume their operations and trace the British-Chinese border along the side of Yünnan. Kokang falls to India; and from the point where the Chinese frontier is left, down to the mouth of the Nam Huok, the possessions and spheres of influence of France and Great Britain are divided by the Mekong river. The rest of the frontier, from the Mekong to the mouth of the Pakchan in the Malay Peninsula, has been clearly defined by various agreements with Siam.

India, lying within the limits thus defined, consists of two parts, British India and the territories of Native chiefs, or to use the more common phrase, Native States. Parliament in the Interpretation Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., cap. 63, sec. 18) has adopted the following definitions: 'The expression British India shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor-General of India, or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. The expression India shall mean British India, together with any territories of any Native Prince

The States under British suzerainty are in 'India,' but not in 'British India.'

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Salary.
	FIRST GRADE (14) <i>—concl'd.</i>			Rs.
9 H. (COL.) G. (W. S.)	Manoharrao Narsingrao Heble, M.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.) (2)*	Offg. Backward Class Officer, B. P., Poona.	1 May 37	660 C.L.A. 116
10 K. (H. S.) H. (COL.)	Capt. S. P. Mohite, B.A., LL.B. (2)*	Offg. Collr. and D. M. of Ratna- giri.	9 May 47	1,275 PTA 200 T 11-2 CLA 223
11	Ratanlal Keshavlal Desai,* B.A. (Hons.) (S)	City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.	16 Apr. 39	540 SP 100 CLA 112 CON A 90
12 M. (H. S.) H. (COL.)	Reginald John Rebello, B.A. (Cantab.)* (A)	Offg. Collr. of Kanara.	29 June 40	1,100 PTA 200 T 11-2
13 & 14	<i>Vacant.</i>			

(S) Indicates summary powers.

(A) Indicates appellate powers.

* Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

that sovereignty is divisible, and that its attributes, such as the right to make war or peace, the right of foreign negotiation, the right to legislate, the right to administer civil and criminal justice, and so forth, are capable of division. The sovereign who enjoys all these rights is alone independent, and in India the accepted suzerainty of the British Crown involves a partition of the aggregate of such powers between the suzerain and the prince. Accordingly no ruler of a Native State can be described as 'independent.'

Information in respect of the area, population, revenue, and other details regarding Native States will be found in the Appendix. The statistics there given invite some remarks. The area outside direct British dominion is enormous (more than 824,000 square miles), but the population (68,000,000) is vastly inferior to that of British India, and has moreover suffered diminution in the last decade. The arid tracts of Rājputāna and Baluchistān, the States embedded in the mountainous tracts of Northern and North-Western India, and many of the small principalities in the forests and hills of Central India and the ranges of the Ghāts account in some measure for this difference. The relegation of so many States to inhospitable and unproductive regions was the natural consequence of the pressure of invasion and conquest, as each successful invader drove back those who opposed or fled before him into tracts which were sufficient to support existence and yet not rich enough to afford plunder. At the same time also some of the fairest portions of Indian territory lie within the Native States. Mysore possesses a fertile soil and valuable mineral ores. Hyderābād is considerable in area and rich in iron and coal-fields. Baroda is the garden of Gujarāt. Kashmīr is one of the most favoured countries in the world as regards scenery, climate, and natural capabilities. The territories not under British dominion are thus often valuable, and their geographical position frequently lends them importance.

If the collective extent of the Native States strikes the eye, the multiplicity of separate sovereignties is even more noticeable. Many of them are very small, some of the chiefs exercising authority over only a few villages. Thus in Rājputāna the area of Lāwa is but 19 square miles; Central India, especially in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, contains several very petty territories; the Simla Hill States are little more than small holdings; and the same feature is to be seen in the Kāthiāwār and Gujarāt groups of Bombay. Equally remarkable is the irregular geographical distribution of the principalities.

Striking differences as regards situation and distribution of Native States.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	SECOND GRADE (32) <i>—contd.</i>			Rs.
3 G. & M. (H. S.), H. (col.)	K.B. Solomon Benjamin, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., J.P.* (S) (A)†	P. A. to the Collr., Ahmedabad.	13 Mar 42	500 PP 20 CLA 91 PTA 120
4 H. (col.)	Murlidhar Krishnaji Deshpande. * (S) (A).	D. D. C., Satara.	5 Sept 42	480 PP 20 SP 100 T 11-2 PTA 127 ADDL PTA 70 CLA 105
5 H. (col.)	Digambar Anant Sontake, B.A., * (S) (A).	Rent & Hotel Controller, Poona.	5 Sept 42	520 CLA 91
6	Edward Joseph Francis *...	Post-War Recons- truction Asst. Comr. (Genl.), C D., Poona.	5 Sept 42	420 PP 20 SP 84 SPL P 100 CLA 47
7	Aminuddin-Maulvi Abdul- Basit* (S) (A).	City Magistrate, Poona.	12 July 43	520 CA 90 CLA 91

* Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

(S) = Summary Powers.

(A) = Appellate Powers.

† Appointed to be an Addl. Magte. & invested with all the powers of a D. M. for the period he holds the Post of a P. A.

were protected, Ranjit Singh was left to swallow up his other neighbours as he pleased. Accordingly, the annexation of the Lahore kingdom in 1849 brought a large and compact territory under British dominion, the principalities that formerly clustered there having already been subdued by the Sikh ruler. Political as well as physical geography bears witness to the stress of destructive forces through which a country has passed. The volcanic origin of some of the political groups shown in the Appendix is clearly revealed by the number of fragmentary States that still subsist in those parts of India where chaos reigned longest.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the majority of Native States are of modern origin. Their source or longevity is, however, no longer a question of vital interest. The important fact for them is their admission into the political system of the British protectorate, and the assurance by statute (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106, sec. 67) that all 'treaties made by the said [East India] Company shall be binding on Her Majesty,' to which may be added the solemn declaration, contained in the *sanads* of adoption conferred after the Mutiny upon every important ruling chief, that Her Majesty is 'desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued.' Moreover, in the celebrated Proclamation of 1858, Queen Victoria declared that 'We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.' Nevertheless, in view of former controversies, especially those excited by the application of the doctrine of lapse, it is desirable to take a rapid survey of the principal Native States, in order to indicate those which were in existence when the Company obtained from the Mughal emperor, in 1765, the Diwānī of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa. Such an examination will also serve to explain the material out of which the map of India as it exists to-day was originally formed.

Kalāt, which occupies a very important position on the western flank of British India, had then already shaken off the control of Delhi. At the beginning of the eighteenth century

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector. .	Pay and allowances.
				Rs.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS.			
1 G.	P. K. Kharfcar, B.A.* (S) † (A).	Dy. Collr., B.S.D.	.....	OFFG P 480 P P 20 COMPA 75 CLA 105 CA 108 SPL P 100
2 M. (H.S.)	A. B. Kazi,* B.A. (S) (A)	Dharwar	.....	500 PP 20 CLA 91 PTA 127 T 11-2 ADDL PTA 70
3 H. (COL)	K. A. Walvekar,* B.A. (Hons.) (S) (A) †	Revenue Asstt. Commr., S. D.	.....	OFFG P 440 PP 20 SPL P 100 T 15 CLA 98
4	J. A. Kazi* (S) (A) †	H. D. C. & City Magte., East Khandesh.	.....	OFFG. P. 460 P.P. 20 CON. A. 36 C.L.A. 84

* Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

(S) = Summary Powers.

(A) = Appellate Powers.

† Addl. Power under Sec. 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

‡ Addl. powers under Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

§ Exempted from passing Marathi Examination.

Rājputāna, the Abode of Chiefs, has, by virtue of its in-Rājputāna.
 hospitable deserts and the protection of the Arāvalli Hills,
 given secure shelter to the most ancient Hindu houses. The
 victory of Bābar at Sikri in 1527, the attempts of Akbar to
 establish his supremacy by means of matrimonial alliances,
 and, later on, the intrusion of the Marāthās and Pindāris
 effected great changes in the territorial arrangement of the
 Rājput clans and dynasties; but through all these sufferings
 seventeen States have preserved their political existence. The
 chief of these are Udaipur (Mewār), Jaipur, Jodhpur (Mārwar),
 and Bikaner. The two Jāt States of Bharatpur and Dholpur,
 and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk, which was seized by
 the celebrated Pindāri leader, Amīr Khān, alone represent the
 intrusion of aliens, drawn into Rājputāna by the shock of the
 explosion which shook to the ground the empire of Delhi.
 The case is far different with the territorial area known as the Cen- Central
 tral India Agency. Here the whole ancient political system was India.
 wrecked, and the country redistributed as the prize of violence
 and disorder. This large tract invited attack from north and
 south. The Marāthās, headed off on the east by the Muham-
 madan State of Hyderābād, and obliged by want of forage to
 avoid the desert tracts of Rājputāna, pushed up the valleys of
 the Tāpti and the Narbadā rivers and pursued their way across
 the Sātpurā and Vindhyan ranges in search of spoil. As they
 moved north they left behind them soldiers of fortune, favourites
 of the Peshwā, and adventurous spirits, who settled themselves
 in the country. Sindhia, who became ruler of Gwalior, Holkar
 of Indore, the Ponwārs of Dhār and Dewās, were the most suc-
 cessful commanders of such colonies, while many petty States
 and mediatized estates are also relics of these plundering and
 lawless immigrants. Into the same area descended other
 spoilers from the north, as, for instance, the Afghān who
 founded the State of Bhopāl, and the Pindāri who seized Jaorā.
 Almost all ruling chiefs in this part of India are of modern
 origin, sprung from the anarchy which the British tolerated
 after the battle of Buxar because they were anxious to avoid
 increasing their responsibilities. Nevertheless, even here may
 be found chiefs of a respectable antiquity. The Bundelās of
 Tehrī or Orchhā, in Bundelkhand, lost heavily at the hands of
 the Marāthās; but they preserved their independence, and
 their antiquity was recognized by the British when, in later
 years, the question of lapse was raised on the failure of male
 heirs. Datiā was an offshoot of Tehrī, and among the smaller
 estates are a few held by aboriginal chieftains whose ancestors

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>contd.</i>			Rs.
10 H (COL.)	W. D. Mehendale, B.A. *(A)†	Extra P. A. to the Collr. of Poona (Temp.).	.....	OFFG. P. 360 C.L.A. 63 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2
11 M. (H.S.)	Ratilal Motilal Desai, B.A.*	Distt. Supply Officer, Ahme- dabad.	.....	400 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 74 CA 84
12 M. H. (COL.)	Premabhai Naranji Patel, B.Ag.* (S).	District Supply Officer, Kaira.	.....	380 P.P. 20 P.T.A. 127 C.L.A. 70 C.A. 60
13 M. (H.S.) H. (COL.)	K.S. R. M. Malek, B.A.* (S).	D. D. C., Kalyan Prant, Thana.	.....	380 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 70 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2

* Exercises powers of a First Class Magte.

(S) = Summary Powers.

(A) = Appellate Powers.

† Appointed as an Additional D. M. and invested with all the powers of a D. M. for the period he is P. A. to the Collr.

hands of the Marāthās, they may fairly be regarded as established and legitimate princes when the British supremacy commenced. Mysore, the next largest principality in the South, is a modern creation in so far as it was restored by the British in 1799, after the capture of Seringapatam, and again in 1881, when the regular succession had failed. But it was a revival of the former rule of the Hindu Wodeyars, whose existence as princes dates back to the fifteenth century, although suppressed during the usurpation of Haidar Ali and his son Tipū. The States in direct relations with the Government of Madras are few and, with the exception of Travancore, unimportant, because the southern part of the Peninsula was the scene of prolonged struggle during which none but strong powers could protect themselves, and the work of consolidation had preceded the final shock of arms, in which large territorial units fell to the victor as the fruits of conquest. The wars fought involved the very existence of the combatants, and the States which still survive threw in their lot at an early date with the power which eventually subdued the Carnatic and Mysore. Travancore and Cochin may claim to be ancient, since they can trace their existence to a period which preceded the struggles between the French and the English ; and the small *jāgīr* of Sandūr carries the memory back to an early time when Marāthā adventurers, first in the service of Bijāpur and afterwards on their own account, acquired principalities in Southern India. The Central Provinces chiefs are largely Rājputs, or *soi-disant* Rājputs, ruling over populations in which the aboriginal element is strong ; and the Shan States are fragmentary relics of a dominion which once extended widely over Burma proper. The States, or Tributary Mahāls, attached to the Chotā Nāgpur and Orissa Commissionerships of Bengal are of much the same character as those in the Central Provinces, and, like them, were previously subject to the Bhonsla Rājās of Nāgpur.

The policy pursued by the Government of India in its relations with the Native princes has been modified at various times in order to adapt itself to the changing conditions of the suzerain and the protected powers. At one time a sharp line of distinction was drawn between ancient and modern States, or those classed as independent and those reckoned subordinate or dependent. The brief sketch just given suffices to show that under the Hīmālayas, in the desert tracts of Rājputāna, in the forests and mountainous tracts of the Peninsula, and in provinces which lay remote from Delhi, there existed a fair number of principalities in which the local authority was

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>contd.</i>			Rs.
19 K. & M. (H. S.)	A. S. A. Nawab, B.Sc. † * (S) (A).	Prant Officer, Sirsi Division, Kanara.	.....	340 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 63 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 ADDL P.T.A. 70
20	R. K. Anpat, B.A. * (S) (A) ||	H. D. C. and City Magte., Ahmednagar.	.....	420 P.P. 40 CON. A. 36 C.L.A. 88
21 K. (H. S.)	R.S. V. V. Vellinge, B.A. ¶ † † * (S)	H. D. C., Bijapur.	.....	480 P.P. 20 CON. A. 36 C.L.A. 88
22 K. (H. S.) H. (COL.)	H. K. Kittur* (S) (A) ...	Kanara ...	.. ...	420 P.P. 20 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 C.L.A. 77
23	M. G. Deshmukh (S) * ...	Prant Officer, E. D., Poona.	.....	340 P.P. 15 P.T.A. 127 C.L.A. 62

* Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

† (S)=Summary Powers.

(A)=Appellate Powers.

† Addl. Powers under Sec. 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

†† Addl. power under section 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898

¶ Exempted from Passing in Marathi.

|| Appointed as Addl. Magte. and invested with all the powers of a D. M. for the period he holds the post of City Magte.

the Muhammadan States quarrelled among themselves, and so opened the way for the rise of the Marāthā power, which won its first successes against Bijāpur.

At the accession of Akbar in 1556 there were many other kingdoms in the central and northern parts of India. Gujarāt, Khāndesh, Sind, Kashmīr, and Bengal were under separate Muhammadan dynasties; Rājput houses ruled in Rājputāna, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand; and numerous petty states under the Himālayas existed as independent sovereignties. The problem which Akbar (1556-1605) was called upon to solve was in many respects the same as that which, two centuries later, presented itself to Warren Hastings and his successors. The country was broken up into territorial fragments: should the whole of them be brought under one uniform dominion, or should the tie of suzerainty suffice? Akbar solved it in his own fashion. He brought his own subordinates to order, recovered most of the former dominions of Delhi, and introduced a just administration. He parcelled the country out into great provinces, and each province or *sūbah* included the Native States within it. Rājputāna was, however, able to preserve much of its independence. It bent before the storm, and its ancient families, with the exception of Udaipur, formed matrimonial alliances with the imperial house. Khāndesh, Gujarāt, Bengal, Kashmīr, and Sind were conquered; and attention was then turned to the Deccan, where the Muhammadan States had now been reduced to three—Ahmadnagar, Bijāpur, and Golconda. Akbar's hand fell heavy on Ahmadnagar; but the kingdom was not finally absorbed till the time of his grandson, Shāh Jahān, who also weakened Bijāpur and Golconda.

When at length Aurangzeb was free to complete the work begun by Akbar, he found that he had to reckon with Sivaji as well as with his Muhammadan rivals. His military commanders made a fatal mistake. After exchanging a few blows with the Marāthās, they imprudently came to terms with them. Sivaji was recognized as Rājā and allowed to turn his army against Bijāpur. Aurangzeb finally took the field himself, and destroyed Bijāpur in 1686, and shortly afterwards Golconda, overrunning the country as far south as Tanjore. The Marāthās meanwhile had been turned into implacable enemies of the empire by the cruel treatment of Sivaji's son, whom the emperor captured and put to death, and the closing scene of the life of Aurangzeb was his inglorious retreat to Ahmadnagar. These operations impoverished the treasury of the empire,

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Language passed.	Name.	Age.	Qualifications.	Post.	Pay.
TEMPORARY & O.T.G. APPOINTMENTS— contd.					
20 M. (H. &) H. (Col.)	V. S. Hiremath, M.A. LL.B. *	45	Govt. Asst. Commr., Bel. Dist.	.....	410 P.F. 20 P.T.A. 127 T.A. 11-2 C.L.A. 72
30 M. H. (Col.)	C. C. Shah, B.A. * (S)	45	Ahmedabad	.....	420 P.F. 20 P.T.A. 127 T.A. 11-2 C.L.A. 72
31	K. G. Alurkar, B.A. *	45	D. D. C., Bagal- pet Dist., Bijapur.	.....	400 P.F. 20 C.L.A. 72
32 K. (H. &)	V. G. Rajadhyaksha * (S) (A).	45	Kolaba	.....	400 P.F. 20 P.T.A. 127 T.A. 11-2 C.L.A. 72
33 M.	R. D. Modi, B.A. * (S) & (A).	45	Rev. Asst. Commr., N. D., Ahmed- abad.	.....	520 C.L.A. 98 C.A. 42

* Exercises Powers of a First Class Magistrate.
S=Summary Powers.
A=Appellate Powers.

Poona, and quarrelling among themselves for the spoil, were incapable of creating a political system. It was reserved for the clear-headed merchants from London, working up from the sea-coast, to succeed where their predecessors had failed, and to show that they were as able to maintain the rights of the Native States as they were to administer their own dominions.

Their intervention was not directly due to events in Asia : The wars with France compelled the Company to intervene in the Native States. it was created by European politics and the rivalries of Dutch, French, and English. The London East India Company, which was England's answer to the Dutch East India Company, a national concern, obtained Queen Elizabeth's charter at the end of 1600, and established its factory at Surat under a *farmān* from Delhi granted in 1612. In 1639 Madras was occupied, and became the seat of a Presidency in 1653. When the Portuguese handed over Bombay as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the head-quarters of the Company in Western India were, after some interval, transferred to that island in 1687. Calcutta was acquired about the same time. The year 1693 witnessed a change in the position of the London East India Company, which was threatened by a new English Company. Eventually a compromise was effected by the arbitration of Lord Godolphin, and the two rivals were amalgamated in 1702. Their undivided forces were then ready to deal with the French, who had lately recovered from the Dutch their settlement at Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast.

The stirring events of the second half of the eighteenth century which, operating first in the south of the Peninsula, drove the East India Company into alliances with the Native States, can only be understood by reference to the history of France and Great Britain. Five separate conflicts occurred between the two European nations. First came the contest about the Austrian succession. The French declared war on England in 1744, and the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) terminated hostilities without much advantage gained by either side in India. The French had taken Madras, which was restored by the peace, and the British had failed to take Pondicherry. The interests of the two powers in India were ably represented by Clive and Dupleix when the war came to an end. Immediately, and while the nations were at peace in Europe, a war of succession of the utmost moment to the French and English Companies broke out in Southern India. Asaf Jāh, the great Subahdār or Nizām of the Deccan, died in 1748. Dupleix supported Muzaffar Jang in

62L(1)

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>contd.</i>			Rs.
39	V. Y. Godambe, B.Sc. * ...	Prant Officer, Junnar Prant, Poona.	.....	320 C.L.A. 56 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2
40	Mohd. Usman Peer Mohd., M.A.* (S).	Prant Officer, Bhusawal Dn., E. Khandesh.	.....	320 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 ADDL. P.T.A. 70 C.L.A. 56
41	M. L. Vaikunthe, B.A.* (S) (c).	Supply Officer, Belgaum.	.....	320 P.P. 35 C.L.A. 62

* Exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate.

S=Summary Powers.

(c) Addl. Power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

Jang was recognized as Nizām of Hyderābād, the cause of the French was practically lost.

Muhammad Alī was now established as Nawāb of the Carnatic, but he owed large sums to the Company for its help, and his debts were presently increased by the war with Mysore. As he was unable to pay, the Company took over certain districts and eventually the entire management of the Carnatic. Meanwhile the storm began to blow from the direction of Mysore. Haidar Alī led a force into the Carnatic and, appearing before Madras, compelled the British to make an alliance with him in 1769. In 1775 the War of American Independence broke out, and in 1778 France engaged in a maritime struggle with England. This was the fourth conflict. The rival Companies could now fight without scruple, and their quarrels at Mahé and in the Circārs brought down the enmity of Haidar Alī and the Nizām upon the British. Haidar Alī overran the Carnatic, but was defeated in 1781 by Eyre Coote at Porto Novo. When the war in Europe ended, in 1783, with the Treaty of Versailles, France recovered her possessions, but not her influence, in India. She continued, however, to intrigue with Tipū Sultān, who had succeeded his father in 1782; but when, in 1793, she again declared war on England and the fifth conflict occurred, her maritime power was broken by the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, and in 1799 the fall of Seringapatam brought down with a crash the ambitious projects and the dominion of Tipū.

Thus French hostilities and intrigue forced the East India Company into alliances and conflicts with the Native princes in Southern India. On the conclusion of the Mysore wars, Hyderābād was granted some of the conquered districts, while the relations of the Nizām with the Company were fixed on a friendly basis of subordinate co-operation and internal independence. Mysore was restored to the family from whose hands Haidar Alī had wrested power, and, like Travancore and Cochin, was admitted into the protectorate. The Carnatic remained subject to its titular Nawāb till 1801, when it was brought under direct British administration. The political consequences of the wars in the South did not however end here. The Marāthās had asserted claims to *chauth* against Haidar Alī; and when a temporary peace was concluded by the British with Tipū in 1784, on the basis of mutual restoration of conquests, the court of Poona resented it as an infringement of a treaty made with the Peshwā. Then, in 1795, the Marāthās fell out with the Nizām; and although after the

Growth of
the pro-
tectorate
in Southern
India.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>contd.</i>			Rs.
46	B. K. Dave, B.A. * (S) & (A).	D. D. C., Nadiad Prant, Kaira.	.....	300 P.T.A. 127 C.L.A. 53 T. 11-2
47	V. P. Bhagwat, B.A. * (S)	Special Land Acquisition Officer, Satara.	.....	OFFG. P. 320 C.L.A. 56
48	R. B. Deshmukh (c) * (S)	District Supply Officer, Bijapur.	.....	320 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 63
49	V. F. Shaikh *	P. A. (Supply) to the Collr., West Khandesh.	.....	320 C.L.A. 56 C.A. 60
50 H. (col.)	R. G. Shinde, M.A., LL.B. * (S) (A) (d)	Extra P. A. to the Collr. of Satara.	.....	320 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 C.L.A. 56 ADDL. P.T.A. 70
51 H. (col.)	M. D. Kulkarni, B.A. (Hons.) *	Supply Officer, Poona.	.....	320 C.L.A. 56 C.A. 36
52 H. (col.)	M. D. Kuray, B.A. *	Huzur Dy. Collr. & City Magte., West Khandesh.	.....	420 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 81 C.A. 36
53 H. (col.)	E. Gorey, B.A. *	Dist. Supply Officer, Nasik.	.....	300 C.L.A. 53 P.T.A. 127 ADDL. P.T.A. 70 T. 11-2

* Exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate

(S) = Summary Powers.

(A) = Appellate Powers.

(c) Addl. power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

(d) Appointed to be an Addl. Distt. Magte. in Satara Dist. for the period he holds the post of P. A. and invests him with all the powers of a Dist. Magte.

threatened from the north-west was not so easily settled. Shāh Alam and his allies had retired from Patna in 1758; but when the British quarrelled with Mīr Kāsim and restored Mīr Jafar (1763), the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, Shujā-ud-daula, espoused the cause of Mīr Kāsim and invaded Bengal. The battle of Buxar (1764) completed the work begun at Plassey, and laid Oudh and Allahābād, as well as Bengal, at the feet of the British. Shāh Alam, now emperor, received Allahābād and Korā, and in turn, in August, 1765, confirmed the Company in their possession of Calcutta, and granted them the Dīwāni of the provinces of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa. Oudh was at the same time recognized as under the dominion of its Nawāb Wazīr, and shortly afterwards a restriction was put upon his army, which was limited to 35,000 men. The object of Clive was to create in Oudh a barrier against the Marāthās, who replied by extorting from the emperor a cession of Allahābād. The main political result of these events was that Bengal became a part of British India, with Oudh as a buffer state, under British protection, on its north-west frontier. The Marāthās were left for the time being to pursue their operations in the Provinces of Agra and Delhi, and in the countries now known as the Central India Agency and the Central Provinces. The Mughal empire had fallen, but a final settlement with the Marāthās was yet to be made.

The overthrow of the central government of the Marāthā confederacy was necessarily delayed until the wars with Mysore had been concluded. The Bombay factories had not been driven into political relations with the Native States in the interior by the pressure of European wars, as in the case of Madras. The geographical position of Bombay, however, rendered peace on the sea of vital consequence to its Government. Accordingly, the rulers of the maritime states—Kolhāpur, Sāvāntvādī, Janjira, Jāfarābād, and Cambay—had been induced to enter into treaties for the suppression of piracy. The earliest treaty with the Peshwā in 1739 was likewise a maritime and commercial arrangement. The attempt at interference in the dynastic succession at Poona made by the Bombay Government in 1775 was unfortunate; but subsequently the British were compelled by the wars in Madras to enter into closer relations with that court. At the same time events in Northern India induced the Peshwā to turn to the British for support. France, which had lost her influence in the South, was still in evidence in the North, where the armies of Sindhia were commanded by French officers. Sindhia had

Extension
over the
Marāthā
States,
Rājputāna,
and Central
India.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>contd.</i>			Rs.
60 K. (H.S.)	H. G. Gajendra gadkar, B.A.*	P. A. to the Collr., Dharwar (Tempy.).	.....	OFFG. P. 340 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 67 C.A. 60
61 G.	K. R. Soman, B.A. (Hons.) *(S.)	P. A. to the Collr., Thana (& Addl. Magte. invested with the powers of an addl. D. M. in Thana Distt.).	.....	OFFG. P. 340 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 67 COMP. A. 32-8 P.T.A. 120
62 M.	H. M. Dave, B.A., J.P. *(S.)	P. A. to the Collr., Bombay.	.....	OFFG. P. 320 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 63 COMP. A. 65 C.A. 90
63	K. J. Save †† =	... Aboriginal Welfare Officer, Dahanu (on Probn.).	.....	250 SPL. P. 75 C.L.A. 57
64 M. H. (COL.)	K.S. M. A. Patel, B.A. *(S.)	Deputy Collector (Rationing) Surat (Tempy.).	.....	OFFG. P. 420 P.P. 40 C.A. 87-4 C.L.A. 81
65	M. R. Yardi, B.A. *(S)	... City Magistrate, Hubli.	.....	OFFG. P. 300 P.P. 25 C.L.A. 57 C.A. 36
66	Rao Saheb N. B. Chaudhari, B.Ag. *(S).	Prant Officer, Ahmednagar.	.....	OFFG. P. 380 P.P. 20 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 C.L.A. 70
67	R.S. R. G. Salvi, B.A. *(S)†.	District Supply Officer, Ratnagiri.	.....	OFFG. P. 320 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 60 CA 36
68 K. (H.S.)	R.S. V. B. Deshpande*	... Ratnagiri	.....	OFFG. P. 300 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 60 P.T.A. 127 Tentage 11-2

* Exercises Powers of a First Class Magistrate.

† Addl. Power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C.

†† Exercises Powers of a Second Class Magte.

= Addl. Power under section 562 of the Cr. P. C.

(S) = Summary Powers.

former was brought under the Company's dominion in 1843, with the exception of Khairpur, which was retained as a Native State. The Lahore kingdom continued until 1849, when the Punjab was annexed, but the cis-Sutlej States and Bahāwalpur were preserved, having previously been brought within the protectorate.

This short sketch of the expansion of British dominion, and of the admission of the Native States into relations with the suzerain power, may serve to show the foundations upon which the present system is based. Sheer necessity drove the Company from point to point, and its plans were necessarily altered to suit the circumstances of the time. At the outset the policy of non-intervention was followed, and it was sought to avoid entangling alliances. Where the French went the British had to follow. When in the general chaos a Native ruler expelled the merchants from Calcutta, or the usurper of Mysore threatened to destroy Madras, there was only one course to pursue. Respect could only be ensured by adequate proof of superior power; but when the British, driven to hostilities, had beaten off the foe and secured the territories needed to supply the sinews of war and self-defence, they hoped to rest there. Accordingly they gave back Oudh after Buxar, to serve as a barrier against the Marāthās in Hindustān; they restored Mysore to its legitimate princes when Tipū Sul-tān was killed; and after the victory of Sītābaldī (1817) they regranted Nāgpur to the Bhonsla, just as, at a later date, the kingdom of Lahore was reconstituted after the first Sikh War. In short, during the first period of their connexion with the Native States the British endeavoured, as far as possible, to live within a ring-fence. The treaties which they concluded with the Native rulers were at that time made as if they were dealing with independent princes, sovereigns according to international law. They even continued for some years to regard themselves as acting under the authority devolved upon them by the emperor of Delhi; but when Shāh Alam left their protection and became the prisoner of the Marāthās, it was impossible to act any longer upon that fiction. Thereafter they had as good right to protect themselves as others had, and they proceeded accordingly, merely taking care that they did not incur responsibilities which they could not fulfil. The position thus taken up was sound from a common-sense point of view, and it was also strictly legal. At the trial in Chancery of the suit brought by the Nawāb of Arcot against the Company, for an account of profits and rent derived from its

First period
of British
policy, that
of the ring-
fence.

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment or Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Collector.	Pay and allowances.
	TEMPORARY & OFFG. APPOINTMENTS— <i>concid.</i>			Rs.
78 M.	G. P. Shah * (S)	... Third Addl. City Magte., Ahmedabad.	.....	PP 320 CLA 40 63
79 M. (H.S.)	B. J. Naik*	... City Dy. Collr., Ahmedabad.	.....	CLA 300 CA 53 90
80 G. (H.S.)	P. V. Phadke, B.A. *	... Extra P. A. to the Collr., Thana.	.....	CLA 300 COMP A 53 30
81 G. (H.S.)	K. C. Bhatt, B.A. * (S) †	... Food Controller, Ahmedabad.	.....	PP 300 CLA 20 56
82 M. (H.S.)	H. V. Shah, B.A. *	... Thana	.....	CLA 300 CLA 53 PTA 127 T 11-2 COMP A 30
83	S. S. Vohra, B.A. * (S)	... Broach	.....	CLA 300 PTA 53 127 T 11-2 420
84	B. B. Malve, B.A. * (S)	... Huzur Dy. Collr., Sholapur.	.....	PP 40 CLA 81 COMP A 36
85	T. T. Sonar * † (S)	... Fourth Addl. City Magte., Poana.	.....	PP 340 CLA 40 67
86	R. M. Nathe *	... H. D. C. & City Magte., Satara.	.....	PP 300 COMP A 20 36 CLA 56
87	R. G. Phadke, B.A. *	... Dist. Supply Officer, Ahmednagar.	.....	CLA 300 CLA 53 COMP A 36
88	H. E. Lambate *	... Prant Officer, Panvel Division, Kolaba.	.....	PP 300 CLA 20 56 PTA 127 T 11-2
89	R. P. Sondur, B.A. * (S)	... Prant Officer, Belgaum.	.....	PP 300 CLA 20 56 PTA 127 T 11-2

* Exercises Powers of a First Class Magistrate.

† Addl. Powers under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

(S)=Summary Powers.

non-interference and to undertake the task of settling the affairs of the Native States, so far as their relations with the British were concerned. A policy of subordinate isolation, including all States up to Sind, the Punjab, and Burma, took the place of the empty professions of non-interference which Parliament had preached and the logic of hard facts had contradicted. This policy lasted until the Mutiny, and it included the period during which Lord Dalhousie gave effect to the doctrine of lapse by annexing 'dependent' Native States on the failure of male heirs to their Hindu rulers.

Most of the treaties or engagements concluded with the protected States were made during this period. But many petty States have been brought under protection without formal engagements. In the same way there are engagements, dating between 1813 and 1857, which have not been amended and yet are profoundly modified by tacit agreement, the logic of facts, and public declarations of policy. In the transactions of states, as well as of individuals, documents must be interpreted by overt acts and long-continued practice to which the parties have conformed. For instance, in 1850, when civil war broke out in Bahāwalpur owing to a disputed succession, Lord Dalhousie decided that, so long as hostilities did not occur across the border of the State, the Government of India was not called upon to interfere, even though the chief whose succession had been acknowledged by the suzerain power should be expelled by his rival. This attitude was consistent with the practice then prevailing of non-interference in the domestic concerns of independent States. But after the Mutiny the practice was changed; and the Secretary of State, in July, 1891, publicly announced the universal practice and intentions of the British Government in these terms, with particular reference to the case of Manipur :—'It is admittedly the right and the duty of Government to settle successions in the protected States of India generally. Your interference was necessary also in the interests of the British Government, which has of late years been brought into much closer relations with the State of Manipur and its subject tribes than was formerly the case, and cannot safely tolerate disorders therein.' It is therefore necessary to bear in mind the action of usage and altered circumstances upon the relations of the suzerain power as recorded in its written agreements with the protected princes of India. With this explanation, it is convenient to take a brief survey of the conditions which existed in the period under discussion.

Influence
of custom
and usage
on treaty
relations.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
G 2	Pandharinath Keshav Kharkar, B.A. (e).	.....	12 Oct. 32	Rs. Offg. 480 P.F. 20 SPL. P. 100 CO-MP. A. 75 C.L. A. 105 C.A. 108	I S. & A.	Offg. D. D. Collr., B. S. D.
M 3 H. (co L.)	K.S. Mahomadbhai Alibhai Patel, B.A.	.....	17 Apr. 35	Offg. P. 420 P.F. 40 C.A. 87-4 C.L. A. 81	I S.	Rationing Officer, Surat.
M 4 G	K.S. Syed Ahmedali Mahamadali Bukhari, B.Ag.	.....	1 Mar 33	Offg. P. 440 P.F. 20 C.A. 120 C.L. A. 81	I S.	Offg. City Magte., Surat.

S=Summary Powers.

A=Appellate Powers.

(e) Additional Powers under section 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

Many instances of it are to be found in Bombay, in Central India, in Orissa, and in Chotā Nāgpur.

At a later date within the same period another distinction ^{Annexation through} attained prominence. When the country became settled, and ^{'lapse.'} the need began to be felt for consolidating the British dominions by improved means of communication, it was realized that the Company had committed a mistake in re-creating principalities such as Sātāra or Nāgpur, which had fallen to it as lawful prize of conquest and now lay as blocks of foreign territory between one Province and another. It was determined, therefore, to look closely at the terms of these regrants and, in all cases where the consent of the Government was needed to the continuance of a Hindu dynasty by adoption, to consider carefully whether public interests would not be served by refusing to give such sanction. A distinction was therefore drawn between 'dependent' and 'independent' States, or States subordinate and not subordinate. The phrase 'dependent' was not a happy choice. For instance, when Lord Hastings, by a treaty of September, 1819, determined 'in consideration of the antiquity of the House of His Highness the Rājā of Sātāra to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rājā, his heirs and successors, the districts specified,' he went on to say that the Rājā, then a minor, 'shall ultimately have the entire management of the country.' In course of time the Rājā and his successor did rule over Sātāra and were frequently described as independent. But when the question of adoption was mooted, on the death of Shāhji in 1848, the decision of the Court of Directors was to the effect that Sātāra was a dependent principality, and the grounds of that decision were the limitations imposed by the treaty of 1819, and the circumstances under which the State was then created. The death-bed adoption made by the late Rājā was not recognized and the State lapsed to the Company. The same doctrine was applied to Nāgpur, Jhānsi, and some smaller States; but it was held inapplicable to Orchhā, and to Karauli in Rājputāna, on the ground that they were ancient and independent principalities. It should be added that in the cases where the doctrine of lapse was held to be justly applicable, it was applied on grounds of policy. Into that policy two considerations entered. The first was the desirability of consolidating British dominion by linking up the Provinces. The second was the extension of the advantages of British rule to the inhabitants of Native States. This consideration rested upon the principle, which was not challenged during the period from 1813 to 1857, that the protected princes of the larger States

ments, by tacit consent, or by usage. The chiefs have, with-
 out exception, gained protection against dangers from without ^{States under the existing system,}
 and a solemn guarantee that their protector will respect their
 rights as rulers. The paramount power acts for them in rela-
 tion to foreign powers and other Native States. Parliament
 has recognized this in 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 46, of which the
 preamble runs, 'Whereas the several Princes and States in
 India in alliance with Her Majesty have no connexions,
 engagements, or communications with Foreign Powers, and the
 subjects of such Princes and States are, when residing or being
 in the places hereinafter referred to, entitled to the protection
 of the British, and receive such protection equally with the
 subjects of Her Majesty.' Next, as the passage just quoted and
 many Acts of the Indian Legislature show, the inhabitants of
 Native States are subjects of their rulers, and, except in the case
 of personal jurisdiction over British subjects and of 'residuary
 jurisdiction' as already explained, these rulers and their subjects
 are free from the control of the laws of British India. Accord-
 ingly, criminals escaping into a Native State must be handed
 over by its authorities: they cannot be arrested by the police
 of British India without the permission of the ruler of the
 State. The Native princes have therefore a suzerain power
 which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same
 time scrupulously respects their internal authority. Nor are
 they secured only against dangers from without: the suzerain
 also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories
 is seriously threatened. Finally, they participate in all the
 benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic
 action or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus
 secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and
 the markets of British India. Except in very rare instances, no
 guarded customs-line marks the frontier of a British District;
 no passports are required to cross it; and notwithstanding the
 fact that the subjects of a Native State are foreigners in the eye
 of the law of British India, they are admitted into most of
 the public offices of the British Government.

It is obvious that these rights carry with them correspond-
 ing obligations; and the latter may be considered under the heads ^{Obligations of the Native States.}
 of obligations in respect of foreign relations, those affecting the
 common defence, and those necessary for the good government
 and welfare of the States themselves. The duties discussed
 under the first and second of these heads are common to all
 the States in principle, although they may be affected in details
 by special agreement, while those in the third category are

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
M 9 (H. S.) H. (co- L.)	Mahamad Umar- bhai Desai, B.A.	.....	1 Apr 37	Rs. Offg. P. 340 P.P. 40 CLA. 67 PTA. 127 T. 11-2	I S.	Offg. D. D. C., Anand Prant, Kaira.
10 M (H. S.)	Kamalashanker Umashanker Bhatt, B.Com.	Huzur Mamlatdar, Broach.	1 Sept 37	Offg. P. 320 T. 35 CLA. 62	I S.	
11 G.	Krishnaji Ram- chandra Soman, B.A. (Hons.).†	.....	13 Sept 37	Offg. P. 340 P.P. 40 CLA. 67 CO- MP. A. 32-8 PTA. 120	I S	P. A. to the Collr. of Thana and Addl. Magte.
12 G. (H. S.) H. (co- L.)	Denis Bose, B.A. ...	.....	1 Dec 39	320 PTA. 127 CLA. 56 Ten- tage 11-2	I S.	Offg. D. D. C., Chorasi Prant.

S=Summary Powers.

† Appointed to be an Addl. Magte. in Thana Distt. for the period during which he holds the post of P. A. and invested with all the powers of Addl. Distt. Magte.

and Native chiefs can have no admiralty rights save such as are specially allowed to them by the paramount power.

The same principle is observed in dealings between one Indian principality and another. Experience had proved that no stable engagements between them were possible. House was set against house, and too often a house was divided against itself. Differences of religion, caste jealousies, the memories of wrongs done in the past, and animosities handed down from generation to generation, divided Brāhmans and Sūdras, Shiahs and Sunnis, Jāts and Sikhs, Rājputs and Marāthās. Suddenly neighbours were required to sheathe their swords and forget their wrongs. The only hope of peace lay in imposing upon all alike the obligation of referring to the British every question or dispute with others. The political isolation of the protected States involves corresponding activity by their protector. If a boundary question is to be adjusted, an amicable arrangement made for the mutual surrender of criminals, or joint action taken to complete a line of railway or canal that passes from State to State, the British Government must arrange the business and its arrangements must be binding upon the parties concerned. Aggressions and breach of engagements must be punished by the suzerain. Instances of this are afforded by the severance of Lāwa from Tonk, owing to the misconduct of the Tonk chief, in 1867, and by the punishment of Bānswāra in the previous year.

Since a chief can neither attack his neighbour nor fall out with a foreign nation, it follows that he needs no military establishment which is not required either for police purposes, for personal display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government. The treaty made with Gwalior in 1844, and the instrument of transfer given to Mysore in 1881, alike base the restriction of the forces of the State upon the broad ground of protection. The former explained in detail that unnecessary armies were embarrassing to the State itself and the cause of disquietude to others: a few months later a striking proof of this was afforded by the army of the Sikh kingdom of Lahore. The British Government has undertaken to protect the dominions of the Native princes from invasion and even from rebellion within: its army is organized for the defence not merely of British India, but of all the possessions under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. It follows, therefore, that its allies must not embarrass the military defence of the empire; must render active co-operation in securing the efficiency of the Imperial army; and must take, in times of emergency, the part

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
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SECOND GRADE (31) + 26 (Temporary)—(Rs. 200— $\frac{15}{2}$ —260).

				Rs.		
1 G (HS)	Narayan Keshav Dhamdhare, B.Ag.	1 Dec 39	Offg. P. 300 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 56 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2	1 S.	Offg. D. D. C., Godhra, Prant P. Mahals.
2	Bhalchandra Kamleshanker Dave, B.A.	Kaira	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P. 300 C.L.A. 53 P.T.A. 127 Tentage 11-2	1 S. & A.	Offg. D. D. C., Nadiad Prant.
3 G (HS)	Baburao Krishna Deshmukh, B.A.†	.....	1 Dec 39	Offg. P. 300 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 56 C.A. 36	1 S.	Distt. Supply Officer, Broach (Tempy.).
4 M (HS) H. (CO- L.)	Shantiraj Anandraj Dave, B.A.	.....	1 Dec 39	Offg. P. 300 P.P. 20 C.L.A. 56 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2	1 S.	Offg. as Godown Dy. Collr., Ahmedabad.
5 M (HS)	Bhadrashanker Jivaram Naik.	.....	1 Jan 40	Offg. P. 300 C.L.A. 53 CON. A. 90	1	Offg. City Dy. Collr., Ahmedabad.

S=Summary Powers.

A=Appellate Powers.

†Additional Power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

ments made with the Nizām by Lord Curzon in 1902, been reorganized upon another footing.

The Subsidiary and Contingent forces dated from the time when the policy of non-intervention held the field. They were continued under, and were in harmony with, the policy of subordinate isolation. But the changes in modern warfare, requiring, if need be, the mobilization and dispatch of a large army to the external frontiers of India, have involved a change of system. Greater efficiency and better equipment, concerted action upon a prearranged plan, and above all the willing subordination of each State to the general scheme, are required by the altered conditions of the twentieth century. To meet these conditions, several States in Rājputāna, Central India, and the Punjab, as well as Kashmīr, Hyderābād, Mysore, and a few States in Bombay, maintain Imperial Service troops, which now number in all about 18,000 men. These troops, which are under regular inspection by British officers, though available for Imperial service when placed at the disposal of the British Government by their rulers, belong absolutely to the States and are recruited from their subjects. Their armament is the same as that of our Native army, and in training, discipline, and efficiency they have reached a high standard of excellence. They have recently won commendation in China and Somāliland, and have also done good service on the north-west frontier. The other military forces maintained by the Native States aggregate about 93,000 men, but these troops are kept only for purposes of internal order or ceremony and have little military value.

The broad duties affecting external relations and military defence are common to all States irrespective of the terms of their treaties: they have also, except in matters of detail, undergone little change from one period to the other. The case is otherwise with those obligations which concern the internal administration of the chiefs. Over most States, and over the engagements that record their relations to the paramount power, have passed the usage of many years and the facts of history. The Crown protects one and all, and the suzerain has granted *sanads* of adoption and abandoned the policy of lapse. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Mahārāja's dependents or servants, 'with respect to whom the Mahārāja is absolute,' logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle, which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of April 30, 1860, that the Government of India is not precluded

The Imperial Service troops.

In respect of internal administration.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
15 M (HS)	Ratanlal Bhalashanker Dave.	.....	13 Mar 42	Rs. 370 C.L.A. 65 C.A. 87-4	II	Rationing Office, Ahmedabad (Tempy.).
16 M (HS)	Kanjibhai Bhawanbhai Gohil.	Huzur Mamlatdar, Ahmedabad.	21 May 42	230 T.A.P. 10 35* P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 50	II	
17	Marghabhai Desai- bhai Patel, B.A.	Resident Magistrate, Daskroi.	20 Oct 42	230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	
18 M (HS)	Alibhai Mahomed Patel, B.A.	Resident Magistrate, Broach.	1 Mar 43	230 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50	I	
19	Haribhai Kasanji Bhardiwala, †§	Resident Magistrate, Dohad.	1 Mar 43	245 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 51	I	
20 M (HS)	Natwarlal Venilal Khambhati, B.A.	Surat—Jalalpora.	1 May 43	230 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	III	
21	Bhagwan Shanker Bhosekar, B.A.	Thana	1 May 43	245 T.L. T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 C.A. 30	I	Chitnis to the Collr, Thana.
22 H (Col.) M (HS)	Ambelal Bhimbhai Desai, B.A.	Bardoli	1 May 43	230 35* P.T.A. 67-8 T.A. 10 C.L.A. 50	I S.	

S=Summary Powers.

*Temporary increase in pay.

†Addl. Power under Sec. 110 of the C. P. C., 1898.

§Exempted from passing in the Marathi Exam.

convenient that jurisdiction over all persons and things therein, and not merely over the British troops or officials, should rest with the suzerain power. Sometimes this jurisdiction is conceded by treaty, sometimes it rests upon long usage and acquiescence. There are also, as already explained, petty chiefs whose powers of internal government were, from the very first, restricted to the exercise of a limited jurisdiction in civil or criminal cases. The residue of the full powers of government by which a 'State' is constituted in any territorial area vests in the suzerain power, which shares the internal sovereignty with the chief and exercises all authority that does not remain with him.

The powers which thus devolve upon the suzerain are exercised through political officers who, as a rule, reside in the States themselves. In the larger States the Government of India is represented by a Resident; and where a number of States form a natural group, as in Rājputāna and Central India, there is a single Agent to the Governor-General for the whole group, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents according to the importance of the State or States within it. These officers form the sole channel of communication that the Native States possess with the Government of India in its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India, or with other Native States; and they are expected to advise and assist the ruling chiefs in any matters, administrative or otherwise, on which they may be consulted. As regards the larger States under the control of Local Governments, Political Agents are similarly employed; but in the case of petty States scattered about British Provinces it is usual to entrust the duties of Agent to the Collector or Commissioner within whose territorial jurisdiction they lie. In such cases the Agent does not, as a rule, reside within the Native State; but it is desirable that, when he is exercising judicial or magisterial powers in respect of persons or things within it, he should hold his court within the area of his foreign jurisdiction. It has been seen that the Local Governments control British relations with a very large number of Native princes and chiefs; at the same time their dealings with all protected chiefs are in a special sense under the supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

This is not the place for any attempt to weigh the comparative merits of administration in British Provinces and in Native States, or to forecast the development and future prospects of the latter. While the paramount power steadfastly maintains

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
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OFFICIATING.

				Rs.		
1	Vasudeo Balkrishna Athalye, B.A.	Thana	...	230 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 10	II	Offg. Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Kalyan.
2	Vishnu Sakharan Dixit, B.A.	Thana	...	230 35* P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 50 COMP. A. 30 T.A.P. 10	II	Mamlatdar for requisition work in Thana (Tempy).
3	Gopal Ramkrishna Chaudal, B.A.	Resdt. Magte., Bulsar.	...	230 35* T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	I S.	Offg. vice No. 11 in the Selec. Grade.
4	Gavrioath Narayan Ambavane, B.A.	Thana—U mbergaon.	...	230 35* P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	II	Offg. vice S. No. 17 in the First Grade.
5	Dwarkadas Gulabdas Tamboli, B.A.	Resdt. Magte., Jambusar.	...	230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Offg. vice No. 18 in the First Grade.
6	Sanatkumar Venishanker Majmudar, B.A.†	Resdt. Magte., Borsad.	...	230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S.	Offg. vice No. 29, in the Second Grade.

S=Summary Powers.

*Temporary increase in pay.

†Addl. Power under Sec. 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

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No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
OFFICIATING— <i>contd.</i>						
18 G (HS)	Karim Mohamad Mulla, B.A.	Thana—Palghar.	...	Rs. 215 T.A.P. 10 35* P.T.A. 67-8 G.L.A. 50	II	Offg. vice No. 2 in the First Grade.
19	Jibhai Tribhovandas Barot, B.A.	Resident Magte., Borivli.	...	215 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Offg. vice S. No. 8 in the First Grade.
20	Pranlal Chhaganlal Dave.	Kaira—Thasra ...	...	215 T.A.P. 10 35* P.T.A. 67-8 G.L.A. 50	II	Offg. vice No. 4 in the First Grade.
21	Govind Bhaiji Christian,†	Resdt. Magte., Dholka—Dhanduka.	...	215 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50	I S	Offg. vice No. 6 in the First Grade.
22	Ramchandra Balkrishna Khavnekar.	.....	...	215 35* T.A.P. 10 COMP. A. 30 C.L.A. 50	II	Offg. Distt. Supply Officer, Thana.
23	Kantilal Chimanlal Shah.	Ahmedabad ...	...	215 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50 SPL P. 30 CONV. A. 10	III	Supply Asstt. to the Comr., N. D.
24	Alfred Naranji Solanki, B.A.	Surat—Chorasi ...	...	215 T.A.P. 10 35* P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 50	I	Offg. vice No. 32 in the Second Grade.
25	Hussein M. Maick ...	.....	...	...	I	Under Suspension.
26	Haribhai Mangaldas Mehta.	Resident Magte., Nadiad.	...	215 T.A.P. 10 35* G.L.A. 50	I	Offg. vice No. 12 in the First Grade.
27	Vishnu Mahadeo Gokhale.	Halol ...	...	200 T.A.P. 10 35* P.T.A. 67-8 G.L.A. 50	II	Offg. Chitnis vice No. 13 in the First Grade.
28	Himatlal Mohanlal Jani, B.A.	Kaira ...	...	215 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Chitnis to the Collr. from 9th April 1945. Offg. vice No. 11 in the First Grade.
29	Shantilal Umedbhai Patel, B.A.	Broach—Ankleshwar.	...	215 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	III	Offg. vice No. 4 in the Second Grade.

S = Summary Powers.

* Temporary increase in pay.

Addl. Power under Sec. 110 of the Cr. P. C. 1898.

II. 148 States, forming the Central India Agency, under the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees).	Title, race, and religion of Ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
Gwalior	25,041	2,933,001, chiefly Hindus.	1,63	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Marāthā: Hindu.	19 (21 within Gwalior territory).	Resident at Gwalior.
Indore	9,500	850,690	72	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Marāthā: Hindu.	19 (21 within Indore territory).	Resident at Indore.
Bhopāl	6,859	665,961	29	<i>Nawāb</i> (m.), <i>Begam</i> (f.), Afghan: Muhammadan.	19 (21 within Bhopāl territory).	Political Agent in Bhopāl.
Rewah	13,000	1,317,385	29	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Baghel Rājput: Hindu.	17	Political Agent in Baghelkhand.
Orchhā	2,080	321,634	6	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Bundelā Rājput: Hindu.	17 (including 2 guns personal to the present chief).	Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
Datā.	911	173,759	9	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Bundelā Rājput: Hindu.	15	"
Dhār.	1,775	142,115	11	<i>Rājā</i> , Ponwār Marāthā: Hindu.	15	Political Agent in Bhopāwar.
Jaorā.	568	84,202	9	<i>Nawāb</i> , Pathān: Muhammadan.	13	Political Agent in Mālwa.
Pannā	2,492	192,986	5	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Bundelā Rājput: Hindu.	11	Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
Chhatarpur.	1,115	156,139	4	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Ponwār Rājput: Hindu.	11	"
Charkhārī.	703	123,954	4	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Bundelā Rājput: Hindu.	11	"
137 Minor States*.	13,351	1,538,491	80			Distributed through the charges of the above-mentioned officers.
TOTAL	77,395	8,510,317	421			

* Of these, however, sixteen are not really States, as their chiefs now possess no land but only guaranteed cash revenues.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamladar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
OFFICIATING— <i>contd.</i>						
41	Vishnu Mahadeo Kolambekar.	Ahmedabad ...	...	Rs. 215 35* T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	...	Offg. Hvy Clerk to the Comr. N. D., vice No. 35 in the Second Grade.
42	Gopalji Vallabhbhai Desai.	Recdt. Magte. Dahann.	...	215 10 35* 50 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	I	Offg. vice No. 37 in the Second Grade.
43	Narayan Mangesh Wagle, B.A.	Thana—Bhiwandi	...	215 35* 10 COMP. A. 30 P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 50	II	Offg. vice No. 38 in the Second Grade.
44	Nathubhai Vasuji Desai.	Broach ...	...	Offg. P. 215 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Offg. Head Clerk to the Collr., vice No. 39 in the Second Grade.
45	Shivprasad Umedram Mehta.	Ahmedabad ...	...	Pay not yet fixed.	II	Asst. National Savings Officer, Ahmedabad (Tempy.).
46	Purusottamda Hathibhai Patel.	.....	...	Do. ...	II	Asst. National Savings Circle Officer, Kaira & Panch Mahals (Tempy.).
47	Namdev Changdev Patil, B.A.	B. S. D., South Salsette—Andheri	...	Offg. P. 200 COMP. A. 48 COMP. A. 27-8 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Offg. vice S. No. 40 in the Second Grade.
48	Ramchandra Vinayak Vishwasrao.	Kaira—Nadiad...	...	Offg. P. 200 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	II	Offg. vice No. 41 in the Second Grade.
49	Navnitlal Nanlal Bhatt.	.....	...	Offg. P. 200 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	II	Offg. Divisional Tenancy Officer, N. D.
50	Ambalal Damodar Barot†	Anand ...	...	Offg. P. 200 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	...	Offg. vice No. 7 in the First Grade.
51	Issac Jacob Rohekar, B.A., LL.B.	Thana—Wada ...	...	Offg. P. 200 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	...	Offg. vice No. 15 in the First Grade.

* Temporary increase in pay.

† Addl. Power under Sec. 562 of the Cr. P. C. 1898.

III. Twenty States, forming the Rājputāna Agency, under the Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna—continued

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees)	Title, race, and religion of ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
Brought forward	96,763	7,642,408	2,46			
Būndi . . .	2,210	171,227, chiefly Hindus.	7	<i>Mahārao Rājā</i> , Hārā Chauhān Rājput: Hindu.	17	Political Agent in Haroti and Tonk.
Karauli . . .	1,242	156,786 "	5	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Jādon Rājput: Hindu.	17	Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rājputāna.
Alwar . . .	3,141	828,487 "	30	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Kachwāha Rājput: Hindu.	15	Political Agent in Alwar.
Dholpur . . .	1,155	270,973 "	10	<i>Mahārājā Rānā</i> , Jāt: Hindu.	15	Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rājputāna.
Bānswāra . . .	1,946 including Kusbāl-garh.	165,350, chiefly Animists (Bhils).	14	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Sesodia Rājput: Hindu.	15	Assistant to the Resident in Mewār.
Sirohi . . .	1,964	154,544, chiefly Hindus.	3	<i>Mahārāo</i> , Deora Chauhān Rājput: Hindu.	15	Resident in the Western States of Rājputāna.
7 Minor States	20,487	431,990 . . .	17½	. . . . .	. . . . .	Distributed through the charges of the above-mentioned officers.
TOTAL	128,918	9,841,765	3,20			

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
OFFICIATING— <i>contd.</i>						
59	Manilal Gordhan- das Patel, B.A.	Ahmedabad	... 2 Dec. 45	Rs. 200 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	...	Offg. vice No. 51 in the Second Grade.
60	Balvant Bhide.	Vaman Thana	... ..	200 10 T.A.P. 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 COMP. A.	...	Offg. vice No. 5 in the First Grade.
61	Natwarlal Shamil- das Dixit, B.A.	Panch Mahals Clerk.	...	27-8 200 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	...	Offg. vice No. 52 in the Second Grade as Head Clerk to the Collr. of Panch Mahals.
62	H. D. Kerauala	Ahmedabad	... ..	340 30 P.T.A. 95 ADDL. P.T.A. 32	...	D. D. S., Ahmed- abad.
63	C. V. Chhatrapati.	Broach	... ..	340 60 C.L.A. 95 ADDL. P.T.A. 32	...	D. D. S., Panch Mahals.
64	G. K. Shaligram	Kolaba	... ..	340 60 C.L.A. 112 P.T.A. T. Inc. in P.T.A. 37	...	D. D. S., Kolaba.
65	J. N. Naik	.....	... ..	Subs-allce. not yet fixed.	...	Under suspension
66	S. A. Vaidya	.....	... ..	320 56 C.L.A. 112 P.T.A. ADDL. P.T.A. 37	...	D. D. S., Surat.

* Temporary increase in pay.

(2) Bombay (354 States)

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees).	Title, race, and religion of Ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
Kolhāpur .	2,855	910,011, chiefly Hindus.	48	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Kshatriya : Hindu.	19	Political Agent for Kolhāpur.
Cutch .	7,616	488,022 "	20	<i>Mahārāo</i> , Jādeja Rājput : Hindu.	17	Political Agent in Cutch.
Khairpur .	6,050	199,313, chiefly Muhammadans	13	<i>Mīr</i> , Tālpur Baloch : Muhammadan.	15	Political Agent for Khairpur.
Idar .	1,900	168,557, chiefly Hindus.	5	<i>Mahārājā</i> , Rāthor Rājput : Hindu.	15	Political Agent for Mahi Kānthā.
Bhaunagar .	2,860	412,664 "	30	<i>Thākūr Sāhib</i> , Gohel Rājput : Hindu.	11	Agent to the Governor in Kāthiāwār.
Junāgarh .	3,284	395,428 "	37	<i>Nawāb</i> , Pathān : Muhammadan.	11	" "
Navānagar .	3,791	336,779 "	31	<i>Jān</i> , Jādeja Rājput : Hindu.	11	" "
Pālanpur .	3,177	222,627 "	7	<i>Dāvān</i> , Pathān : Muhammadan.	11	Political Agent for Pālanpur.
Gondal .	1,024	162,859 "	19	<i>Thākūr Sāhib</i> , Jādeja Rājput : Hindu.	11	Agent to the Governor in Kāthiāwār.
Rājpipla .	1,514	117,175 "	7	<i>Mahārānā</i> , Gohel Rājput : Hindu.	11	Political Agent, Rewā Kānthā.
Bhor .	1,491	137,268 "	5	<i>Fant Sachiv</i> , Brāhman : Hindu.	9 (personal to the present chief)	Collector of Poona (<i>ex-officio</i> Political Agent).
Singū .	1,112	226,128 "	9	<i>Thākūr</i> , Brāhman : Hindu.	<i>Nil</i>	Political Agent for the Southern Marāthā Country.
342 Minor States.	29,087	3,131,817	1.99			
TOTAL	65,761	6,908,648	4.20			

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Dated of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
		OFFICIATING— <i>contd.</i>				
78	Dayashanker Chadrashanker Jha.	Broach—Vagra.	...	200 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67/8	...	Offg. vice S. No. 10 in 2nd Grade.
78A	Namdev Ganpat Wani(a).	Dahanu.	...	200 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 60 P.T.A. 67/8	II	Offg. vice No. 56 in the 2nd Grade.
79	Madhavlal Rasiklal Modi.	Kaira	...	200 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	...	Supply Head Clerk to the Collector.
80	Moreshwar Jagannath Vaidya.	Chikhili	...	215 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67/8	...	Offg. vice No. 11 in the 2nd Grade.
81	Navranglal Naradlal Dholakia.	Broach	...	250 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 95 ADD. P.T.A. 32	...	Distt. Distribution Supdt.
82	Bachubhhi Nandlal Raval.	Thana	...	300 C.L.A. 53 P.T.A. 95 ADD. P.T.A. 32	...	Distt. Distribution Supdt.
83	C. K. Petel	Kaira	...	250 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 95 ADD. P.T.A. 32	...	Do.
84	Kantilal Dhansukhran Mehta.	Broach-Jambusar.	...	200 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67/8	...	Offg. vice No. 24 in 2nd Grade.
85	Someshwar Harji-wandas Joshi.	Broach	...	200 T.I. 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	...	Asstt. Supply Officer (Cloth.)

(a) Addl. power under Sec. 562 of the Cr. P. C. 1898.

(d) United Provinces (2 States)

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees).	Title, race, and religion of Ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
Rāmpur	899	533,212, chiefly Hindus and Muham-madans.	33	<i>Nawāb</i> , Pathān: Muham-madan.	13	Commissioner of Bareilly (<i>ex-officio</i> Political Agent).
Tehrī (Garh-wāl).	4,180	268,885, chiefly Hindus.	3	<i>Rājā</i> , Kshatriya: Hindu.	11	Commissioner of Kumaun (<i>ex-officio</i> Political Agent).
TOTAL	5,079	802,097	36			

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks
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TEMPORARY RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

(Mamrs. re-employed on pay in addn. to pension).

1	K.S. Syed Yazir Banoo.	.....	...	200 35* C.L.A. 76	I S	Addl. City Magistrate, Surat.
2	S. V. Lawate, B.A.	.....	...	154-10 T.P. 35 C.L.A. 50	I	Resident Magistrate, Shahapur.

(S) = Summary Powers.

* Temporary increase in pay.

(f) Burma (52 States*)

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees)	Title, race, and religion of Ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
(a) <i>Northern Shan States.</i>						
Hsipaw (Thibaw).	5,086	104,700, Buddhists.	3	Sarubwa, Shan: Buddhist.	9	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.
5 Minor States	9,508	"	2	"	"	
(b) <i>Southern Shan States.</i>						
Kengtung	12,000	190,698	1	Sarubwa, Shan: Buddhist.	9	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.
Mongnai	2,717	44,252	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sarubwa, Shan: Buddhist.	9	
Yawnghe	2,400	95,339	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sarubwa, Shan: Buddhist.	11	
35 Minor States	21,374	440,270, Buddhists and Animists.	4	"	"	
(c) 5 Karen States	4,830	45,795	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
(d) 3 Minor States under separate political control.	9,096	40,543†	1†	"	"	
TOTAL (approximate)	67,011	1,177,987	13½			

* All these States, with the exception of the five Karen States forming Karenni, are included in British India, as defined on pp. 59, 60.

† Excluding population and revenue of Kantgye, which are unknown.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
Selection Grade (16)—Rs. 370—15—400— <i>contd.</i>						
5	Jiaudin Kazi.||	Amirudin East Khandesh ...	18 Apr 35	Rs. Offg. P. 460 P.P. 20 C.A. 36 C.L.A. 84	I S. & A.	Offg. Huzur Dy. Collr. & City Magte., East Khandesh.
6 H (col.)	Mahadeo Damodhar Kuray, B.A.||	West Khandesh...	18 Apr 35	Offg. P. 420 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 81 C.A. 36	I S.	Offg. Huzur Dy. Collr. & City Magte., West Khandesh.

S = Summary Powers.

A = Appellate Powers.

‡ Exempted from passing Marathi examination.

(h) Assam (26 States*)

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1901.	Approximate revenue (in lakhs of rupees).	Title, race, and religion of Ruler.	Salute of Ruler in guns.	Designation of local Political Officer.
Manipur	8,456	284,465, Hindus and Animists.	4	Rājā, Kshatriya: Hindu	11	Political Agent in Manipur.
The Khasi States (25).	3,000	110,519, Khasis and Christians.	$\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
TOTAL	12,356	394,984	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
GRAND TOTAL (approximate)	824,283	68,210,660	25.29			

* In 1905 Hill Tippera was transferred from Bengal to the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and Allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
FIRST GRADE (25) ** †—Rs. 275—15—350.						
1	R.S. Narayan Bha- wani Chaudhari, B.Ag.*	Ahmednagar ...	22 Dec 36	Rs. Offg. P. 380 P. P. 20 C.L.A. 70 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2	I S.	Offg. D. D. C., Rahuri Dn.
2	Shankar Krishna Kalaskar.*††	East Khandesh— Chalisgaon.	5 June 37	350 135 C.L.A. 67	I S	Resident Magis- trate.
3	Shankar Totaram Chaudhary.*	Sholapur ...	22 Dec. 37	Offg. P. 380 P. P. 20 C.L.A. 70 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 ADDL P.T.A. 70	I S.	Offg. D. D. C., Madha Divn.
4	Shrirang Narayan Kadam.	South Sholapur ...	26 Apr 37	350 135 P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 67	I S.	
5 (Co- l).	Bhikaji Vinayak Sudumbrekas, M.A.*	Sholapur ...	30 Oct 37	Offg. P. 340 P. P. 20 C.L.A. 63 P.T.A. 127 ADDE P.T.A. 70	I S.	Offg. D. D. C.
6	Somnath Rango Chaudhary.††	Nasik ...	30 Oct 37	Offg. P. 340 P. P. 40 C.L.A. 67 C.A. 36	I S.	Offg. D. D. C., Nasik Divn.
7	K.S. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Hamid, B.A.*	.....	30 Oct 37	Offg. P. 360 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 ADDL P.T.A. 70 C.L.A. 63	I S.	Extra P. A. to the Collr., Nasik.
8	K. R. Mali*	... Huzur Mamdr., Poona.	8 May 42	335 C.L.A. 59	...	
9	Tarachand Tukaram Sonar.*††	Poona ...	19 Apr 37	Offg. P. 340 P.P. 40 C.L.A. 67	I S.	Offg. 4th Addl. City Magte., Poona.
10 M. (H. S.) H. (Co- l).	Shripad Narhar Sapre, (Hons.).	.....	30 Oct 37	Offg. P. 600 S.P. 120 C.L.A. 126	I	Dy. Dir. of Civil Supplies (Dists.), Bombay.

†Temporary increase in pay.

S=Summary Powers.

*Exempted from passing in Marathi.

††Addl. Power under Section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

** From 25th April 1935, vide G. R., R. D., No. 9511/24, dated 25th April 1935.

† A post of First Grade Mamr. has been added to the Cadre of Mamr. with effect from 1st March 1940, vide G. R., R. D., No. 6612/3, dated 8th April 1940.

princes and people, whilst the British Government itself represents the Company towards other foreign sovereigns and states.'

While the means of rapid communication were wanting between Calcutta and Bombay, and between India and London, considerable confusion was apt to arise in fields of diplomacy simultaneously occupied by different authorities distant from each other. The most conspicuous instance of this confusion was afforded by the dispatch to Teherān of Sir Harford Jones as His Majesty's Envoy sent, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, by the Home Government, and the commission entrusted to Sir John Malcolm by the Governor-General, Lord Minto. On the arrival of Sir Harford Jones at Bombay, in 1808, he was ordered by the Governor-General to remain there and await the result of the negotiations entrusted to the agent of the Government of India. Sir John Malcolm's reports soon indicated the failure of his efforts, and Sir Harford Jones was then allowed to proceed to Teherān. He had attained some measure of success when the Governor-General, having meanwhile conferred with Malcolm, decided upon the dispatch of a military expedition. Sir Harford was thereupon ordered to return to India, and his public character was disavowed by the Governor-General. On the other hand, orders sent from London required him to stay; and since he had, in March, 1809, concluded a preliminary treaty with the Shāh, he remained at Teherān awaiting further instructions. The Indian authorities formally protested against the transfer of diplomatic relations with Persia from Calcutta to London and, to support their claim, again dispatched Sir John Malcolm to Teherān; but he was compelled to leave Persia after a few weeks on the arrival of Sir Gore Ouseley, the King's fresh representative, by whom a definitive treaty was concluded in March, 1812. Even at a much later date, during the Crimean War, some confusion was threatened by the communication of orders from England to the Government of Bombay without reference to the Governor-General. On that occasion Colonel Rawlinson, the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, made proposals for the dispatch of troops, and the supply of funds, from Bombay in a letter addressed to Lord Clarendon; and the Court of Directors, having received suggestions on the same subject from the Government of Bombay, issued direct orders to that Presidency. The Marquis of Dalhousie protested against this procedure, observing that 'operations in the Persian Gulf will affect not Bombay only, but the whole of India.'

Occasional overlapping of the spheres of Indian and Imperial diplomacy in the days of the Company.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and Allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
19 H. (Co- l).	M. R. Calderia	Ahmednagar	10 Dec. 40	Rs. G. R. 320 P. P. 20 C.L.A. 60 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2 ADDL. P.T.A. 70	I S	Offg. Prant Officer, Sangamner Divn.
20 to 25	Vacant	.....	...	...	...	...

SECOND GRADE (42)*†—Rs. 200—15/2—260.

1	Gabriel Peter Andrews, B.A., I.L.B.=	Ahmednagar	18 Apr 35	260 135 C.L.A. 52	I S	Spl. Magistrate.
2	Ramchandra Mahadeo Nathe||	Satara	30 Oct 37	G. R. 300 P.P. 20 C.A. 36 C.L.A. 56	I	Offg. Huzur Dy. Collr. & City Magte.
3	Abdulla Abdul Rahman Shaikh, B.A.||	Shahada	30 Oct 37	260 135 P.T.A. 67-8 C.L.A. 50	I	Resdt. Magte.
4	Shankar Sakharani Gawade.||	.....	10 Dec. 40	260 135 P.T.A. 67-8 ADDL. P.T.A. 15 C.L.A. 50	I S	On leave for 2 months from 5th June 1947.
5	Abdullamiya Sk. Hasan Shaikh.||	.....	10 Dec. 40	260 135 W. A. 52	I S	

* A post of Second Grade Mamlatdar has been added to the cadre of Mamlatdars with effect from 1st March 1941 (*vide* G.R., H.D., No. 5836/3, dated 21st April 1941).

† Three temporary posts of Resident Magistrates, Nandurbar, Baramati and Belapur Road, added to the C. D. cadre (*vide* G.R., H.D., Nos. 4177/4, dated 25th March 1941 and 4099/4, dated 3rd April 1941).

S=Summary Powers.

=Addl. Power under Sec. 110 of the Cr. P. C. 1898.

||Exempted from passing in Marathi examination.

†Temporary increase in pay.

by treaty with the king of Khedah and was taken possession of, in 1786, under the authority of the Bengal Government. There, too, the administration was entrusted to a Governor-in-Council. Lord Hastings sent Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 to acquire Singapore, and this led to negotiations with the Dutch, which were conducted at home and concluded by a treaty in 1824. Under this treaty the British withdrew from Sumatra, and the Company ceded Bencoolen and its dependencies to the Dutch, who on their part transferred to the British all their possessions in India, including Chinsura and their factories at Balasore and Dacca, and the settlement of Malacca, with undisputed possession of Singapore. In 1825 the Court of Directors united their three settlements at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca under a Governor-in-Council, subject to the Supreme Government at Calcutta. This part of the Company's administration opened the way to several engagements with the neighbouring chiefs. While the field of foreign relations was thus extended in the east, the Company was not less active on the coasts of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Zanzibar was in direct relations with the Government of Bombay until 1872, when its affairs were transferred to the Government of India, from which they passed, in 1883, into the hands of the Imperial Government. On the east coast of Africa the authorities at Bombay concluded a treaty in 1827, at Berbera, with the Somāli Habar Awal tribe, and with Zeila and Tajūra in 1840. The charge of the Somāli coast was in 1898 transferred to the Foreign Office.

At the present time the recognized and direct responsibilities of the Indian Government outside India are limited to Arabia, with the fortress at Aden and the adjoining protectorate; the islands of Perim and Sokotra, and the Kuria Muria islands; the Persian Gulf and parts of Persia; Afghānistān and Tibet; and, to a certain extent, China and Siam. Aden, whose internal affairs are under the administration of the Government of Bombay, is the most important centre of Indian influence on the coast of Southern Arabia. Perim, an island in the narrow strait that connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, was occupied in 1799 by a force sent from Bombay. The entire absence of fresh water had not been anticipated or provided for; and, after much suffering and loss of life, the garrison was withdrawn to Aden as soon as naval operations in the Mediterranean had removed the danger of a French expedition. In 1854 a French engineer visited and surveyed the island, letting it be known that he had recommended his

Present
responsi-
bilities of
the Indian
Govern-
ment out-
side India.
The settle-
ments of
Aden and
Perim.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Pay and allowances.	Nagisterial powers.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
14	N. G. Machnurkar ||.	Sholapur	... 245 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S	Resdt. Magte.
15	G. H. Aher, B.A.||...	Sholapur	... 245 35* C.L.A. 51 P.T.A. 127 ADDL. P.T.A. 15	I S	Distt. Distribution Supdt.
16	S. J. Ohol, B.Ag. ||...	Satara	... Offg. P 300 C.L.A. 53 P.T.A. 127 ADDL. P.T.A. 70 T 11-2	I S	Offg. D. D. C., Karad Dn.
17	S. K. Bharambe || ...	.....	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	On leave for 2 months from 1st May 1947.
18	B. N. Saundane || ...	Sholapur	... 245 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	I	On probation. Head Soldiers Distt. Clerk, Board, Sholapur.
19	R. K. Deolalikar ||...	West Khandesh- Nandurbar.	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resdt. Magte. (On probation).
20	S. P. Barde||†	Amalner	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S	Resident Magte.
21	V. P. Bhagwat, B.A. ||	Satara	... OFFG. P. 320 C.L.A. 56	I S	Spl. Land Acquisi- tion Officer.
22	Y. S. Ghogale|| ...		... Offg. P 300 C.L.A. 53 P.T.A. 127 T 11-2	I	Offg. D. D. C. Ah- mednagar Divn.

*Temporary increase in pay.

|| Exempted from passing in Marathi.

S=Summary Powers.

†Addl. Power under Sec. 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

Guardafui. British relations were entered into with its Mähri chief in 1834, when he agreed to permit a coal depôt to be established there. The subsequent occupation of Aden rendered this concession of no value; but the advantage of the island as a refuge for shipwrecked crews, or as a station for a lighthouse, led to the continuance of close and friendly relations with its rulers. In 1886 a formal protectorate was established over the Sultān, who undertook to enter into no arrangements with any foreign powers except with the sanction of the British Government.

Along the Arab coast, or Hadramaut, extending from Shaik Sayad in the Straits of Bāb el Mandeb to the limits of Maskat at Rās Sair, every maritime tribe has been brought under the protection of the British Government. With some of them relations had been established at an earlier date; but in 1890 the Governor-General ratified a complete set of engagements with the Shaikh of Irka, and with the Atiffi, Barhemi, Akrabi, Fadhli, Lower Aulaki, Duyabi, Kayeti, Wahidi, and Mähri tribes, by which these bound themselves to enter into no correspondence or treaties with any foreign nation or power except with the sanction of the British Government, and to give immediate notice of any attempt to interfere with their country and its dependencies.

The Arab
coast from
Bāb el
Mandeb to
Maskat.

From Rās Sair onwards the coast line begins to lie within the sphere of influence, or the direct dominion, of the Sultān or Imām of Maskat, between whom and the Indian Government close relations have long existed. In 1798 the Company entered into an agreement with the Sultān to exclude the French and the Dutch from settling either in Maskat or Gombroon (Bandar Abbās). In the next century the British co-operated with the Sultān in the suppression of piracy, secured his assistance for the abolition of slavery, and entered into a commercial treaty. They frequently intervened to protect the ruler, to settle the succession, and even to put down rebellion, and in 1862 they engaged reciprocally with the French Government to respect the independence of the Sultān. When Zanzibar was severed from Maskat in 1861, they used their good offices to fix the annual subsidy to be paid by the former to the latter, and made arrangements to ensure its regular payment. The Sultān on his part has granted consular jurisdiction to the British Agent, and has rendered help in the suppression of the traffic in arms with the Indian and Persian coast. About 75 per cent. of the total value of the foreign trade of Maskat is with India.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Pay and allow- ances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments.</i>		Rs.		
1	S. V. Thakur, B.A.	(Sholapur) Barsi	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50	I S	Resident Magte.
2	S. N. Deshpande ...	Poona	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50		Head Clerk Supply.
3	B. T. Bhangale ...	Sindkheda (W. K.)	... 245 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S	Resident Magte.
4	N. G. Darvekar ...	Malegaon (Nasik)	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S	Resident Magte.
5	C. B. Purandare, B.A.	Khed (Poona)	.. 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resident Magte.
6	Babu Dada Patil ...	Parola	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	
7	V. T. Shiralkar ...	.....	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50	I	On leave for one month.
8	R. G. Renukdas ...	Chalisgaon	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
9	M. R. Khire ...	Karad-Islampur (Satara)	245 35* C.L.A. 51 T.A.P. 10	I	Resdt. Magte.
10	S. M. Honrao ...	Indapur (Poona)	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 C.A. 67-8	I	

*Temporary Increase in pay.
S=Summary Powers.

such action, whether at El Bidaa or at other places on the El Katr coast, as may be necessary to prevent, or punish, disturbance of the maritime peace. From Katif town to Koweit Ottoman rule is established and recognized. The Shaikh of Koweit is under treaty obligations with the Government of India in respect of that port (which is visited by a Political Agent) and its neighbourhood. Beyond those limits the sovereignty of the Ottoman Government extends along the coast to Basra.

The paramount interests of the Indian Government in the peace and commerce of the Persian Gulf, its protectorate over Bahrein, and its relations with the Trucial Chiefs on the pirate coast give rise to intercourse with the Turkish authorities in Arabia. The Government of India is also under special obligation to protect the stream of Muhammadan pilgrims who resort to the sacred places at Mecca and Kerbela, and to administer the fund, created by a treaty of 1825 with the king of Oudh, from which annual payments of Rs. 1,20,000 are made to the high priest and the *mujtahids* residing at the Shiah shrines of Kerbela and Nejef. Indian interests at these places are watched over by a Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, who is also Consul-General at Baghdād; by a vice-consul at Kerbela; and by officers stationed at Jedda, Hodeida, and the island of Kamaran.

Various islands in the Persian Gulf have in time past been occupied by the British. Kharak was thus held between 1838 and 1842, and the British Residency was transferred to it from Bushire. In 1856, when Persia captured Herāt, Kharak was again occupied, but was evacuated after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, in 1857. A British station still remains at Bassidore, on the island of Kishm, although the troops which occupied it have, for the present, been withdrawn. But the most important island in the Gulf is Bahrein, which has passed under several dominions or suzerainties. In 1622 the Portuguese, who had previously acquired possession of it, were expelled by the Persians. The Atabi tribe made themselves masters of the island in 1783, and in 1800 the Sultān of Maskat wrested it from them. On his expulsion a year after, the Wahābis held suzerainty over Bahrein until 1810, when the Atabis again established their authority. In the course of the operations undertaken by the Company against the pirate coast, to which reference has already been made, the British entered (in 1820) into an engagement with the Atabi rulers of Bahrein, with the object of preventing their abetment of piracy and of including them in the general scheme of maritime peace.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Pay and allowan- ces.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appoint- ments—contd.</i>		Rs.		
19	G. S. Patil ...	Poona	... Offg. P. 300 C.L.A. 53 O.A. 30	I	Offg. Prant Officer, Maval Prant.
20	G. P. Dongade, B.A..	Satara	... 230 T.A.P. 10 35* C.L.A. 50	I	Chitnis.
21	R. B. Phiske, B.A....	Karmala (Sholapur)	... 215 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
21	N. K. Sewekari, B.A.	Javli, Satara	... 215 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
23	H. K. Khan, B.A. ...	Niphad (Nasik)	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
24	Y. B. Kulkarni ...	.....	... 215 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Price Head Clerk to the Collr. of Satara.
25	M. L. Shaikh ...	Belapur Road	... 200 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resdt. Magte.
26	Y. V. Honap, B.A. .	East Khandesh	... Offg. P. 320 C.L.A. 56 P.T.A. 127 T. 11-2	I	Offg. D. D. C., Amalner Divn.
27	N. R. Khamitkar ...	Fandharpur	... 230 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	I	

*Temporary increase in pay.

which was then transferred to the Indian Government. In the following year the mission was restored to the Foreign Office, under an arrangement by which Indian revenues bore $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the cost up to a maximum of £12,000, and this arrangement continued, with successive reductions of the limiting maximum, until action was taken on the report of the Royal Commission referred to above. After 1859 the British Minister at Teherān, and the majority of the consular officers stationed in Persia, were drawn from the Imperial service, and continued until recently to be so recruited; while the Resident at Bushire, the Assistant Resident at Bandar Abbās, and the Director of Telegraphs in charge of the Makrān coast were directly subordinate to the Government of India. Under the latest arrangements the distribution of consular offices in Persia between the Indian and the Imperial (Levant) services assigns to the former two Consuls-General—one for Khorāsān and Seistān, stationed at Meshed, and another at Bushire for Fārs, Khuzistān, and the coasts and islands of the Gulf within the dominions of Persia; consuls in Seistān, and at Kermān and Kermānshāh; and vice-consuls at Bandar Abbās, Ahwāz (for Arabistān), and at Bām. The Imperial (Levant) service supplies the consular posts at Ispahān, Tabriz, Shīrāz, Resht, Teherān, and Mohammerah. The political interests of the Indian Government in Persian affairs are therefore partly safeguarded by the Imperial Foreign Office, in which case correspondence passes through the Secretary of State for India, and partly by the Governor-General, in which case the Indian authorities keep the Foreign Office informed of their proceedings through the Secretary of State.

Apart from the graver international questions which concern Persia's foreign relations with European powers, there are many others of less importance that directly and particularly affect the Government of India. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the rulers of Persia and Afghānistān lost no opportunity for asserting their claims to dominion over each other's territories, and the engagements which now compel them to keep the peace were for the most part concluded with the British Government, which still enforces their execution. In 1722 the Afghān, Mahmūd, occupied Ispahān with a victorious army. Within eight years the Afghāns were expelled by Nādir Shāh, who, in 1736, set aside the old Safavid dynasty of Persia. The tide of conquest now flowed eastward: Kābul and Kandahār were annexed to Persia, and the plains of the Punjab devastated. The assassination of Nādir Shāh in 1747

Persia, Af-
ghānistān,
and India.

No.	Name	Taluka & District	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments—contd.</i>		Rs.		
37	V. B. Khaire, B.A.	....	...	I	Under suspension.
38	K. K. Bhonsale, B.A.	Malshiras (Sholapur) ...	230 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
39	S. B. Darp, B.A. ...	Ahmednagar ...	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	III	Head Clerk, Dist. Soldiers' Board.
40	H. I. Fredericks, M.A. ||	Bhusawal (E. K.) ...	215 T.A.P. 10 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	II	
41	B. S. Date ...	Ahmednagar ...	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Price Head Clerk.
42	K. Joseph ...	Poona ...	215 T.L. 35 T.A.P. 10 W.A. 50	I	Chitnis.
43	V. T. Kulkarni ...	Shrigonda ...	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I S	
44	A. L. Bhortake ...	Mawal (Poona) ...	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
45	B. N. Unde, B.A.†	Vita (Satara) ...	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resident Magte.

* Temporary increase in pay.

† Addl. power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

‡ Addl. power under sec. 562 of Cr. P. C. 1898.

S=Summary Powers.

time the territories known as Baluchistān were brought within the Indian protectorate, and a close contact was thus established between Persia and India, from the coast and the Gulf to the mountain peak of Koh-i-Malik-Siāh. Persia was given to understand that no violation of Afghān territory would be allowed, and that the independence of Herāt must be recognized. The position of affairs was then as follows: the ruler of Herāt professed to hold that fortress as a dependency of Persia; the British Government had warned the Shāh against encroachments upon the independence of that place or of Afghānistān; and Dost Muhammad was known to be resolved upon the annexation of Herāt. The Shāh determined to forestall his rival, and in October, 1856, took the city after a gallant resistance. A fresh agreement was now concluded by the Governor-General with the Afghān Amīr in 1856, and pressure was brought to bear upon Persia by the dispatch of an expeditionary force under Sir James Outram to the Persian Gulf and the occupation of Kharak. In 1857 the Shāh ordered the evacuation of Herāt, having bound himself, by the treaty signed at Paris in that year, to renounce all claims of sovereignty over Herāt and other parts of Afghānistān. In the event of differences arising, the Persian Government undertook to refer them for adjustment to the friendly offices of the British. By the terms of this agreement the British Government has, through the Indian authorities, repeatedly interfered in the interests of peace. Not only has it delimited the frontiers of Baluchistān and Afghānistān with Persia at various periods, beginning with Sir F. Goldsmid's commission in 1872, and ending with Colonel McMahon's mission in 1903, but it has also composed differences arising out of that delimitation or from other causes. Thus in 1891 General MacLean fixed the boundary on the Kal-i-Kalla and erected pillars on the frontier at Hashtadān, while the troublesome question of canals and cultivation in Seistān has been the subject of arbitration on more than one occasion, the latest occurring in 1903-4. Besides these larger questions, India is concerned in the management and extension by sea and land of the telegraph system, in the protection of trade by the Nushki route, and in the control of the traffic in arms and ammunition. At other times joint operations have been undertaken to suppress brigandage on the borders of Baluchistān, and even to pursue parties that interfered with the construction of telegraphs. In these and other directions the Indian Foreign Department is frequently brought into relation with the Persian authorities.

No.	Name.	Taluka & District.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial Powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments—Contd.</i>		Rs.		
55	J. K. Agnihotri ...	Koregaon	230 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	I	
56	G. G. Pathak ...	Sholapur	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Chitnis.
57	D. R. Joshi ...	Poona	215 T.A.P. 10 *35 C.L.A. 50	II	Chitnis to the Comr. C. D.
58	B. M. Shaikh, B. Ag.	Karad	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 ADDL. P.T.A. 15	I	Resdt. Magte.
59	G. G. Kulkarni ...	.....	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resdt. Magte., Nasik Road.
60	S. K. Sonawane ...	Dindori (Nasik)	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	II	
61	M. H. Shaikh ...	Nasik	200 *35 C.L.A. 50	II	Price Head Clerk.
62	M. N. Kulkarni ...	Mohol	230 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 *35 P.T.A. 67-8	I	
63	Y. H. Jagdale ...	Sirur (Poona)	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	II	

*Temporary increase in pay.

eastern and southern frontiers of the Amīr's dominions from Wākhān to the Persian border, and provided for a demarcation of the border in detail. It concluded with an expression of the desire of the British Government to see Afghānistān strong and independent, engaging that no objection should be raised to the purchase and importation by Abdur Rahmān of munitions of war, and undertaking, as already stated, 'to increase by the sum of 6 lakhs of rupees a year the sum of 12 lakhs now granted to His Highness.' Abdur Rahmān died in October, 1901, and was succeeded by his son Habibulla, with whom friendly communications were at once exchanged, and a formal treaty was concluded on March 21, 1905, continuing the agreements and arrangements that had existed between the British Government and his father.

It is sufficient here to give an outline of the steps taken to complete the delimitation of the frontier of Afghānistān. Negotiations with Russia for the purpose of defining the northern frontier had been commenced in 1869, during the reign of Amīr Sher Ali, and a common understanding was reached in 1873. But it was not until 1884 that General Sir Peter Lumsden, the Commissioner appointed by the British Government, reached Bāla Murghāb in order to commence the actual delimitation. After further delay and difficulty, arising out of the non-arrival of the Russian Commissioner and the collision at Panjdeh, the frontier between Zulfikār, on the Hari Rūd, to the meridian of Dukchi—a group of wells north of Andkhui and within 40 miles of the Oxus—was laid down, and a protocol on the subject was signed by the British and Russian Commissioners in September, 1886. In the course of the next few years, the line between Dukchi and the Oxus, which had meanwhile been settled at St. Petersburg in 1887, was demarcated, and various other details were settled; and finally the Pāmīr Joint Commission in 1893-5 carried the boundary from Lake Victoria to Povalo Schweikovski on the Taghdumbāsh Pāmīr, a little north of latitude 37° N. The entire length of the Afghān-Indian frontier has not yet been delimited, but in the few tracts where pillars have not been erected a general understanding has been arrived at pending final settlement. On this and many other matters affecting the administration of the two neighbouring countries frequent correspondence takes place between Afghānistān and India. The Governor-General is represented at Kābul by an Indian Muhammadan agent, and the Amīr maintains an envoy at the head-quarters of the Government of India.

Frontier
delimita-
tion.

No.	Name.	Taluka & District.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial Powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments—contd.</i>		Rs.		
73	M. G. Kulkarni ...	.....	...	...	Under suspension.
74	R. T. Bhargale ...	Shevgaon (Ahmed-nagar).	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
75	V. R. Ranade, M.A.	Poona	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Head Clerk to Comr.
76	D. T. Jorwekar ...	Barsi	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	I	
77	B. G. Gokhale, B.A.	.....	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Tenancy Divisional C. D. Office,
78	C. G. Pardeshi, B.A.	Karad	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	I	
79	K. S. Pathak, B.A.	Purandhar (Poona)	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
80	I. G. Pathan	Chandor (Nasik)	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
81	M. K. Ingale, B.Com.	Satara	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Head Clerk.
82	G. G. Joshi	Poona City (Poona)	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	

* Temporary increase in pay.

relations of the Indian Government with Tibet consequently involve special difficulties which have rather increased than decreased with time. In 1774 Warren Hastings, on receipt of a letter from the Tāshi Lāma at Shigatse, sent a mission which was well received at that place but was not allowed to visit Lhāsa. *In 1783 a second mission was sent which brought back a promise from the Regent, addressed to the Tāshi Lāma, admitting any native traders who might be recommended by the Governor-General to trade at Shigatse, and promising them help in securing transport for their merchandise from the frontiers of Bhutān.* In 1792 the Nepālese invaded Tibet, and were only driven out of Shigatse by the aid of the Chinese, who, believing that the Indian authorities had encouraged the Gurkhas, established a post at Phāri and forbade natives of Bengal to enter Tibet. So matters remained until, in 1873, fresh attempts were made to open up trade with the country, and a road was carried from India, through Sikkim, to the frontier at Jelep-La. In a convention concluded at Chefoo with China, in 1876, provision was made for the protection of any mission sent to Tibet. By a convention ratified in 1887 it was agreed that the contemplated mission should be abandoned; but the Chinese Government formally accepted the duty, 'after careful inquiry into the circumstances, to adopt measures to exhort and encourage the people with a view to the promotion and development of trade' with India. In the following year the Tibetans, without provocation, made a hostile advance to Lingtu, a place 12 miles inside the Sikkim frontier, and were expelled with heavy losses. Further negotiations followed, and in 1890 a convention was concluded between Great Britain and China, the latter power acting on behalf of Tibet also. In accordance with its terms regulations for trade were agreed upon by the British and Chinese Governments in 1893, by which a trade mart was to be opened at Yatung, where the right to post a British officer was conceded, and facilities for commerce in all goods, save tea and certain other articles, were to be granted to India. In 1895 delegates from India, China, and Tibet were appointed to demarcate the frontier, but the Tibetans declined to take part in the work and destroyed some of the pillars erected. Remonstrances addressed to the Dalai Lāma against these proceedings were unheeded, and in 1902 an officer was sent to exclude the Tibetans from grounds on the British side of the border which they had occupied. Block-houses erected by them in violation of the frontier were destroyed, and an arrangement was made with China for

No.	Name.	Taluka & District.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments—contd.</i>		Rs.		
94	M. P. Pansare ...	Nandgaon (Nasik) ...	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	III	
95	V. B. Deshpande ...	Parner (Karjat) ...	200 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
96	B. R. Ghaylod ...	Shirpur ...	200 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 P.T.A. 67-8	II	
97	G. D. Thite ...	Patan (Satara) ...	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	I	
98	K. K. Jadhav ...	Man (Satara) ...	200 *35 C.L.A. 35 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10		
99	S. S. Deshpande ...	Baramati (Poona) ...	215 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	I	Resident Magte.
100	K. S. Shaikh ...	Nasik ...	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	III	Hd. Clerk, D.S.B.
101	M. M. Gandhe ...	Bhimthadi (Poona) ...	200 35* C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	I	
102	G. R. Jerwekar ...	Jalgaon (E. K.) ...	200 35* C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	II	Head Clerk, D. S. B.

*Temporary increase in pay.

Commissioners interposed for the time insuperable difficulties. As regards the border north of $25^{\circ} 35' N.$, the information available in 1894 was insufficient to enable a line to be traced on the map appended to the convention, and a settlement was therefore reserved. In 1898, a Chinese official having entered the territory in dispute with an armed force, intimation was made to the Tsungli Yamen that the exercise of Chinese authority on the west of the range of mountains forming the watershed between the N'maikha and the Salween rivers could not be tolerated. In 1904, after examination of the country, a formal communication was made to the Chinese Government to the effect that the watershed of all streams draining into the N'maikha from the east, and to the north of $25^{\circ} 35' N.$, was the natural boundary, and would be treated as the actual political boundary until a joint settlement was reached. In former days the East India Company bore the whole expense of diplomatic intercourse with China, but when its monopoly of trade with that country ceased in 1834, the Imperial Government paid two-thirds of the cost until 1875. Subsequently a fixed sum was paid by India, varying from £15,000 to £12,500 a year. The interests of India in China are not confined to the opium trade. Border questions are frequent, and the extension of the railway system in Burma lends importance to the state of communications and the facilities offered in Yünnan. A British Consul-General is stationed at Yünnan-fu, under the authority of the Imperial Government, and a consul resides at Tengyueh.

Although the French Protectorate over Tongking, established With Siam. in 1883 and confirmed by the Chinese Government in 1885, has brought French influence to bear on Yünnan, and British engagements have recognized the position of France on the Mekong, the nature of the country on the eastern border of this part of Burma has not yet required the establishment of any special agency for the conduct of relations with the French possessions across the river. With Siam, on the other hand, the British have had long-continued relations. The acquisition of Prince of Wales Island in 1786 brought the Company into close connexion with Khedah and thus with Siam. The Siamese proved bad neighbours, gave no effect to commercial engagements made in 1826, and even occupied Khedah. After the first Burmese War Arakan and Tenasserim were added to the British dominion, and when Lord Dalhousie annexed Pegu it became necessary to settle the frontier and to enter into closer relations with the kingdom of Siam. In

No.	Name.	Taluka & District.	Pay and allowances	Magistral powers.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating and Temporary Appointments—contd.</i>		Rs.		
112	D. D. Kulkarni ...	East Khandesh— Pachora.	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	II	
113	D. G. Jundre ...	West Khandesh— Taloda.	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	III	
114	N. B. Daithankar ...	West Khandesh— Dhulia.	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	II	Chitnis.
115	V. G. Sayed ...	West Khandesh— Dhulia.	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	III	Head Clerk to the Collr. of West Khandesh.
116	S. V. Vaidya ...	Nasik—Kalwan ...	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	..	
117	G. C. Mahajan ...	Akola—Ahmednagar ...	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	...	
118	S. G. Kulkarni ...	Junnar (Poona) ...	200 *35 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8 T.A.P. 10	II	
119	R. H. Sangole ...	East Khandesh— Jamner.	200 *35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 67-8	II	

* Temporary increase in pay.

Imperial Government, which also contributes towards the cost of special armaments. The contribution of India towards the China establishments mentioned above (£12,500) was to be open to revision after a term of years. While India pays half the subsidy for telegraphic communication with the Mauritius, and maintains the Basra-Baghdād mail service, Great Britain subsidizes the mail steamers on the Karūn river. In consideration of the stream of Indian pilgrims passing through Jedda to Mecca, a moiety of the cost of the Jedda consulate is borne by India, and small contributions are also made, in the interests of Indian emigrants, to the consular expenses in Réunion and Surinam. The maintenance by India of the consulate at Chiengmai is held to be justified by her direct and substantial interest in questions affecting Siam.

Within India itself little difficulty arises in connexion with the possessions of France and Portugal. The former power engaged, by the Treaty of Paris in May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to her, and to maintain no greater number of troops than might be necessary for the purposes of police. By a second treaty, concluded in March, 1815, and a subsequent convention arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry in May, 1818, the supply of salt, opium, and saltpetre to the French establishments in India was regulated. Under present arrangements the British authorities supply the salt required at Pondicherry for consumption at prime cost, the French giving up the right of local manufacture, while at Chandernagore an annual payment is made to the French authorities in lieu of a salt supply. A somewhat similar arrangement was made, in 1884, in regard to opium at the latter place. The limits of French jurisdiction in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore gave rise to some discussion, which was terminated by a convention in March, 1853. There are certain small plots scattered about India—as for instance at Jugdea in Tippera; at Cossimbazar and Berhampore, in Murshidābād District; at Patna and Dacca; at Masulipatam and Calicut; and at Surat—where the French formerly occupied factories or *loges*. While these factories lasted the French had jurisdiction over persons resident within them in respect of transactions originating therein. With the abandonment of the factories the jurisdictionary rights lapsed, and French jurisdiction is now confined within the limits of Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Kārikāl, Mahé, and Yanam. Between these establishments and British India extradition is arranged under the terms of Article IX of the Treaty of March,

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

SOUTHERN DIVISION*

SELECTION GRADE (13) —Rs. 370—15—400.

No:	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial power.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
M 1 (Hs)	A. B. Kazi, B.A. ...	Dharwar	... 10 Apr 28	Offg. P 500 PP 20 C.L.A. 91 PTA 127 T 11-2 ADDL. P.T.A. 70	1 S A	Offg. D. D. C., Haveri Dn.
K 2 (Hs)	R.S. V. V. Vellinge, B.A. ||††	Bijapur	... 22 Nov 29	Offg. P 400 PP 20 CON A 36 C.L.A. 88	1 S	Offg. Huzar Dy, Collr., Bijapur.
M 3 (Hs)	B. B. Kurhatti, B.A. ‡	Dharwar	... 7 Aug 28	400 =35 C.L.A. 76 P.T.A. 67-8	1	

S = Summary Powers.

A = Appellate Powers.

* Under G. R., R. D., No. 6125/39, dated 5th September 1942—

1 post in Selection grade ... } of Mamlatdars have been reduced and five posts
 2 posts in First grade ... } of Deputy Collectors have been added.
 2 posts in Second grade ... }

Note.—The alterations in the cadre of the Mamlatdars should be only made when the ten posts of the Deputy Collectors are substantively filled up (*vide* paragraph 3 of the G. R., R. D., No. 6125/39, dated 5th September 1942).

= Temporary increase in pay.

‡ Addl. power under section 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

†† Addl. power under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

‡ Exempted from passing Kannada Examination.

The names at S. Nos. 1 to 4 in the selection grade have been re-arranged as per Government orders in G.M., R.D., No. 1577-E/33 of 17th March 1939, 28th June 1939 and 5th October 1939.

an intimation of the appointment is received from the Imperial Government. Where His Majesty's *exequatur* is not needed to an appointment made in India by consular officers of foreign powers under the standing regulations of their service, the Government of India can recognize the person so appointed. It is only necessary to add that Native States cannot receive foreign consular agents, and that the Government does not recognize consuls for places in the interior of British India or in the Native States.

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No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
7 H (col.)	K. A. Walvekar B.A. (Hons) ‡(b)	Belgaum	... 17 Apr 35	Rs. Offg. P 440 PP 20 SPL. P. 100 T 15 C.L.A. 98	I S A	Offg. Rev. Asstt. Comr., Ratnagiri.
M 8 (HS) (col.)	P. A. Bhaskar, B.A. †† =	Dharwar	... 17 Apr 35	Offg. P 420 PP 20 PTA 127 T 11-2 C.L.A. 77	I S A	Under orders of transfer as D. D. C., Belgaum.
K 9 & M (HS)	A. A. Khatib, B.Ag.	Dharwar	... 15 Sept 35	Offg. P 360 PP 40 C.L.A. 70 PTA 149	I	Offg. D. D. C., Dharwar.
K 10 (HS)	V. G. Raja, dhyaksha. †	Kolaba	... 16 Nov 35	OFFG. P. 400 PP 20 PTA 127 T 11-2 CLA 74	I S A	Offg. D. D. C., Alibag Dn.
11	S. S. Sattigeri, B.A. †(b).	Dharwar	... 6 May 35	OFFG. P 380 PP 40 PTA 127 T 11-2 Tonga A 70 CLA 74 ADDL PTA 70	I	Offg. Distt. Supply Officer, Dharwar.
12 and 13	Vacant.					

S=Summary Powers. A=Appellate Powers.

(b) Exempted from passing in Marathi and Kannada.

† Exempted from passing in Marathi.

‡ Addl. power under section 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

= Addl. power under sec. 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

But, besides the Hindu law of the Shāstras, there has ever been recognized a customary law varying with locality; and, side by side with the Muhammadan law proper, there sprang up in the course of Musalmān conquest a species of common law, derived not from the Korān but from local usage, and maintained by the countenance and support of the ruling power.

Except in the case of the island of Bombay, which was obtained through cession in full sovereignty from Portugal, wherever the English first settled in India they did so with the licence of a Native government, and the natural consequence would have been their submission to Native law. But there was, in the first place, really no *lex loci* to govern the newcomers, for the idea of a territorial, as opposed to a personal law, is of European and modern origin, and the Shāstras and Korān alike know no local limits, but bind individuals united only by a common faith. In the second place, the law of nations clothes Europeans settled in the midst of races differing from them entirely in religion, manners, and habits, with the national character of the parent state, and recognizes their factories and plantations as exclusive possessions. Lastly, many of the provisions of the indigenous law of India were such as no civilized Christian race could enforce. Mutilation and stoning, for instance, are penalties incompatible with Western ideas; and equally so is the principle that the evidence of an infidel could not be received against a Muhammadan, or that there should be a privileged law for the Brāhman alone. Accordingly, the earliest charters assumed that the English had brought their own legal system with them, and that of 1726 introduced the common law and the older Acts of Parliament into the three Presidency towns as regards Europeans, by expressly directing that justice should be administered by the Company in accordance with the laws of England. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and, on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as its judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Natives alike. The error of this course was, however, rectified by the passing of the Declaratory Act of 1780, by sec. 17 of which Parliament directed that, as against a Hindu, the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Muhammadan the laws and customs of Islām, should be applied. This wise rule, which had already been laid down by Hastings in Bengal, was repeated for the settlements at Madras and Bombay by a

Extent to which Hindu and Muhammadan law have been superseded by British supremacy

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
K 8 (Hs)	A. A. Correa; ...	Kanara	... 19 Aug 37	335 CLA 59	...	Huzur Mamr.
9 H (col)	S. S. Bodas, B.A. ; (b).	Ratnagiri	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 340 PP 15 PTA 127 T 11-2 CLA 62	I S & A	Offg. D. D. C. (under orders of transfer as H. D. C., Dharwar.
10	M. L. Vaikunthe, Belgaum B.A. (c) I		... 1 Dec 39	320 PP 35 CLA 62	I S	Offg. Supply Officer.
11	R. B. Deshmukh (c) . Bijapur		... 1 Dec 39	320 PP 40 CLA 63	I S	Offg. District Supply Officer.
	Allahbux Malikshah Shaikh, M.A § (Seconded).	.....	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 600 CLA 105	I	Dy. Provl. Textile Contr., Bombay.
12	V. V. Shastri, B.A. (a).	Belgaum	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 340 PP 20 CLA 63 CA 36	I	Offg. H. D. C.
K 13 (Hs)	R.S. V. B. Desh- prande; ‡	Ratnagiri	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 300 PP 40 CLA 60 PTA 127 T 11-2	I	Offg. D. D. C., Chiplun Dn.
14	M. R. Yardi, B.A (a) §	Dharwar—Hubli	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 300 PP 25 CLA 57 CA 36	I S	City Magt.
K 15 (Hs)	B. K. Shetye, B.A. ....	.....	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 300 PP 25 CLA 57 PTA 127 T 11-2	I S & A	Under orders of transfer as P. O., Dhulga Dn. West Khandesh.
16	R.S. R. G. Salvi, B.A. (c) (b) ‡	Ratnagiri	... 1 Dec 39	Offg. P 320 PP 20 CLA 60 CA 36	I S	Offg. D. S. O.
17 18 & 19	Vacant	...	...	...	...	...

§ Exempted from passing in Marathi and Kannada

‡ Exempted from passing in Marathi.

S=Summary powers. A=Appellate Powers.

† Temporary increase in pay.

=Addl. power under sec. 144, Cr. P. C., 1898.

(a) Exempted from passing in Kannada and Marathi.

(b) Exempted from passing in Kannada till posted to a Kannada district.

(c) Addl. power under sec. 110, Cr. P. C., 1898.

(d) Exempted from passing in Kannada examination.

(e) Addl. power under sec. 407 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

At the outset the Company was empowered by its charters to make such new laws as might be found to be necessary or convenient. On the assumption of the Diwāni of Bengal in 1772 a series of instructions were promulgated as the basis of administration; but, in making these the Company acted, not under the authority of the British Crown, but as agents for the Mughal emperor at Delhi. In the following year, however, the Regulating Act empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to make—subject to registration with the approval of the Supreme Court—rules and regulations for the government of the settlement at Fort William and its subordinate factories. An Act of 1781 next authorized the framing of rules without reference to the Supreme Court, but subject to the approval of the King-in-Council; and in the exercise of this power a fresh set of Regulations was drawn up by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, one of them providing for the formation into a regular code of all the rules from time to time issued for the internal administration of Bengal. In 1797 another Act confirmed 'this wise and salutary provision'; and statutes passed for Madras in 1800, and for Madras and Bombay in 1807, entrusted to the Governors-in-Council of those Presidencies similar quasi-legislative powers. Under this system there grew up the three 'codes' known as the Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and in accordance with these the Company's territories were administered until the year 1834. So far the legislative authority conferred was vested in the executive; and this system of law-giving survives in the Regulations and Ordinances, which, as will be shown hereafter, the Government of India and the Governor-General are still competent to make. But by the Charter Act of 1833 the old series of executive orders was closed and a new system was introduced. The legislative functions of the Madras and Bombay Governments were withdrawn, and the whole legislative authority was vested in the Governor-General and his Council, strengthened by the addition of a lawyer who was not to belong to the service of the Company and whose duties were to be confined to legislation. The body so constituted was authorized to legislate for all persons, places, and courts within the Company's territories; and the laws made by it were, subject to disallowance by the Court of Directors, to have the effect of Acts of Parliament, registration in a court of justice being finally dispensed with. The Charter Act of 1853 increased the legislative body to twelve members, four of them to be nominated by the different Local Governments. This Council, to which the chief justice

Legislation
in India.

Legislation
by the
executive
of each
Presidency
till 1834.

Creation
of one
regular
legislature
by Charter
Act of
1833.

Enlarged
by Act of
1853.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
11	S. T. Virabhmath† ...	.....	13 July 41	245 335 TAP 10 CLA 51 PTA 67-8	I	(On leave.)
12 K. (HS)	G. M. Srirang, B.A.* ††	Kolaba—Alibag	5 Jan 45	245 335 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 51	I	
13 M.& K. (HS)	M. R. Itgi, B.A. ...	Belgaum	8 May 44	245 335 TAP 10 CLA 51	I S	Resident Magistrate, Bailhongal.
14	S. S. Injigneri, B.A.†	Bijapur—Bage-wadi.	23 Nov 44	215 335 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 50	I	
15	A. K. Nalk* ...	Ratnagiri	5 Jan 45	245 335 CLA 50 TAP 10	I S	Resident Magistrate, Malwan.
16 M. (HS)	S. G. Sali, B.A.† ...	Belgaum	5 Jan 45	245 335 TAP 10 CLA 51	I	Resident Magistrate, Athni.
17	P. M. Mujahid, B.A.†	Belgaum—Belgaum.	23 Nov 44	230 335 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 30	I	
18 M. (HS)	S. A. Kadri ...	.....	8 Mar 45	215 335 TAP 10 CLA 50	I	Under orders of transfer as R. M., Kankavli.
19 K. (HS)	S. K. Patil, B.A.* ...	Belgaum—Gokak.	21 Feb 45	245 335 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 51	II	
20	A. N. Kumar, B.Sc. ...	Haveri	8 Mar 45	215 335 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 50	I	

S=Summary powers.

*Exempted from passing in Marathi.

†Exempted from passing in Kannada.

‡Temporary increase in pay.

†† Addl. power under sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

with authority, in the event of internal commotion or disturbance, to suspend the regular law and supersede the ordinary courts of justice.

Another kind of quasi-legislative authority has been bestowed by the Government of India Act, 1870, which empowers the Governor-General in (Executive) Council to make Regulations, having all the cogency of Acts of the legislature, for the peace and good government of any tract to which that enactment may have been applied by the Secretary of State. Many Regulations for such territories as Assam, the Andamans, Aden, Ajmer-Merwāra, British Baluchistān, Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma, in which the hand of the executive requires to be strengthened, have been made in this way, the object being, as a rule, to bar the operation of the general law and permit the application of certain enactments only, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary in the interests of successful administration. These less advanced tracts, and others specially 'scheduled,' may also be dealt with under an Act of the Indian legislature, entitled the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, which empowers the Government to declare, in case of doubt, the law in force in them, and further to extend to them, with or without modification, any enactment in force elsewhere in British India.

The Executive Council of the Governor-General at present (1906) consists—besides the Governor-General himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is usually appointed by the Secretary of State to be an Extraordinary Member—of six Ordinary Members, of whom one must be an English or Irish barrister or Scottish advocate of not less than five years' standing. For the purposes of legislation, it is provided by the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892 that the Governor-General shall summon as an Additional Member the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner of the Province in which the Council is assembled, and shall also nominate such other persons, not less than ten nor more than sixteen, as he may think fit. Of these Additional Members, who are appointed for two years at a time, one-half at least must be non-officials¹; and, in order to give the Council an elective as well as a representative character, statutory rules now require the nominations to five seats to be made on the recommendation of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the non-official members of the local Legislative

Modern
regula-
tions.

Legisla-
tive
Council
of the
Governor-
General.

Additional
Members.
Repre-
sentation
of non-
officials
and
natives.

Under the existing statutory rules not more than six of the nominated Additional Members may be officials.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Munsifdar.	Pay and allowances	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
		<i>Officiating.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		
1	B. S. Bapat	Kanara	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	R. M., Karwar.
2	R. Y. Savant †	Ratnagiri	...	230 35 10 TAP PTA 67-8 CLA 50	I	Dist. Distribution Supl.
3	G. G. Pednekar	Ratnagiri	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	Resident Magte., Chiplun.
4	J. V. Parulekar, B.A.	.....	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	Offg. Tenancy Divl. Officer.
5	V. L. Kulkarni, B.A. ††	.....	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	Resident Magte., Bijapur.
6	P. K. Paranjpet	Ratnagiri— Chiplun.	...	230 35 10 TAP PTA 67-8 CLA 50	II	
7	S. G. Bhagoji, B.A.	Dharwar—Chitnis	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	
8	B. N. Jalilhal, B.A.	Indi	...	215 35 67-8 PTA CLA 50 TAP 10	I	
9	V. B. Mahale	Kanara	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	R. M., Sirsi.
10	B. L. Jadhav, B.A.	Kolaba	...	230 35 10 TAP CLA 50	II	Offg. P. A. to the Collr., Kolaba, for D. S. S. A. Board Work.

* Temporary increase in pay.

† Addl. Power under sec. 144 of the Cri. P. C. 1898.

†† Addl. Power under sec. 110 of the Cri. P. C. 1898.

sovereignty or dominion of the Crown¹. And, in particular, the Council has no authority to repeal or alter the Army Act, or any of the Government of India Acts of 1833, 1853, 1854, 1858, and 1859, or any Act enabling the Secretary of State for India to raise money in the United Kingdom. But, within the limits and under the conditions above indicated, the Council possesses plenary power to legislate for all persons, courts, places, and things within British India. And, further, it has extra-territorial power in that it may make laws for native Indian subjects of the King-Emperor anywhere; for European British subjects and servants of the Government of India in the Native States of India; and for native officers and soldiers in the army and persons belonging to the Royal Indian Marine wherever they may be serving².

The Act of 1861 provides for the making and amendment of rules of business, and the practice under them may be thus summarized. The Governor-General presides³ at the meetings, which are held at his official residence, and are, as far as the exigencies of space allow, open to the public. On every motion before the Council each member in turn is entitled to speak once after the mover; and may, with the permission of the president, speak a second time by way of explanation. The mover has the right of reply, but the president usually brings an important discussion to a close by speaking last. The members, of whom seven form a quorum, remain seated round the Council board throughout the proceedings; and all speeches are addressed to the president, through whom likewise all questions must be asked. Every motion is decided by a majority of votes⁴, and, once it is put, no further discussion is allowed. The president is vested with full discretion to decide all points of order, to adjourn any meeting or business, to direct the withdrawal of strangers, and to suspend any of the rules. The budget discussion permitted by the Act of 1892 is similarly dealt with; and the privilege of interpellation is restricted and safeguarded. Questions must be so framed as

Rules of
business,
practice,
and pro-
cedure.

¹ For a judicial interpretation of these words, see the case of *Ameer Khan* (1870), 6 B. L. R., at pp. 450-2.

² See the following Acts of Parliament: the Indian Councils Act, 1869, sec. 1; the Government of India Act, 1865, sec. 1; the Indian Councils Act, 1861, sec. 22; the Government of India Act, 1833, sec. 73; and the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, sec. 2.

³ If the Governor-General is unavoidably absent the senior Ordinary Member of Council presides.

⁴ The president may vote on every division and has a casting vote when the Council is evenly divided.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	District & Talu ka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial power.	Remarks.
		<i>Officiating—contd.</i>		Rs.		
19	K. R. Shetty, B.A....	Dharwar—Ron...	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	
20	G. F. Hurgi, B.A. ...	.....	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	On leave.
21	A. M. Waghmode, B.A.	B e l g a n m—Khanapur.	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	
22	S. V. Gidnavar, B.A.	Dharwar—Ra n e-bennur.	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	
23	T. T. Haribal, B.A.	Bijapur—Chitnis.	...	215 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	II	
24	N. B. Bethurur, B.A.	.....	...	215 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	II	On L. A. P. on medical certificate.
25	G. R. Hegde, B.Ag.	Dharwar	...	215 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	...	Asstt. Supply Officer, Dharwar.
26	S. V. Patil, B.A. ...	B e l g a u m—Athani.	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	
27	S. N. Adkoli, B.A. (Hons.).	Bijapur	...	215 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	Resdt. Magte.
28	K. M. Shetty, B.A....	Kanara—H o n s- var.	...	215 *35 10 TAP PTA CLA 67-8 50	I	
29	D. B. Wankudri ...	Bijapur—Baga l- kot.	...	215 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	I	Resdt. Magte., Bagalkot. (Appointed to officiate as Asstt. Supply Officer, Dharwar).

*Temporary increase in pay.

ment measure, bills introduced by non-official members being, as is now increasingly the case at Westminster, intended mainly to stimulate the Government to action. For private-bill legislation as such there is no provision, most of the matters which are dealt with in that way in the United Kingdom being made the subject of executive action in India.

The subordinate Legislative Councils are constituted on the same lines generally as the superior legislature of the Governor-General. In Madras and Bombay the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of two Ordinary Members, and these three form the nucleus of the larger Legislative Council; but in each of the other Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor stands alone at the head of the local administration. The Acts of 1861 and 1892 provide that the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, shall nominate as members, for two years at a time, the Advocate-General of the Province or other officer acting in that capacity, and—subject, save in Madras and Bombay, to the sanction of the Governor-General—such other persons, not less than eight nor more than twenty¹, as he may think expedient, at least one-half being non-officials. In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces some of these members are appointed on the recommendation of groups of municipalities and District boards, Universities, Chambers of Commerce, and the like, and the elective principle is thus to some extent recognized. The Governor-General is empowered to frame rules as to the making of these nominations, while the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to regulate the asking of questions and the discussion of the provincial budget, subject to the same conditions as in the case of the Governor-General's Council². When a bill has been passed it does not become law until it has been published with the assent of both the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-General, and in the last resort it is liable to veto by the Crown. Finally, provision is made for the framing of rules of business, and in each instance standing orders, similar to those laid down in the case of the Governor-General's Council, have been prescribed. In some cases parliamentary procedure is copied, and provision

Local
Legislative
Councils.

¹ These are the maximum and minimum numbers fixed by the statute for Madras and Bombay. As regards the other Provinces, the statute fixes a maximum of twenty for Bengal and fifteen for the United Provinces, but otherwise leaves the numbers to be determined by the Governor-General.

² The right to discuss the provincial budget and to put questions on matters outside the business on hand has not yet been entrusted to the recently constituted Councils of the Punjab and Burma.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
		<i>Officiating—contd.</i>		Rs.		
40	L. G. Nadkarni, B.A.†	Bijapur ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	Under orders of transfer as Supply Head Clerk to Collr., Bijapur.
41	G. D. Channalli, B.A.	Kanara ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	Distt. Supply Officer, Kanara (Mamrs. Grade).
42	G. S. Joshi, B.A. † ...	Kolaba—Pen ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	
43	M. H. Farokhi, B.A.	Kanara—Chitnis.	...	PTA 67-8 215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	
44	V. R. Amble, B.A. †.	D h a r w a r—Hangal.	...	PTA 67-8 TAP 10 CLA 50	I	
45	S. S. Upadhye, B.A., LL.B.	Belgaum ... Asstt. Supply Officer (Cloth), Belgaum.	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	I	
46	V. R. Kittur, B.A. ...	Kanara—Kumta.	...	215 *35 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 50	II	
47	A. M. Shaikh††	Belgaum ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	Supply Head Clerk.
48	B. G. Koujalgi	Belgaum ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 CLA 50	I	Resdt. Magte.
49	R. S. Naik	Kanara—Sirsi ...	...	215 *35 TAP 10 PTA 67-8 CLA 50	I	

*Temporary increase in pay.

† Addl. Power under Sec. 562 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

†† Addl. Power under Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

out in 1898-9¹. Their range is very extensive; and some idea of the variety of matter dealt with may be gathered from the statement that, in addition to the important enactments which have been, or will be, separately referred to, the list of them contains Acts dealing with the police, prisoners, reformatory schools, vagrancy, leprosy, epidemic disease, female infanticide, divorce, marriage, married women's property, the age of majority, usury, charitable endowments, the naturalization of aliens, the registration of property and of domestic occurrences, copyright, coinage and paper currency, emigration, pilgrim traffic, merchant shipping, ports, sea customs and tariffs, cotton duties, merchandise marks, stamps, court fees, opium, salt, excise, income-tax, mines, fisheries, forests, treasure-trove, factories, banks, electrical enterprise, telegraphs, the post office, carriers, railroads, tramways, land acquisition, the recovery of the public revenue, the prevention of cruelty to animals, the preservation of elephants and wild birds, the provision of courts of justice, arbitration, legal practitioners, municipal administration, arms, explosives, military works, cantonments, the native army, volunteers, and the reserve forces. Acts of local application are passed by the Governor-General's Legislative Council in cases in which there are no local legislatures to undertake the legislation desired, or where that contemplated is of a kind with which a local legislature cannot, with its limited powers, deal effectively, or which it is for any other reason desirable that the Supreme Legislature should undertake. Important examples of these are the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879; the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885; the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885; the Allahābād University Act, 1887; the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889; the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900; the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

Local
Acts of
Governor-
General's
Council.

Under the third head fall Regulations which, though issued by the executive in pursuance of the statute of 1870, take the form, and have all the effect, of legislative enactments. Temporary Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General under sec. 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, constitute the fourth, while Acts of the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma, form the fifth and last class of Indian legislation proper. The latter are known and numbered as Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, and Burma Acts, respectively.

Regula-
tions and
Temporary
Ordi-
nances.

Acts of
Local
Councils.

¹ A supplementary volume containing the Acts up to the end of 1903 was issued in 1904.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
60	N. L. Patil, B.A. (Hons.).	Officiating—contd. ....	..	Rs. ...	...	Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality.
61	S. D. Lad (e) ...	Ratnagiri ...	...	200 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	II	Supply Head Clerk to the Collr. of Ratnagiri.
62	A. S. Joshi, M.A. ...	Kanara—Karwar.	...	200 *35 10 TAP CLA 50 PTA 67-8	II	
63	B. S. Goudar ...	Belgaum—Chitnis.	...	200 *35 50 CLA TAP 10	III	
64	P. G. Pednekar (a) ...	Ratnagiri—Deorukh.	...	200 *35 67-8 TAP 10 CLA 50	II	
65	R. M. Hedge, B.A....	Kanara ...	...	200 *35 10 TAP CLA 50	II	Head Clerk.
66	B. K. Potdar, B.A. (Hons.).	.....	...	200 *35 50 CLA TAP 10	II	Offg. P. A. to the Collr. of Belgaum for Dist. Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board.
67	L. R. Naik, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Belgaum—Chikodi.	...	200 *35 50 WA TAP 10 PTA 67-8	II	
68	B. S. Mathad, B.A. (Hons.).	Belgaum ...	...	200 *35 50 WA TAP 10	III	Head Clerk.
69	L. A. Kalsekar, B.A.	Belgaum ...	...	200 *35 30 SPL P WA 50 TAP 10	II	Supply Asstt. to the Comr., S. D.
70	V. M. Kamat ...	Kolaba ...	...	200 *35 50 WA TAP 10	II	Head Clerk.
71	P. V. Joshi, B.A. (Hons.).	Kanara—Siddapur.	...	200 *35 50 WA TAP 10 PTA 67-8	II	

* Temporary increase in pay.

(e) Addl. power under Secs. 164 & 167 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

(a) Addl. power under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., 1898.

country, except that of torts, having been incorporated in the form, and reduced to the dimensions, of codes. By far the most important, as it is the best, of these is the Indian Penal Code, which embodies the whole of the substantive criminal law. The bulk of it was drafted by Macaulay; and the most telling proof of its excellence is furnished by the fact that, although it has now been in force for over forty years, it has required little amendment or amplification. Its provisions are based upon the criminal law of England, but the latter has been adapted to suit the circumstances of India. Thus, owing to the unwillingness of the native to protect himself by using force, the right of self-defence is expressed in wider terms than would be employed in England. Again, offences such as dacoity or gang-robbery, judicial corruption, police torture, kidnapping, and the offering of insults or injury to religion or to sacred places, are treated with greater fullness and care than might be necessary in a criminal code for England. Adultery is, in consonance with Eastern ideas, made a subject of criminal proceedings, while the necessity under which many an English judge has laboured of passing a capital sentence only to recommend its commutation to the Home Secretary, has been obviated by making murder punishable with transportation for life as an alternative to death. For the rest, the rules of procedure have been codified in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure¹; those of succession to the property of persons other than Hindus, Muhammadans, and Buddhists in the Indian Succession Act, 1865; the law of evidence in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; the principles of contract in the Indian Contract Act, 1872; the matter of injunctions, performance, and equitable relief in the Specific Relief Act, 1877; the limitation of actions in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; the law governing promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; the subject of trusts in the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; the transfer of property in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; the accrual of easements in the Indian Easements Act, 1882; company law in the Indian Companies Act, 1882; patents in the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888; military and cantonment law in the Indian Articles of War and the Cantonments Act, 1889; and guardianship in the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

In India judges and magistrates are most frequently not professional lawyers, and to them codification must always be welcome. But, apart from this consideration, the work accom-

¹ The Codes now in force are those of 1882 and 1898 respectively.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	District & Taluka.	Date of substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.	Pay and allowances.	Magisterial powers.	Remarks.
		<i>Officiating—</i> concl'd.		Rs.		
82	H. D. Diwalia, B.A.	Ratnagiri—Mandangad.	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 CLA 10 PTA 50 67-8 BCA 20	II	
83	Y. A. Sontankar, B.A. (Hons.).	Kanara—Mundgod.	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 CLA 10 PTA 50 67-8 BCA 20	II	
84	R. J. Kulkarni, B.A.	Bijapur	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50	...	Asstt. Supply Officer (Cloth).
85	C. M. Chandavarkar, B.Sc.	Dharwar	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50	...	P. A. to the Collr. for District Soldiers' Board.
86	S. S. Molvi, M.A. ...	Bijapur—Hundgund.	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 67-8	II	
87	C. K. Tukol	... Dharwar	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50	III	Supply Clerk. Head
88	K. A. Karmarkar ...	Kolaba—Khalapur.	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 67-8	...	
89	R. V. Chavan	... Ratnagiri	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50	...	Head Clerk.
90	S. J. Savant	... Kolaba—Khalapur.	...	TIP 200 TAP 35 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 67-8	...	

fact that the different parts of what is apparently a homogeneous whole date from different periods, and there is always the risk of oversight, which, however, is minimized by the frequent publication of fresh editions of Acts as amended up to date.

European officers and soldiers in India remain subject to Military English military law, i.e., in the main, to the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., cap. 58). The native troops, on the other hand, are governed by the Indian Articles of War, which are to be found in Act V of 1869, an enactment passed by the Governor-General's Legislative Council under the authority conferred by Parliament through sec. 73 of the Government of India Act, 1833. Similarly the Governor-General-in-Council has been authorized by Act of Parliament—sec. 2 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884—to make laws for all persons employed or serving in, or belonging to, the Royal Indian Marine; and the Indian Marine Act, 1887, has accordingly been passed by the legislature in India.

It has been stated that the supreme legislature in India has certain extra-territorial powers in that it can bind by its laws all Native Indian subjects of the King-Emperor wherever they may be, and all British subjects and servants of the Government of India anywhere within the Native States of India. But the Governor-General-in-Council has, in his executive capacity and as representing the British Crown, still wider powers; for he can acquire and exercise within the territories of Indian Native chiefs, and of adjoining Asiatic States, powers of legislation and jurisdiction obtained by capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, extending to persons who are not British subjects, and similar to those exercised by the Crown in foreign countries in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts and the Orders in Council thereunder. The existence of such powers and jurisdiction is declared under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

In the Native States generally the law that runs is that locally imposed by the ruler, guided by the Government of India acting through its political officers. But in numerous circumscribed areas—particularly cantonments, residency-bazars, and railway-lands—legislative functions and jurisdiction have from time to time been obtained by cession or otherwise, and for such places the Governor-General in (Executive) Council makes territorial laws, applying Acts of the British Indian legislature or framing distinct enactments, and establishing courts for the administration of justice. For example,

PART V.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

(Monthly Rates of Pay.)

Year of Service.				Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay.	
					If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in Rupees.
1				2	3	4
				Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	350	.....	150
2nd	...	...	...	400	.....	150
3rd	...	...	...	450	.....	150
4th	...	...	...	500	.....	150
5th	...	...	...	550	15	150
6th	...	...	...	550	25	250
7th	...	...	...	600	25	250
8th	...	...	...	650	25	250
				Efficiency bar.		
9th	...	...	...	700	25	250
10th	...	...	...	750	25	250
11th	...	...	...	800	25	250
12th	...	...	...	800	30	300
13th	...	...	...	850	30	300
14th	...	...	...	900	30	300
15th	...	...	...	950	30	300
16th	...	...	...	1,000	30	300
17th	...	...	...	1,050	30	300
18th	...	...	...	1,100	30	300
19th	...	...	...	1,150	30	300
20th	...	...	...	1,200	30	300
21st and over	...	...	...	1,250	30	300
				1,250	30	500
				1,300	30	500
				1,350	30	500
				1,400	30	500
				1,450	30	500
				1,500	30	500
Selection Grade						

under fixed rules of procedure. By this agency matters relating to marriage, adoption, inheritance, and the rights of private property generally, as well as all but the most serious offences and such as threatened the public safety, were dealt with. But the ruler was not altogether excluded, even under Muhammadan usage, from control over the administration of justice, while the customary law of the countries overrun by Musalmān conquest was interpreted according to the will of the conqueror and asserted in an arbitrary manner by his officers. Throughout, indeed, the real power remained in the hands of the executive, who did not hesitate to intervene when and to whatever extent they thought fit. Thus, under the arrangements with which the British were confronted in Bengal, the law was administered at head-quarters by the Nawāb Nāzim himself in capital cases, by his deputy, the Naib Nāzim, in other cases of major importance, and by *faujḍārs*, *muhāsils*, and *kotwāls* in cases of a less serious character; while in the interior, or what is known as the Mofussil, *samindārs* were allowed to exercise local jurisdiction, reporting their decisions to the Nawāb in capital cases only, and being otherwise practically uncontrolled.

But, just as the early charters of the East India Company conferred a vague authority to make laws, so did they give the Company a general power to administer justice. In that which Charles II granted in 1683 it was directed that courts of judicature, each to consist of a lawyer and two merchants, should be established at such places as the Company might appoint; and this direction was repeated in the charter of James II in 1686 and in that of William III in 1698. In 1726, however, the necessity for a more regularly constituted judicial authority led the Court of Directors to petition the king to establish Mayor's Courts; and three such courts, composed in each instance of the mayor and nine aldermen, were created at Fort William (Calcutta), Madras, and Bombay, for the trial of actions between Europeans within those towns and the dependent factories. From them an appeal was allowed to the Presidency Governments; and, in cases involving sums exceeding Rs. 4,000, a further appeal lay to the King in Council. In 1753 these courts were re-established under revised letters patent, and Courts of Requests for the determination of suits of value not exceeding Rs. 20 were simultaneously introduced, both classes of tribunal being declared subject to the control of the Court of Directors. As regards the Mofussil, the powers and duties of government in Bengal had been delegated by the Mughal emperor to the Nawāb

Company's
early
courts.

No. and Lan- guage passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
	INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.		Rs.	
	Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, B.E., M.I.E. (India).	Director of Agricultural Engineering, B. P., Poona.	1,850 CLA 263	Scale of pay Rs. 1,750— 100—2,150.
	INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.			
	Mr. V. Isvaran, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.C.S.	Director of Agriculture (Extension), B. P., Poona.	1,700 SP 200 CLA 263	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.			
	Dr. B. N. Uppal, M.B.E., Ph.D. (Iowa, U.S.A.), F.N.I.	Director of Agriculture (Research and Education) and Principal, Agril. College, Poona.	1,550 CLA 263	Scale of pay Rs. 1,500— 50—1,700.

mittee condemning the Mayor's Courts, the Crown was moved to issue another charter of justice for Bengal. The result was the enactment by Parliament of the Regulating Act of 1773, under which the King in Council established a Supreme Court at Fort William, consisting of a chief justice and puisne judges who were professional lawyers. This tribunal superseded the Mayor's Court, but left the Court of Requests untouched; and its charter gave it full power and authority, subject to a right of appeal to the Privy Council in cases exceeding Rs. 4,000 in value, to exercise all manner of jurisdiction throughout Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa. But the Act and the charter were alike silent as to the relations of the new court and the executive, and both altogether ignored the *Adilats* which had been created under the scheme introduced by Hastings. In the Supreme Court the civil and criminal law administered was English, as also was the procedure followed. In the *Sadr Adālats* and other courts of the Company, the judges knew nothing of English law, and were required by executive order to proceed according to equity, justice, and good conscience, unless Hindu or Muhammadan law was in point or some Regulation expressly applied. These two judicial systems were, therefore, antagonistic: and the omission of the statute to harmonize them led to difficulties and disputes, which were only increased by the abortive attempt of Hastings to appoint Impey, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, to the bench of the *Sadr Dīwāni Adālat*, and had in 1781 to be removed by the intervention of Parliament and the passing of the Declaratory Act. By that enactment the Governor-General and his Councillors were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and not only was the independent existence of the Company's courts recognized, but the Supreme Court was debarred from exercising any jurisdiction in matters concerning the revenue or the Regulations of the Government. Thus the powers of the Supreme Court were limited and distinguished from those of the *Sadr* and other courts of the Company. Sixteen years later an Act of 1797 extended its jurisdiction, as thus curtailed and defined, to the province of Benares and all places for the time being included in Bengal. In Madras and Bombay there was the same sequence of events, and the judicial system was laid down on similar lines; but there the Mayor's Courts were first superseded by Recorder's Courts, which were Mayor's Courts strengthened by the addition to each of a legal president, and these were not replaced by Supreme Courts till the years 1801 and 1823,

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
5	H. G. Baluch, B.Ag. ...	Dy. Dir. of Agri., N. D., Surat.	900 CLA 158	On leave on A. P. for 6 mths. from 15th Nov. 1945 '46 to 18th May 1947 followed by leave on half avr. pay for 1 year, 9 mths. and 21 days from 19th May 1947 to 11th Mar. 1949, preparatory to retirement.
6 H. (Col.) M. (HS)	P. J. Patel, B.Ag., M.Sc. (Iowa, U. S. A.).	Agril. Engr. to Govt., B. P., Poona.	400 CLA 70	
	Dr. B. S. Kadam, B.Sc. (Iowa, U. S. A.), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cornell, U. S. A.).	Dy. Dir. of Agri. (Crop Research), B. P., Poona.	...	On 'deputation to the Govt. of India. Lien suspended with from 21st Oct. 1944.
7 H. (Col.)	D. B. Kolhe, B.Ag. ...	Live Stock Expert to Govt., B. P., Poona.	480 CLA 84	Confirmed from 7th July 1943
8	Dr. J. K. Basu, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.).	Soil Physicist to Govt., B. P., Sholapur.	1,000 CLA 175 CA 95	Allowed the time Scale of Rs. 320 to 1,200 Do.
9	R.B. Dr. R. D. Rege, B.A., M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Associate I.I.Sc. †	Dy. Dir. of Agri. (Addl.) office of the Dir. of Agri., Poona.	960 CLA 168	
10	Dr. Kidar Nath Trehan, B.Sc. (Punjab), M.S.C. (Punjab), Ph.D (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	Agril. Entomologist to Govt., B. P., Poona.	340 CLA 60	Confirmed from 15th February 1946.
11	V. N. Chavan, B.Ag. ...	Deputy Dir. of Agri. Crop Research, B. P., Poona.	480 CLA 84	Provisionally substantive from 21st October 1944.
	P. N. Driver, M.A. ...	Prof. of Agril. Economics, Agril. Coll., Poona. (On probn.).	250 CLA 50	Post revived from 10th Mar. 1945.
12	G. P. Patil, B.Ag., E.Sc. (Edin.).	Dy. Dir. of Agri., C. D., Poona.	660 CLA 110	On probation for two years from 16th March 1945. Confirmed from 1st April 1945.

* Exempted from passing in Marathi Higher Standard.

† Exempted from passing the Exam. in Hindustani according to the Colloquia

est.

Supreme Court. Further, it has jurisdiction as a court for the relief of insolvents; all the admiralty, ecclesiastical, testamentary, and intestate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and jurisdiction in matters matrimonial between Christian subjects of His Majesty. Finally, its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction is in respect of all persons within and without Bengal and not within the limits of the jurisdiction of any other court; it is vested with extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction over all persons residing in places formerly within the reach of the *Sadr* Court; and it is a supreme court of appeal, reference, and revision. The letters patent of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay are the same in all important respects as the Bengal charter; and the High Court at Allahābād is similarly constituted, save that, there being no Presidency town, provision is not made for the exercise of ordinary original jurisdiction except as regards criminal proceedings against European British subjects. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

The establishment of these tribunals was followed by the constitution in 1866 of a Chief Court for the Punjab, framed on the same model but deriving its authority from the Indian legislature, and composed of a chief judge and judges appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council; and in 1900 a similar court was established at Rangoon for Lower Burma. As in the case of the High Court at Allahābād, the Chief Court at Lahore does not exercise ordinary original jurisdiction save in respect of accused European British subjects; but the Burma Chief Court is constituted the principal civil and criminal court of original jurisdiction for Rangoon, which stands very much on the footing of a Presidency town. In each of the other Provinces, the place of a High Court or Chief Court is taken by one or more Judicial Commissioners¹, who are appointed by the Government of India and exercise authority by virtue of various Indian enactments.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts, styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every Province—outside a Presidency town—is divided into sessions divisions, consisting of one or more Districts. For every sessions division the Local Government is bound to establish a court of session and to appoint a Sessions Judge, and provision is made for the further appoint-

¹ In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is designated Judge of the *Sadr* Court.

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.			
	CLASS II (17).			
	<i>Old Time Scale Rs. 250—20—390—Efficiency Bar—20—550—Efficiency Bar—20—750.</i>			
	<i>Intermediate Time Scale Rs. 200—15—320—Efficiency Bar—20—440—Efficiency Bar—20—600 (from 1st December 1931).</i>			
	<i>Revised Time Scale Rs. 170—10—250—Efficiency Bar—15—400—Efficiency Bar—20—500. Probationary Rs. 150 (2 years) from 1st January 1934.</i>			
1 M. (H.S.)	Dr. Makanji Kalyanji Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Iowa).	Asstt. Prof. of Mycology, Poona, Agril. Coll., Poona.	610 107 CLA	Holds charge of the post of Plant Pathologist to Govt. B. P., Poona, in addition.
	V. M. Chavan, B.Ag. ...	Asstt. Prof. of Botany, Agril. Coll., Poona.	480 84 CLA	Appntd. provisionally substantive to the post of Dy. Dir. of Agri. (Crop Research), B. P., Poona, from 21st October 1944.
2	Dr. N. Narayana, M.Sc., Ph.D.	Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry, Agril. Coll., Poona.	...	On depty. to Medl. Dept.
3	G. B. Patel, B.Ag. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Calif.).	Cotton Breeder, South Gujarat, Surat.	360 63 CLA	Offg. as Dy. Dir. of Agri., N. D., Surat, from 19th Nov. 1946.
4	R.S. V. C. Pavate, B.Ag.	Cotton Supdt., S. M. C., Dharwar.	570 100 CLA	Offg. as Dy. Dir. of Agri., S. D., Dharwar, from 21st July 1945.
5	R.S. H. M. Desai, B.Ag., M.Sc. (Cornell, U.S.A.).	P. A. to the Dir. of Agri., B. P., Poona.	450 100 96 SP CLA	Holds the tempy. post of Principal Agri. Coll. Dharwar (Cl. I).
6	A. A. Vasavada ...	Prof. of Agril. Engineering, Physics and Mathematics, Agril. College, Poona.	420 74 CLA	
7	T. R. Khadilkar, B.Ag., M.Sc.	Cotton Breeder, Khandesh, Jalgaon.	265 50 CLA	

do not bind, the judge by their opinions—or of jurors, according to the general orders of the Local Government. And, where the agency of juries is used, the Code directs the Sessions Judge, if he considers that a jury has returned a manifestly wrong verdict, to submit the case to the High Court, which is empowered to set aside or modify the finding. An Indian jury consists of nine persons in trials before a High Court, and in other trials of such uneven number up to nine as may be prescribed by the Local Government; and the opinion of the majority is allowed to prevail. From a conviction by a second or third-class magistrate an appeal lies to the District Magistrate or to any specially empowered first-class magistrate; and, subject to certain limitations, original convictions by magistrates of the first class are appealable to the Sessions Judge, whose own original convictions are in turn appealable to the highest court in the Province. The latter court is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any subordinate court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, propriety, or regularity of any finding, sentence, or order. A finding of acquittal is ordinarily final, but may be appealed against under the special orders of the Local Government or revised by the chief court in the Province in the exercise of its discretionary powers above referred to. This procedure is not, however, adopted save in the case of some manifest failure of justice. The system of Indian law thus allows considerable latitude in the matter of appeal. The inferior social standing of the native judiciary of the lower grades; the imperfect legal training of all the judges in early days; the general want, so far as the Mofussil is concerned, of the wholesome restraint exercised by a strong bar; and the absence of public opinion and of an intelligent press—these are among the reasons which have rendered a free right of appeal and a wide power of review and revision necessary to prevent injustice. Finally, the prerogative of mercy is exercisable in India by both the Governor-General-in-Council and the particular Local Government concerned, without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

Appeal
and
revision.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts in each Province are determined by special Acts or Regulations. Under these the arrangements made differ in nomenclature and otherwise; but they are all similar in essential respects, and it will suffice to describe the system which prevails over the widest area, the reader being left to

Inferior
civil courts
under
present
system.

No. and Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	<i>Offg. and Tempy. Appointments.</i>			
	B. H. Patil, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Belgaum.	310 54	Tempy. post.
2 K. (H.S.) H. (COL.)	M. K. Desai, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, P. Mahals.	265 50	Tempy. from 1st Dec. 1937.
3 H. (COL.)	Dr. M. C. Desai, B.Ag., Ph.D. (Cornell, U.S.A.)	Virus Pathologist, Poona.	355 30	Tempy. Con- firmed in the tempy. appoin- ment (1st April 1937).
4	P. M. Vanna, M.Sc. ...	Virus Entomologist, Poona.	295 52	Do. (1st June 1939).
5	Dr. S. P. Capoor, M.Sc. (Agre.), Ph.D. (Lond.).	Virus Pathologist, Poona.	230 10 50	Tempy. for 5 years from 1st April 1944. (Holds the post sub- stantively from 1st April 1942.)

confer upon selected Subordinate Judges and Munsifs jurisdiction to try, as 'small causes,' suits up to such value, not exceeding Rs. 500 in the case of a Subordinate Judge or Rs. 100 in the case of a Munsif, as it thinks fit. Finally, for the trial of petty cases at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where the chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction within the Presidency towns, Small Cause Courts have since 1850 taken the place of the old Courts of Requests, and are invested with jurisdiction to dispose of money-suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 2,000, and suits of even higher value where the parties consent. At Madras the experiment has been tried of still further relieving the High Court by the constitution, under the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892, of a City Civil Court with jurisdiction to try, *exceptis exceptis*, all suits not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value. In the Southern Presidency, and also in the United Provinces, the leading residents of villages may be appointed to sit, singly as Munsifs or together on benches, and under a similar procedure to dispose of petty claims valued at not more than Rs. 20, or with the consent of parties, Rs. 200. As insolvency courts the chartered High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns under an Act of Parliament of 1848; but in the Mofussil there is no special bankruptcy law, although the ordinary civil courts can, under the Code of Civil Procedure, provide a certain amount of relief for insolvent debtors¹. As regards appeals, there is much the same latitude, and for the same reasons, as in connexion with criminal cases. Outside Small Cause Court jurisdiction, an appeal lies from every decision of a Munsif to the District Judge, but the latter is enabled to transfer such appeals to Subordinate Judges for disposal. Similarly, every decree or order made by a Subordinate Judge is appealable to the District Judge, unless the value of the original suit exceeded Rs. 1,000, in which case the appeal lies to the High Court. The decisions of a District Judge are liable to be taken on appeal to the High Court, and second or special appeals to the High Court are allowed in certain cases.

The legal abilities of the natives of India have long been recognized, and in the agency provided for the administration of justice the native element largely predominates. The civil courts of grades below that of the District Judge are, as a rule, presided over entirely by natives, and the same may be said of

¹ An Insolvency Bill is at present (1906) before the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

No. and Languages passed.	Name	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Offg. and Temp. Appointments—(contd.)</i>				
			Rs.	
10	M. N. Kamat, M.Sc. ...	Potato Extension Officer, Pooná.	295	Temp. post.
			CLA 52	
*11	R. S. Dubhashi, B.Ag...	Supdt., Vegetable Extension Scheme, Pooná.	280	Do.
			CLA 50	
12	J. V. Oza, B.Ag. ...	Supdt., Grow More Food Campaign, Northern Dn., Surat.	200	Temp. up to 29th Feb. 1948.
H. (Col.)			TAP 10	
			CLA 50	
13	R. B. Shinde, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Satara.	210	Temp post.
			TAP 10	
			CLA 50	
14	B. B. Yaligar, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Dhurwar.	200	Do.
H. (Col.)			TAP 10	
			CLA 50	
†15	V. H. Kulkarni, M.Ag. ...	Supdt., G. M. F. C., Ratnagiri.	200	Do.
			TAP 10	Hold the charge of the Dy. Director of Agri., K. D. (in addn.).
			SPL P 30	
			CLA 50	
16	D. H. Gokhale, M.Ag., B.Sc.	Supdt., Dry Farming Training Centre, Sholapur.	230	Temp. up to 29th Feb. 1948.
H. (Col.)			TAP 10	Appointed to hold charge of the post of Land Improvement Investigator, Sholapur (in addn.).
K. (H.S.)			CLA 50	
†17	G. B. Badami ...	Dist. Land Imp Officer, D. F., Bijapur South, Bagalkot.	190	
			TAP 10	
18	K. R. Patel ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Broach.	265	
			CLA 50	
19	C. Rosario, B.Ag. ...	Supdt., Agri. Training Centre, Bijapur.	180	Temp. up to 29th February 1948.
H. (Col.)			TAP 10	
			CLA 50	
20	H. C. Patil, B.Ag. ...	Asstt. Prof. & Officer-in-charge of the Agril. Training Centre, Manjri.	295	Temp. post.
			CLA 52	
21	B. H. Hullatti ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Bijapur.	180	Temp. post.
			TAP 10	
			CLA 50	

*Exempted from passing the examinations in Hindustani (Col.) and Marathi (H. S.) as per G. L., R. C. D., No. 1202/35168-A of 21st February 1947.

†Exempted from passing examinations in Marathi as well as Kannada as per G. L., R. C. D., No. 1279-A of 13th March 1947.

‡Exempted from passing examination in Marathi (Higher Standard) as per G. L., A. & R. D. D., No. 1798/39-8609-F of 22nd May 1947.

Punjab, and so on. The records of the proceedings and the judgements delivered may, however, be written in English or (in the case of judgements) in the mother-tongue of the presiding officer, instead of in the language of the court. In the chartered High Courts the language always employed is English, the use of which is, except in so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, becoming more and more frequent in the lower courts.

Side by side with the civil courts are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue. The interference of the civil with the revenue courts involves a question which has long been a vexed one in India. The exercise of jurisdiction by the Supreme Court had, it will be remembered, to be restrained by statute in 1781; but the Company's courts showed themselves not a whit less anxious to intervene. Taking the side of the executive, Lord Cornwallis began in 1787 by making the Collectors of revenue also Zila Judges, transferring all revenue cases to them in their dual capacity, and allowing an appeal only to the Board of Revenue and the Governor-General-in-Council. But the experience of six years caused him to execute a complete *volte-face*, and he ended by adopting the principle that the Government should 'divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it had conferred on the landholders.' Collectors of revenue were, therefore, not only deprived of the power of adjudicating on the legality of their own acts, but rendered amenable to the ordinary courts. The pendulum has swung backwards and forwards several times since then, and to the present day the rival claims of the two classes of courts remain unsettled; but, on the whole, it may be said that, so far as the assessment and collection of land revenue is concerned, and in purely fiscal matters, the civil courts are now generally excluded from interfering. On the other hand, all questions of title to land have been brought within the cognizance of the civil courts; rent suits, which were long triable by revenue officers alone, are in some parts of India, notably in Bengal, now relegated for disposal to the ordinary courts; and, where such suits are still dealt with by revenue officers, their procedure is assimilated to that of the civil courts, and recourse may be had to the latter on questions of title.

Another controversial matter is the union of executive with judicial functions. The unit of British Indian administration

Union of
executive

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Offg. and Temp. Appointments—(contd.)</i>				
			Rs.	
31	G. V. Hardikar	... Improved Seed Supply Officer, Sholapur.	210 TAP 10 CLA 50	Tempy. post for 5 years.
32	G. R. Yadav	... Improved Seed Supply Officer, Dharwar.	190 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
33	G. L. Patil	... Crop Compost Officer, Poona.	190 TAP 10 CLA 50	Tempy. post.
34	G. K. Phadtare	... Distt. Agril. Officer, Poona.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	Tempy. post for 5 years.
35	D. S. Ranga Rao	... Prof. & Mathei. & Sta- tistics, Agril. College, Dharwar.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
36	V. K. Patankar	... Offr. 1/c Nucleus Seed Scheme, Poona.	265 CLA 50	Tempy. post for 5 years.
37 H. COL.	P. R. Patil	... Distt. Agril. Officer, E. Khandesh.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
38	V. P. Dani	... Dist. Land Imp. Officer (D.F.), Bel- gaum.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
39	L. Shreenivas	... Supervisor, Contour Strip-cropping Sch., Sholapur.	...	Do. (on depty. for trainin abroad).
40	V. R. Kavalur	... Dist. Land Imp. Officer (D.F.) N. D., Bijapur.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	

v] tempt in open court—only before a judge or magistrate who is a justice of the peace¹; and, when tried before a District Magistrate, a Sessions Judge, or a High Court, he can claim the right of a trial by jury, of which not less than one-half must be Europeans or Americans. Moreover, when a European British subject is dealt with under the special provisions of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, he cannot be required to give security for good behaviour under the ordinary law; but on being declared a vagrant or found guilty of certain offences under that Act, he becomes subject to the provisions of the code applicable to a European who is not a British subject. Finally, a right of the nature of *habeas corpus* is secured to European British subjects in any part of British India, whereas similar protection is afforded to natives only within the Presidency towns. Otherwise Europeans and natives in British India are subject to the same civil and criminal jurisdiction; but the courts in the Native States are not allowed to try the former, who must be taken before British tribunals established locally in the exercise of foreign jurisdiction, or before courts of competent jurisdiction in British India.

The appointment of coroners for the holding of inquests with the aid of juries on the bodies of persons coming to an untimely end was first provided for by the East India Company Act, 1793, the judges of the Supreme Courts being charged with the performance of these functions. Now coroners are appointed for the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay only, and in the rest of British India their duties are undertaken by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers, unaided by jurors.

The various classes of legal practitioners in India are advocates, Vakils, and attorneys (solicitors) of High Courts, and pleaders, Mukhtārs, and revenue-agents. Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are allowed to appear on the original side of the chartered High Courts. The majority of them are Europeans; but native barristers are becoming more and more numerous. Vakils are persons qualified as Bachelors of Law of an Indian University, who are admitted, after having served articles of clerkship and otherwise proved their fitness,

¹ European British subjects alone may be appointed to be justices of the peace outside the Presidency towns; but certain high officials, as well as Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, are *ex-officio* justices. Nowadays they have, as justices, no judicial functions to perform, and their existence is of little practical importance save in respect of accused European British subjects.

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
Rs. <i>Offg. and Tempy. Appointments—(contd.)</i>				
50	T. B. Pawar, B.Ag.	... Dist. Agril. Officer, A'nagar.	280 CLA 50	Temporary post.
51	R. K. Patil	... Divl. Insp. of Cattle Breeding, Nasik.	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
52	S. A. Raja Rao	... Entomological Officer, Combined Scheme for Controlling Trichogramma & other pests of Sugarcane, Walchandnagar.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
53	V. D. Tagare	... Alkali Soil Investigator, Sholapur.	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
54	I. A. Sayed	... Asstt. Horti. Post-war Scheme No. 50 (Old).	Pay to be fixed.	
55	P. B. Gupte	... Accounts Officer, Poona.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Temporary post.
56	S. P. Patel	... Dist. Land Imp. Officer (D. F.), A'nagar.	Pay to be fixed.	Do.
57	Dr. R. S. Deshpande	... Asstt. Plant Patho. to Govt. Koleroga Investigation Scheme, Sirsi.	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
58	M. G. Sunag	... Dist. Land Imp. Officer (D.F.), Belgaum.	Pay to be fixed.	Do.
59	V. T. Parvatgaudkar	... Dist. Land Imp. Officer (D.F.), Dharwar.	Do. ...	Do.
60	H. R. Arkeri	... Prof. of Agri., Agril. College, Dharwar.	Do. ...	Do.

Privy Council has also been compiled under the orders of Government.

Law Officers

The Legislative Department of the Government of India corresponds with the office of the Parliamentary Counsel in England, and is in charge of the Law Member of Council. All Government measures introduced in the supreme legislature are drafted by its officers, and the Secretary is also the Secretary to the Council and attends the meetings both of the Council and of select committees. The Department is responsible for the publication of Acts, for the drafting of statutory rules and orders, and for the settling of Regulations under the statute of 1870, and it is further required to assist the other departments with legal advice in regard to certain specified questions of a non-litigious nature. The Bengal and Burma Legislative Councils have official draftsmen of their own, but the other local legislatures still depend for the drafting of their measures on their ordinary legal advisers.

The principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General, who is appointed by the Crown under sec. 29 of the Government of India Act, 1858, and whose functions, besides those of advising the Government and conducting its litigation, are referred to in sec. 111 of the East India Company Act, 1813, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and certain other enactments. The Advocate-General is the leader of the local bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. At Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and has also at his disposal the services of the Government Solicitor there. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have each an Advocate-General similarly appointed, as also a Government Solicitor; and the Bombay Government is further provided with the services of a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, who are ordinarily members of the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Government Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel, and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer, the former a civil servant and the latter a practising barrister; the United Provinces are furnished with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, a Government Advocate, and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
<p align="center">LAND IMPROVEMENT SECTION.</p> <p align="center">BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, CLASS I—(1).</p> <p align="center">Revised time scale of pay—Rs. 300—20—420— E. B.—30—600—E. B.—40—900.</p> <p align="center"><i>Offg. and Temporary appointments.</i></p>				
1	Hari Singh, M.B.E.	Dy. Director of Agriculture (Land Improvement), B. P. Poona.	Rs. 780 CLA 137	
<p align="center"><i>Miscellaneous Appointments.</i></p>				
2	V. A. N. Sausman, M.B.E.	Land Improvement Officer.	1,250 CLA 219	Time scale of Rs. 1,100 50—1,300. (Leave on A. P. for 4 mths. followed by L. A. P. on M. C. for 2 mths. from 3rd January 1947).
<p align="center">BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, CLASS II.</p> <p align="center">Revised time scale of pay Rs. 170—10—250—E. B.—15—400— —E. B.—20—500.</p> <p align="center"><i>Offg. and Temporary Appointments.</i></p>				
1	M. S. V. Rama Rao, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).	Asstt. Land Improvement Officer, (Survey).	370 CLA 65	On study leave for training abroad.
2	M. K. Shirole, B.Ag.	Asstt. Land Improvement Officer, (Survey).	310 CLA 54	Do.
3	R. B. Mutalik-Desai, M.Ag.	District Land Improvement Officer (Survey), Pandharpur.	295 CLA 52	
4 H.(col.)	G. V. Patel, B.E. (Civil).	Asstt. Land Improvement Officer, (Survey), Poona.	220 TAP 10 CLA 50	
5	Mohan Shivaji Khairnar.	Asstt. Land Improvement Officer (Forestry), Poona.	250 CLA 50	

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No. and Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Offg. and Temporary Appointments—contd.</i>				
			Rs.	
14	D. K. Dhékne, D.C.E....	District Land Improve- ment Officer (Sur- vey), Bijapur, W. D.	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	
15 H. (COL.)	M. G. Shettar, B.Sc., B.E.	District Land Improve- ment Officer (Survey), Bijapur, N. D.	190 TAP 10 CLA 50	
16	T. G. Yawagal, B.Sc., (Agr.).	District Land Improve- ment Officer (Survey), Sangola.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
17 H. (COL.)	A. B. Phadke	District Land Improve- ment Officer (Survey), Satara.	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	Tempy.
18	S. A. Brahme, B.A.	Office Superintendent, Office of the Dy. Director of Agricul- ture (Land Improve- ment), B. P., Poona.	210 TAP 10 CLA 50	Time scale of Rs. 200—10 —300.

tant changes when have taken place, but they by no means exhaust the tale. In many other directions measures have been carried out to improve the administration and benefit the people; and though much yet remains to be done, the general progress made during the last half-century is sufficiently striking.

It may be asked whether so great and wide an activity, involving so large an increase of expenditure, is consistent with the condition of a country the bulk of whose inhabitants are admittedly poor and unable to bear an incidence of taxation such as prevails in modern Europe. There need be no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. The growth of revenue which has made the expenditure possible is due to increasing prosperity and better management, and not to the imposition of new burdens on the taxpayer. There is no considerable source of Imperial taxation now in existence which had not already been imposed in 1860, and in most cases the increase in the total receipts has accrued in spite of reductions in the rate of assessment. The incidence of the land revenue on the area of cultivation has been much diminished; the rate of import duties is smaller, and practically all export duties, except that on rice, have been abolished; the salt duty, the only obligatory tax paid by the masses, has been lowered for practically the whole population; the present income-tax is at a less rate, and has a higher minimum limit of assessment, than that imposed in 1860. The large increase in the excise revenue is mainly due to enhanced duties accompanying a better administration and a more successful suppression of illicit manufacture and sale. Municipal and rural rates are the only taxes which are to some extent of a later origin than 1860. The total municipal taxation amounted in 1902-3 to about 3½ crores, the whole of which is not of *post-Mutiny* origin. Municipal taxes or their equivalent existed in some places at an earlier date, and a portion of the present municipal taxation consists of items transferred from the Government account. Taking into account the reductions effected in 1905-6 and 1906-7,

Causes of
the growth
of revenue.

and it took some three weeks to toil through a journey which is now accomplished in twenty-four hours; there were no other means of travelling through the richest and most civilized parts of India. Speaking generally, roads and bridges had only begun to appear; railways were not thought of; the value of irrigation as a means of affording protection to the people against famine had hardly been recognized; there were few barracks in which English soldiers could live with tolerable health and comfort; there were few jails in which a sentence of imprisonment did not carry with it a serious probability that it would prove a sentence of death.—Sir John Strachey's *India* (3rd edition), p. 9.

No. and Language passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
8 H (col)	R. S. Patil, B.A., (G.D.C.A.).	Asst. Regtr., C. S., Belgaum.	460 CLA 84	
9	N. V. Nayak, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., G.D. C.A.	Principal, Co-operative Training College, Poona.	orig. 150 CLA 88	On deputation.
10 K (H.S.) H (col)	K. G. Prabhu, M.A., G.D.A., G.D.C.A.	Asst. Registrar, C. S., Dhule.	150 CLA 81	
11 M (H.S.)	V. N. Deshpande, B.A., G.D.A.	Asst. Regtr., C. S., Solapur.	185 CLA 71	Off.
12 H (col)	Y. T. Desai, B.A., M.Sc. (Econ) (Lord).	Secretary, Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Bombay.	400 CLA 87 CLA 81	
13 H (col)	C. M. Amin, B.A., G.D.C.A.	Asst. Regtr., Co- operative Societies, Bombay.	185 CLA 70 CLA 71	Off.
14 H (col)	R. N. Trivedi, B.A. (Hons.), G.D.C.A.	Offg. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N. C., Sarat.	185 CLA 70 CLA 80	
15 H (col) M (H.S.)	J. G. Saldanha, B.A., G.D.C.A.	Personal Asst. to the Registrar, C. S. and Director of Agriculture Marketing and Rural Finance.	370 CLA 75 CLA 79	Also Registrar for Christian Mar- riage, Poona district.
16 H (col)	V. D. Karkhanis, B.A. (Hons.), G.D.C.A.	Chief Marketing Officer, Poona.	340 CLA 75 CLA 74 PP 10	
17 H (col)	B. A. Patil, B.A., G.D.C.A.	Asst. Regtr., C. S., Dhulia.	210 ADDL P 10 CLA 50	
18 M (H.S.)	A. A. W. Mahy, M.A.	Asst. Regtr., C. S., Jalgaon.	200 ADDL P 10 CLA 50	On probation for three years from 3rd Apr. 1945.
19 H (col)	K. M. Diwanji, B.A., G.D.C.A.	Asst. Regtr., C. S., Ahmedabad.	310 SPL P 20 CLA 58 CYCL P A. 4	(Temp. post).
20 H (col)	K. V. Devadhar, B.A., G.D.C.A.	Asst. Regtr., Co- operative Training Centre, Poona.	295 SPL P 75 PP 20 CLA 68	Temp.

FINANCE

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Before entering on a more detailed description of the financial system it will be convenient to give in brief outline an account of the more important incidents which have attended its growth and influenced its character. The financial administration of the Company during the first half of the nineteenth century was not marked by great sagacity, and was embarrassed by the need for maintaining a large army and by numerous and costly wars undertaken for the consolidation and protection of the empire. Between 1814 and 1875 there were twenty-eight years of deficit and only fifteen years in which the revenues exceeded the expenditure. Constant borrowing was needed to meet this heavy drain, and the Government debt rose between 1834 and 1857 from 40 to 60 crores, the whole of which was for ordinary and military expenditure. The total deficit in the year of the Mutiny and the two following years amounted to over 30 crores, and in 1859-60 the expenditure on the army and military police absorbed half the revenues. A considerable augmentation of salt, customs, and stamp duties brought little relief, and the financial position occasioned the gravest alarm.

In this crisis Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India, was sent from England¹. His advent inaugurated a new financial era. The accounts system was put in order, great reductions were made in the cost of the army and military police, and economies were effected in all branches of the administration. The military charges alone were reduced by 6½ crores in three years. At the same time the revenues were increased by an income-tax imposed as a temporary measure for a period of five years. With skilful management the finances showed an exceedingly rapid recovery. Equilibrium was restored after two years, and the next four years were on the whole prosperous. The customs tariff was reformed, and the general rate of import duties reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent., while in 1865 the five years of the income-tax came to an end.

Then followed a period, extending roughly from 1866-7 to 1866-72, 1869-70, in which the financial authorities had to struggle to keep pace with the demands made on all sides for funds for improved administration. Every branch of the service was in need of more or less costly extension and reform, and the one item of improved barrack accommodation was estimated to cost 11 crores. The situation was aggravated by a general rise in prices and wages, and by two severe famines—the Orissa famine

¹ Prior to Lord Canning's viceroyalty and Mr. Wilson's appointment the finances of India had been dealt with by the Governor-General and his Council collectively. See chap. I of this volume.

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
32	S. S. Rajagopalan, B.A.	Spl. Officer, Cottage Industries Production, Bombay.	CA 550 65-7 CLA 96	
33	D. N. Saykur ...	Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries, Poona.	CLA 380 67	
34	J. Ghooty ...	Tannery and Leather Expert, B. P., Poona.	CLA 295 52	
35	R. K. Mankikar ...	Spl. Auditor, Belgaum.	240 PF 10 ADDL P 10 CLA 50	Offg. vice Mr. S. S. Sundaresan on leave.
TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.				
	B. H. Patil, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Belgaum.	CLA 310 54	
1	A. K. B. Cazi (1st September 1937), B.Ag., B.Sc. (Edin.), N.D.D. (Scot.), D.I.C. (Lond.).	Do. ...	...	On deputation to Junagad. State.
2	V. P. Bhole ...	Do. ...	230 ADDL P 10 CLA 50	Offg.
3 H(col)	R. K. Aptc, B.Ag. ...	Offg. Asstt., Marketing Officer and Marketing Research Officer, Bombay.	295 COMP A 65 CLA 60 SPL P 50	
4 H(col)	M. I. Patel ...	Asstt. Marketing Officer, Bombay.	280 COMP A 60 CLA 50	Offg.
	T. B. Pawar, B.Ag. ...	Dist. Agril. Officer, Ahmednagar.	280 CLA 50	Offg.
5	S. B. Godhi, B.A., G.D. C.A.	Assistant Marketing Officer, Dharwar.	190 ADDL P 10 CLA 50	Offg.

FINANCE

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following years showed a large surplus, the growth of the revenues having at last overtaken the demands for fresh expenditure. In 1871-2 and 1872-3 the Government was able to make large reductions in the income-tax, and at the end of the latter year it was altogether abolished.

No sooner, however, was equilibrium restored than fresh 1873-6. difficulties beset the administration, and the years 1873-4 to 1876-7 were fraught with financial embarrassment. The special obstacles which had now to be encountered were famine and a falling exchange. In 1873-4 the first note of serious alarm was sounded in connexion with the decline in the gold value of silver which was destined to be for so many years the *crux* of successive Finance Ministers. In that and the three following years exchange fell by a total of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the rupee, increasing enormously the cost of making remittances to England to meet sterling payments. At the same time the Bihār famine of 1873-4, and the Deccan famine of 1876-8, cost the Government over 16 crores in special expenditure and loss of revenue. In consequence of these calamities each of the years 1873-4, 1876-7, and 1877-8 showed a large deficit. No fresh taxation was however imposed, and the only important fiscal change was a reduction in the rate of general import duties from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

We now come to the period of great financial reforms introduced by Sir John Strachey and completed by Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer). They cover the period 1877-8 to 1882-3. The programme of reform included the resettlement on a wider basis of the system of Provincial finance, a scheme for meeting the periodical loss due to famine, the equalization of the salt duties, and the abolition of the general import duties. Each of these matters is discussed either in a later portion of the present chapter or in chapter viii, and only a general view need be given here. In the Provincial settlements of 1870-1 a fixed sum had been made over to each Local Government to defray the cost of Provincial services; a share in the revenues was now substituted for this fixed grant. This gave a margin, which might be increased by careful management, with which to meet growing expenditure. The settlements were made liable to periodical revision, and the system thus established has existed to the present time. The object of the famine policy of Lord Lytton's Government was to obtain an annual surplus of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, which should be applied in ordinary years to the reduction or avoidance of debt, and thus to provide for the losses and expenditure

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE (1).

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.				Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay.	
					If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.
1				2	3	4
				Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	350	.....	150
2nd	...	...	...	400	.....	150
3rd	...	...	...	450	.....	150
4th	...	...	...	500	.....	150
5th	...	...	...	550	15	150
6th	...	...	...	550	25	250
7th	...	...	...	600	25	250
8th	...	...	...	650	25	250
				Efficiency bar.		
9th	...	...	...	700	25	250
10th	...	...	...	750	25	250
11th	...	...	...	800	25	250
12th	...	...	...	800	30	300
13th	...	...	...	850	30	300
14th	...	...	...	900	30	300
15th	...	...	...	950	30	300
16th	...	...	...	1,000	30	300
17th	...	...	...	1,050	30	300
18th	...	...	...	1,100	30	300
19th	...	...	...	1,150	30	300
20th	...	...	...	1,200	30	300
21st and over	...	...	...	1,250	30	300
				1,250	30	300
				1,300	30	300
				1,350	30	300
Selection Grade ...	...	...	...	1,400	30	300
				1,450	30	300
				1,500	30	300

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
1 H.	Ernest Samuel Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.	Director of Vety. Services, Bombay Province, Poona.	Rs. 1,500 OSP 230 SPL P 150 CLA 263	Mily. Rank— Major. On leave on A. P. for 8 mths. from 28th July 1945 followed by leave on half ave. pay for 20 mths. preparatory to retirement.

FINANCE

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the United Provinces, where economic progress had not been satisfactory, by abolishing the *patwāri* cess (for the maintenance of village revenue officers) at a cost of 24 lakhs. A portion of this tax was reimposed in 1889-90, but again remitted in 1906-7.

The good times which followed Sir John Strachey's reforms 1884-91, were not of long duration. In 1884-5 the finances were in practical equilibrium, notwithstanding depression in the wheat and rice trade (affecting railways and customs), and an unusually heavy outlay on opium production; but two of the following four years showed a heavy deficit, and in the remaining two a small surplus was secured only by partially suspending the famine insurance grant. This deterioration resulted from a heavy fall in exchange, increased military expenditure, and the annexation of Upper Burma. Exchange fell by 3*l*. in the rupee, and every fall of a penny meant an additional expenditure of over one crore. In 1885 occurred the Panjdeh incident on the Russo-Afghān border and the conquest of Upper Burma. The imminent danger of war with Russia involved an outlay on military preparation of two crores, and the Burmese War cost 60 lakhs. In neither case did the matter stop with the initial expenditure. The progress of a great European power towards the borders of India made it necessary to reconsider the military position. The army was increased and larger sums were spent during several years on strategic railways, fortifications, and other works on the frontier. The restoration of order in Upper Burma, and the administration of the Province, also entailed a large net outlay until, after several years, the newly acquired territory began to develop and its revenues to expand. The arrangements so carefully elaborated during Lord Lytton's viceroyalty broke down under the strain of this accumulated expenditure, and recourse was had to fresh taxation. In January, 1886, the licence tax was converted into a general tax on non-agricultural incomes in excess of Rs. 500 per annum, and in 1887-8 it was found necessary to enhance the salt-tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, and to impose an import duty on petroleum. The additional revenue thus obtained amounted to about 2½ crores. At the same time rigid economy was enforced in the civil administration, and a special Committee was appointed to investigate the directions in which expenditure might be reduced. Partly owing to the savings which it suggested, the revision of the Provincial finances in 1886-7 resulted in an addition to the Imperial resources of 64 lakhs a year. These measures sufficed to restore equilibrium, and, with a recovery in the rate of exchange, three years of financial

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
BOMBAY VETERINARY SERVICE—CLASS II. (11 Posts) (Permanent).				
<i>Old Scale Rs. 250—25—400—E.B.—25—550—E.B.—25—750.</i>				
<i>New Scale Rs. 200—15—300—E.B.—20—440—E.B.—20—600 (1-12-31).</i>				
<i>170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500 (Prob. 150 for 2 years.) (1-1-34)</i>				
<i>220—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500. (Prob. 200 for 2 years.) (1-4-45)</i>				
			Rs.	
1	Vacant	Assistant Professor, Vety. College, Bombay.	.....
2	Vacant	Do.	.....
3	Vacant	Do.	.....
4	D. B. Khole, G.B.V.C.	Do.	230 TAP 10 COMP A 55 CLA 50	Officiating.
5	Krishnarao Raghavendrarao Alur, G.B.V.C.	Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Vety. College, Bombay.	220 TAP 10 COMP A 55 CLA 50	On probation from 1st Oct. 1946.
6	Ek Nath Ramkrishna Kulkarni, G.B.V.C.	.....	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	On leave on average pay for 6 mths. with effect from 16th Jan. 1947, preparatory to retirement.
...	Rangarao Ramrao Tavargeri, G.B.V.C.	Divisional Vety. Officer, Poona.	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	Officiating.
7	Ulavappa Yellappa Gadag, G.B.V.C.	Divisional Vety. Officer, Dharwar.	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	On probation.
8	Vinayak Balwant Dinkar, G.B.V.C.	Divisional Vety. Officer, Satara.	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
9	Mohanlal Dayashankar Vaishnav, G.B.V.C.	Divisional Vety. Officer, Surat.	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
10	Shridhar Bhaskar Hanchlikar, G.B.V.C.	Divisional Vety. Officer, Dhulia.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Do.
11	Rajaballi Casmali Nathani, G.B.V.C.	Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Vety. Department, Bombay.	310 SPL P 50 COMP A 65 CON A 50 CLA 50	G.R., R.C.D., No 1080, dated 16th Apr. 1947.

fresh taxation; and the only important fiscal changes made during the period were the reduction of the duties on cotton cloth from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the exemption of cotton twist and yarn, and the imposition of a countervailing duty to protect Indian refined sugar against the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar imported from Europe. From 1897-8 onwards the revenues have mounted up year by year, and the gross revenue of 1901-2, which showed a surplus of nearly 8 crores, exceeded by more than 16 crores the gross revenue of the prosperous year 1895-6. In 1902-3 the Government was able to remit 2 crores of arrears of land revenue due to the famine, and to provide special grants for minor irrigation works, for education, for public works, for medical requirements, and for Provincial administrative purposes, while the year closed nevertheless with a surplus of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The absence of Indian troops in South Africa and China resulted, between 1899-1900 and 1902-3, in a large saving of military expenditure. On the other hand, the lessons taught by the Boer War have made it necessary to incur considerable outlay on equipment and transport.

The financial position for 1903-4 justified, for the first time since 1882, a liberal remission of taxation. The salt-tax was reduced from Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 2 per maund, and the payers of income-tax were relieved by freeing all incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum from the operation of this tax. These remissions of taxation amounted to 1.8 crores, and further special grants were made for public works. A concession, announced at the Delhi Darbār of January, 1903, was also made to Native States which had borrowed money from the Government of India for famine purposes. The interest on these loans was remitted for a period of three years. In addition to the above remissions, 2.6 crores were granted to Provincial Governments for various purposes. Nevertheless the surplus of 1903-4 was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores, and that of 1904-5 exceeded 6 crores.

In 1905-6, the salt-tax was further reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per maund; the famine cesses imposed in Northern India in 1877-8 were remitted; and large grants were made to Local Governments for police, education, and agricultural development, as also for subventions to local boards. Nevertheless, the revised estimate for that year shows an actual surplus of 3.4 crores, of which 74 lakhs was applied to reduction or avoidance of debt. The budget for 1906-7 makes additional provision for increased expenditure on police and education, while at the same time local taxation has been reduced by the abolition of cesses levied for the payment of

No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
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MISCELLANEOUS—GAZETTED POSTS (2 POSTS). TEMPORARY.

1	Sitaram Narhar Sapre, M.Sc. (Bom.), G.B.V.C.	Disease Investiga- tion Officer, B. P., Bombay.	400	Scale Rs. 350 —25—600.
			CA 65 CLA 70	
2 H (col.)	Shantaram Laxaman Manjrekar, G.B.V.C., A.I.D.R.I. (B'lore).	Assit. Disease In- vestigation Officer, (Sheep and Goats), Bombay.	215	Scale Rs. 200 —15—275.
			CA 55 TAP P 10 CLA 50	

MISCELLANEOUS—GAZETTED POST (1 PERMANENT)—Scale of pay Rs. 200—10—260.

1	Purshottam Govind Phadke.	Office Superinten- dent, Office of, the Dir. of Animal Husbandry and Vety. Science, B. P., Poona.	220	
			TAP 10 CLA 50	

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continually diminished; but the value of the 'assets' themselves has increased so greatly with extended cultivation, a growing population, rising prices, and the development of trade, that a diminishing share has yielded a gradually increasing revenue. Allowing for remissions due to famine in these years, the standard of net land revenue in 1876-7 was about 18.8 crores, and in 1900-1 about 24 crores. Deducting from the latter figure the land revenue derived from Upper Burma (annexed in 1886), the total increase was a little more than 4 crores in twenty-five years, or about 16 lakhs per annum. In years of drought in spite of considerable enhancements on resettlement, the total of the collections during the five years 1896-7 to 1900-1 was only 36 lakhs in excess of the total during the preceding five years. Apart from the fluctuations due to famine, the land revenue shows a fairly constant advance, but its increase has not kept pace with the general rise of the revenues: in 1876-7 land revenue formed 44 per cent., and in 1902-3 only 39 per cent., of the total net receipts. In addition to the land revenue proper, this head of account includes a number of other receipts, such as sale proceeds of land, receipts from fisheries, house and capitation tax in Burma, and various miscellaneous items. The enhancement of the land revenue which is directly attributable to the effect of the Government irrigation works is shown in the accounts as an irrigation receipt. This item rose from 40 lakhs in 1876-7 to 122 lakhs in 1902-3.

The second head of the statement, 'Tributes and contributions from Native States,' is a comparatively petty item. The contributions are made chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops, and form a small return for the duty undertaken by the Supreme Government in ensuring the peace of the country.

The forest revenue is almost entirely derived from the sale of Forests, timber and other forest produce, the property of the Government. The Forest department has looked to the preservation and improvement of this valuable source of wealth rather than to the raising of an immediate large income, but its operations have been a source of increasing profit, which would have been greater of late years but for the effect of famine.

The revenue arising from the opium consumed in India Opium is credited in the accounts under the head of excise, and the opium revenue proper is derived from the produce exported to other countries, among which China takes by far the largest

No.	Name.	Date of first substantive appointment in the Forest Department.	Date of promotion to present Grade.	Grade or District.	Pay and All allowances.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
1	Edward Sydney Beaumont Trevelyan, M.A. (Camb.), Dip. of Forestry M. & B. (U.S.) (i) S. (U.S.).	26 Jan. 23	10 Jan. 41	Conservator of Forests Central Circle (Forest Officer)	2,350 PTA 253 CIA 253	M. & B. Rank Capt. 1914-15. Service for rank in the War of 1914-15. Promotion.
2	Henry Clifford Herbert Holmes, (i) M. (U.S.)	21 Nov. 21	11 Oct. 41	Chief Forest Officer (District)	1,700 PTA 253 CIA 253	M. & B. Rank Capt. 1914-15. Service for rank in the War of 1914-15. Promotion.
3	James Walker, B.Sc. (Edin.) (i) M. & B. (U.S.) (i) H. (U.S.) K. (U.S.)	24 Nov. 21	...	Southern Circle (Forest Officer)	1,700 PTA 253 CIA 253	M. & B. Rank Capt. 1914-15. Service for rank in the War of 1914-15. Promotion.
4	Edwin Thomas Christian Varley, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.) (i) K. & B. (U.S.)	22 Aug. 21	...	North Western Circle (Forest Officer)	1,850 PTA 253 CIA 253	M. & B. Rank Capt. 1914-15. Service for rank in the War of 1914-15. Promotion.

† Passed the Engineering Proficiency Examination.

forest, and land revenue, the excise receipts always show a marked falling-off in years of famine or scarcity.

The customs revenue is mainly derived from the general Customs. import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquor, sugar, and petroleum, and an export duty on rice. The general import duties were, as already stated, reimposed in March, 1894; cotton goods were included in the dutiable list in December of the same year, and the duty on cotton cloth was lowered from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in February, 1896, cotton twist and yarn being simultaneously exempted. The only important change made since that date is the imposition of a countervailing duty on beet sugar imported from Europe. In 1896-7, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue amounted to 415 lakhs; in 1900-1 it was 467 lakhs or, without the countervailing sugar duty, 446 lakhs. The receipts for 1901-2 showed an increase of nearly 70 lakhs over the figures for 1900-1, and those for 1902-3 a further increase of 15 lakhs. The customs revenue rises with the growing trade of the country and fluctuates according to the circumstances of the year. It is to a certain extent threatened by a cause which is, from every other point of view, a matter for satisfaction: namely, that the growing native industries are beginning to supply wants hitherto met from abroad. Instances in point are the rapid expansion in the local production of petroleum and the development of the cotton industry.

Apart from a small local tax in the Central Provinces, also Assessed
lished in 1902-3, the receipts from assessed taxes shown in ^{taxes.}
Table II consist entirely of the general tax on non-agricultural incomes above Rs. 500, which was substituted in 1886 for the licence tax of 1878. The net proceeds of the tax amounted in 1886-7 to 128 lakhs, and in 1902-3 to 207 lakhs. This tax is less affected by the accidents of the year than other forms of revenue, and has increased steadily, at an annual rate of nearly 5 lakhs, with the growing incomes of the people. The recent exemption of incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 caused a loss of 30 lakhs in 1903-4, which, however, is now being gradually made up. It may be noted that the taxation of property by inheritance and succession duties cannot be largely resorted to in India, by reason of the Hindu joint family system which vests ownership in the family as a whole.

More than three-quarters of the Provincial rates are derived ^{Provincial}
from the general cess on land, which was imposed in most ^{rates.}
Provinces in its present form in 1870 and 1871, and was enhanced in Northern India, as part of the famine policy, in

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

1	* James Thomas (Cantab.) (i) B.A. (Hons.) (i) (Hons.)	21 Jan 21	1,800	Mr. Thomas was appointed to the post of Deputy Conservator of Forests on 21st Jan 1921. He was previously Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
2	* John Thomas (Cantab.) (i) B.A. (Hons.) (i) (Hons.)	4 Dec 22	.....	1,800	Mr. Thomas was appointed to the post of Deputy Conservator of Forests on 4th Dec 1922. He was previously Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
3	* James Walker (Hons.) (i) M. & Sin. (Hons.) (i) (Hons.)	24 Nov 21	Off. Conservator of Forests Southern Circle, Belgaum.	1,800 Gr. 13/6-8 RA 253	Mr. Walker was appointed to the post of Deputy Conservator of Forests on 24th Nov 1921. He was previously Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
4	* Edward Ireland (Cantab.) (i) M.A. (Hons.)	11 Dec 22	1,800 Gr. 13/6-8	Mr. Ireland was appointed to the post of Deputy Conservator of Forests on 11th Dec 1922. He was previously Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

|| Exempted from passing the Language Examination in Marathi.

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loss caused to them by the fall in the value of the rupee on their remittances to England. In 1902-3 the payment of this compensation added about 28 lakhs to the expenditure on the general civil administration. The third special charge is that incurred for the administration of Upper Burma, against which must be set off the growing revenues of the Province. In the table the expenditure on civil administration is divided into the three heads of Land Revenue, Civil Departments, and Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

The figures under Land Revenue include the bulk of the Land charges for District administration, and represent to a large extent departments of the public service with which the land revenue is only indirectly connected. A portion of the salaries of Collectors and Magistrates and other District officials is shown under this head, and the balance under the head Courts of Justice. The cost of this portion of the District administration has increased between 1876 and 1903 from 148 to 202 lakhs. Apart from the special causes already indicated, the creation of new Districts, general increase of work and establishments, and the rise in the emoluments of native officials have combined to swell the total. The substitution of native for European agency in a number of appointments has acted to some extent in the contrary direction.

The 15½ crores of expenditure on Civil Departments in Civil De- 1902-3 were made up as follows:—General Administration 227 partsments, lakhs, Courts of Justice 295 lakhs, Jails 74 lakhs, Police 407 lakhs, Marine 51 lakhs, Education 168 lakhs, Medical 132 lakhs, Political 123 lakhs, Ecclesiastical 17 lakhs, and Minor Departments 61 lakhs. The charge for general administration represents the cost of the whole civil administration down to the grade of Commissioners of Divisions. It includes charges in England and in India on account of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Councils, &c. It increased between 1876-7 and 1894-5 by 55 lakhs; since then it has increased by about 18 lakhs only. A rise of 93 lakhs during the twenty-seven years under consideration for Courts of Justice represents increased litigation and the cost of many valuable reforms. The year 1902-3 compared with 1876-7 shows an increase of expenditure on jails by 21 lakhs. The jail population is larger and the administration has been greatly improved. Police charges, which are the heaviest item under Civil Departments, show a large increase, namely, 177 lakhs, since 1876-7. Nearly 80 lakhs of this increase occurred between 1885-6 and 1887-8, due to the policing of Upper Burma.

No.	Name.	Date of last substantive gazetted appointment in the Forest Department.	Circle or District.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
2	Telaram Khanchand Mirchandani M.B.L., B.L. A.M.L.E. Ind. M. (H.) (i).	24 Mar 31	Conservator of Forests, Pooné Forest Circle, Pooné.	Rs. 1,153, 10/6	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Pooné, from 1st November 1945.
3	Shri. Narayan Keshavn, B.A. (Bom.) M. Sc. (Cal.) (i) K. & M. (H.)	21 Mar 31	Conservator of Forests, Research and Utilization Circle, Pooné.	Rs. 1,107	Temporary post of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Pooné, from 1st January 1945 to 31st March 1945.
4	Yeshwant Rudrap Divekar, B.A., M. and K. (H.), G. (Ls.) (i).	.....	Director of Forests, Training, Pooné.	Rs. 716, 11/6	From 1st August 1945 to 31st March 1945 (Re-employed) Deputy Conservator of Forests, Research and Utilization Circle, Silviculturist B. P. and Pooné Utilization Officer B. P. during the deputation of Mr. S. N. Keshavn in addition.

former showed a net profit of 12 lakhs and the latter a loss of 5 lakhs. Each year included in the table, with the exception of 1902-3, when there was considerable expenditure in connexion with the withdrawal of worn coins from circulation, shows a net revenue from the operations of the Mints, the amount of which fluctuates according to the extent and nature of the year's operations. The difference between the artificial and the intrinsic value of the rupee being now considerable, large apparent profits have been made of recent years from the coinage of new rupees; but such receipts do not affect the surplus of the year, as the net gain is transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund in accordance with the currency policy described in chapter xvi, and is therefore not included in the table¹. Transactions which do affect the surplus are the coinage of copper pieces and of dollars for various colonies.

Railway construction began in India about the year 1850 and was, for a number of years, carried out through the agency of joint stock companies, with an English domicile and a sterling capital, under contract with the state. The companies were given a guarantee of 5 per cent. on their capital outlay, with half the surplus profits in addition. No capital expenditure beyond that involved by the free grant of land was entailed on the state, but general revenues had to meet the amount by which the net receipts fell short of the guaranteed interest. The eight railway lines which were constructed on these terms have played an important part in the development of the country. The guarantee system was of great utility, inasmuch as it succeeded in attracting British capital, without which these great works could hardly at that time have been constructed; but the terms of the contracts were in some respects unsatisfactory and for many years imposed a considerable burden on the Indian revenues. All the old guaranteed railways except one have now been purchased by the Government under their contracts.

In 1867-8 the Government began to borrow money for irrigation works, and in 1870 steps were taken to extend this system to the further development of railways by the direct agency of the state. The extent of the operation was controlled and limited by a consideration of the net annual burden thrown on the revenues. For several years the net charge on account of guaranteed railway interest had varied between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, but was now diminishing with the growth of

¹ These profits formerly figured both in the revenue of the year and in the expenditure chargeable to revenue: they are now, since 1904-5, directly adjusted under the head 'Deposits and Advances'

No.	Name.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment in the Forest Department.	Circle or District.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
8	Jagu Variasingsh Karanchandani, B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.A. (1) M. and K. (H.V.).	6 Oct 38	North Thana...	450 PTA 213 CLA 84	D. F. C.
9	Hari Singh, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Edin.) (1).	6 Oct 38	.....	750 CLA 137	Deputed to the Land Improvement Dept. (Agril. Dept.) as Dy. Director of Agriculture (post created up to 30th June 1947).
10	Dhunjeshaw Rustomjee Bhargava, M. (L.S.) (a).	14 Aug 35	W. P. C. C. ...	420 SP 160 PTA 213 CLA 30	D. F. O.
11	Narayan Sheshgiri Kalkini, B.Sc. (1) K. (H.S.) H. (Col.).	15 Apr 42	E. D. Kanara	400 PTA 213 CLA 70	D. F. O.
12	Raghunath Dattatraya Joshi, B.Sc. (1) H. (Col.).	21 Apr 42	W. P. N. C. ...	360 SP 100 CLA 81	
13	R.B. Dattatraya Shanthmurti Kalkini. (1) K. (H.S.) H. (Col.).	17 May 42	Kanara, W. D. —Karwar.	380 PTA 213 CLA 67	D. F. O.
14	Narayan Krishna Limaye(a)*	7 Jan 43	D. F. O. Timber (Supply.)	360 PTA 213 CLA 63	
15	Vacant	...	.....	...
SAW MILL ENGINEER—Rs. 700—30—1000					
16	I. R. Kerr	6 Jan 46	Belgaum	760 PTA 160 CLA 133	

(a) Exempted from passing the Departmental and language examinations.

* Exempted from passing the language Examinations and the Hindustani Exam. according to colloquial Test.

time onwards a number of companies have assisted in the development of Indian railways. The terms of their contracts with the state exhibit a great variety of conditions, but they may be roughly divided into three classes. (1) There are the later guaranteed companies which, like the old companies, have an English domicile and a sterling capital. The rate of guaranteed interest in no case exceeds 4 per cent., and the lines worked by the companies are the property of Government. The share of the surplus profits payable to these companies is also smaller than under the old conditions. (2) Within recent years companies of a new class, with an Indian domicile and a rupee capital, have been formed for the construction of branch or feeder lines to existing railways. The assistance given to these branch-line companies takes the form either of a guarantee up to 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or a rebate from the traffic brought to the parent line sufficient to bring up the total receipts of the feeder to a certain percentage on the capital cost. (3) To the third category belong the railways over the transactions of which the Government exercises no financial control. In some cases these receive direct assistance in the shape of a subsidy so as to bring up the gross receipts of the railway to a certain figure; in others a payment is made so as to secure a return to the company of a certain percentage on the capital cost; and in others again the only assistance afforded is a free gift of the land required for the construction of the line.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores limit on Government borrowings for 'productive' works was maintained for several years. In 1883, better times having arrived, the Government of India proposed a more ambitious programme, and the whole question was again considered by a Parliamentary Committee. Acting on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government abolished the distinction between 'productive' and 'protective' works. Railways were to be made as required, but were, as a rule, to have a good prospect of repaying their interest charge. The Committee advised that the limit of borrowing might be enhanced, and the Secretary of State raised it to $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores annually. Funds for the construction of irrigation works and railways needed for famine purposes continued to be supplied, up to a limit of three-quarters of a crore, from the famine insurance grant. A programme was framed on these lines in 1885, but the ordinary work of railway extension was hampered by the need (after the Panjdeh incident) of constructing strategic railways on the north-west frontier at an estimated cost of more than 5 crores. In August, 1889, the 1885 programme having been

Programme
of railway
expenditure
since 1885.

No.	Name.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment in the Forest Department.	Circle or District.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
12	*Gregory Francis D'Souza. (1). H. (Col.)	.....	West Khandesh.	340 SP 75 PTA 213 CLA 73	Provisionally substantive from 1st Jan. 1943. (Offg. D. F. O., West Khandesh.)
13	Vishnoo Ramrao Dhareshwar. H. (Col.) (1).	†	Satara	300 PTA 213 CLA 53	Offg. D. F. O.
14	*Joachim Vincent Rego. (1). H. (Col.) K. (H.S.)	†	Belgaum	340 PTA 213 CLA 60	Do.
15	R.S. Maruti Vithal Warti (1). H. (Col.) M. (H.S.)	†	E. Thana	340 PTA 213 CLA 60	Do.
16	*Satyendranath Shiro- ramappa Dhare- shwar.†	† .....	.....	295 CLA 52	On leave for 6 months from 24th January 1947.
17	K. Shri Ramlu† ...	† .....	.....	300 CLA 60	On leave for 6 months from 6th January 1947.
18	*Vishnu Gajanan Narurker.	†	East Khandesh	300 PTA 213 CLA 53	Offg. D. F. O.
19	Dattatraya Mahableshwar Mankikar.	†	Poona	300 PTA 213 CLA 53	Do.
20	Venkatesh Ramrao Kamalapur.†	.....	West Khandesh Sub-Division.	265 PTA 153 CLA 50	Sub-D. F. O. (Provisionally substantive Asstt. Consr. of Forests from 7th January 1943).

† Provisionally substantive Asstt. Consr. of Forests from 1st January 1943.

* Exempted from passing language examinations and the Hindustani Examination according to the colloquial test.

‡ Exempted from passing the Departmental Examination of Forest Officers.

was required for open lines. The present condition of many of the Indian railways, comparatively young lines with a rapidly increasing traffic, entails a large and growing expenditure on rolling stock, stations and goods sheds, additional sidings, signalling apparatus, and sometimes duplication of the permanent way. These needs must be met, and they already absorb a large part of the capital resources, which, under existing conditions, are strictly limited in amount. Except in specially prosperous years, the sums which can be spared from revenue are not great, and there are, moreover, obvious objections to large provision from current revenues towards capital expenditure on works of permanent improvement. The bulk of the expenditure must, therefore, be met by borrowing in India or in England. The amount of capital available in India for investment in Government securities, which afford a lower rate of profit than can be obtained by prudent commercial investment, is not large, and even in London the number of investors to whom Indian securities are familiar is relatively small. Thus after many vicissitudes the problem of capital expenditure for the construction of new lines of railway is still a difficult one, which always requires careful consideration from year to year.

As the net result of about fifty years' construction policy, India had been provided at the end of the year 1904-5 with 27,728 miles of railway, of which more than 20,000 belong to the state. During the same period the capital outlay of the Government on railways was 202 crores, of which 59 crores was spent on the purchase of companies' lines.

Net result
of railway
policy.

It remains to show how the acquisition of this great property has affected the revenues. The figures in the fourth table appended to this chapter are shown under the headings of old guaranteed railways, state railways, assisted railways, and miscellaneous. They do not require very detailed explanation. The liability of the state with respect to the first class of railways is for the 5 per cent. guaranteed interest, against which must be set off the net receipts less the companies' share of surplus profits and other payments. The resulting net charge fluctuates. The burden of the Government guarantee, which is paid in sterling, has been greatly enhanced by the fall in exchange. As the guaranteed railways are purchased, their accounts are transferred to the heading of state railways, and the remaining figures represent, therefore, a different set of circumstances. Under state railways, the gross receipts and working expenses, and with them the net income, show a large rise in each quinquennial period. On the other side must be

Railway
Revenue
Account.

No.	Name.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment in the Forest Department.	Circle or District.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
	Mohan Shivaji Khairnar.	.....	Sub-D. F. O. under the Land Improvement Offr., Asstt. Land Improvement Officer (Forests), Poona.	Rs. 250 CLA 50	Temp.
25	G. N. Kalawar ...	.....	W.D., Kanara .	250 TAP 10 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Tempy.
26	A. J. Andrade ...	.....	Addl. Sub-D. F. O., North Thana.	250 T 10 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Offg.
27 M. H. (col.)	M. V. Divekar† ...	.....	Belgaum ...	250 TAP 10 PTA 153 CLA 50	Offg. Sub-D. F. O.
	J. D. Mascarenhas...	.....	Sub-D. F. O., E. D., Kanara	250 TAP 10 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Offg.
28	D. M. Herwatte ...	.....	Asstt. to the D. F. O., W. P., S. C., Belgaum.	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	Tempy.
29	M. K. Chitre ...	.....	Sub-D. F. O., North Thana	250 TAP 10 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Do.
30	L. G. Lagu , ...	.....	Asstt. to the D. F. O., Kanara W. P., Belgaum.	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	Do.
31	P. M. Tuggarse ...	.....	Sub-D. F. O., N. D., Kanara.	250 TAP 10 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Do.
32	B. N. Deo ...	.....	Sub- D. F. O., Dangs.	235 SP 75 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	Offg.
33 to 36	Vacant ...	.....	.....	...

One temp. post of P. A. to the C. C. of F., Poona, on pay of Rs. 400—20—500.

R.S. Rudrapa Sadashiv Wagle.	19 May 41	P. A. to the C. C. of F., Poona.	420 CLA 74	Temp. post on Rs. 400—20—500.
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† Passed the Forest Officers' examination.

expenditure on irrigation projects. In 1893-4 the amount was raised from 55 to 75 lakhs, in view of the excellent financial results that were being obtained. The allotment remained at 75 lakhs (except in years of financial pressure) until 1899-1900, when it was raised to 85 lakhs; since then it has been raised, first to 100 and then to 125 lakhs. Having regard to the very remunerative character of the greater part of the outlay, and to the immense value in times of scarcity of the food supplies which can be relied on with confidence from the irrigated area, the Government of India has resolved to spare no efforts to make ample provision for irrigation works, and will be materially assisted by the Report of a Commission which investigated the subject in 1902-3. The annual profit to the state is the excess, over the interest on capital outlay, of the direct receipts and the share of the land revenue attributable to the works, less the working expenses. Each quinquennial period since 1876 shows a net gain, except that between 1886-7 and 1890-1, during which a great loss of revenue resulted from a breach in an aqueduct near the head of the Lower Ganges Canal. During the years 1901-4 the average net receipts amounted to 1.3 crores, an enormous improvement over the results of any previous period. The net expenditure on 'Minor Works and Navigation' averaged 1 crore in the same period.

'Civil Works,' which mean mainly roads and buildings, are constructed entirely from revenue. The outlay in any year depends to a large extent on what Provincial Governments and District and sub-district boards can afford to spend, for in times of stress this can be reduced more easily than other forms of expenditure. Taking again periods of five years, the average expenditure shows a considerable cumulative increase which, owing largely to famine, was not so great as usual during the five years 1896-7 to 1900-1. The average during that period, 4 crores, compares with 2.6 crores from 1876-7 to 1880-1. In the four years 1901-4 the average outlay was 5.5 crores.

The next heading, 'Interest,' needs for its elucidation an examination of the national debt of India (see Table I). The subject is closely connected with public works, since the greater part of the debt has been incurred for capital outlay on railways and irrigation. Taking the then value of the rupee at 2s., the total debt of the Government of India was equivalent in 1840 to 31 millions, and in 1860 to 98 million pounds sterling. The whole of this sum was borrowed for unproductive expenditure, and the interest, which amounted to over 4 millions in 1860, was a dead weight on the revenues. In 1876 the sterling debt

PART VII.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

M. D. Bhansali M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar at-Law, I.C.S., J.P., Offg. Comr. of Excise, Bombay.

Serial No. and Language passed.	Names.	Stations.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EXCISE SERVICE.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF EXCISE (12)

Time scale Rs. 300—40—900 (but) 40—1,100.

New Time-scale from 4th August 1931 Rs. 300—20—420 (E. B.)—
30—660 (F. B.)—40—000

				Rs.	
K (HS)	Raghunath Narayan Samarth, O.B.E. B.A. (Hons.) (Bom. & Oxon.) J.P.†	Personal Asst. to the Commr. of Excise, Bombay.	15 Aug 28	1,700 S. P. 200 COV A 180 CLA 263	On deputa- tion to Civil Supplies Deptt. as Controller of Rationing. On leave on A. P. from 16th Dec. 1946.
2 G (HS)	Capt. Jaffer Ali G. Khan Agha.† Army Rank—Capt. A.I.R.O.	.....	2 Oct 30	1,300 P.A. 180 RCA 135 CLA 228	On deputa- tion to the Govt. of Sind as Dy. Commis- sioner of Salt & Excise in S i n d. (Offg.)

† Passed an examination in subjects prescribed in Rule 1 for Supdts. of Excise.

of the state. The sum of these obligations amounted on March 31, 1905, to $19\frac{1}{2}$ crores. By far the largest item is the Post Office savings banks deposits, which accounted on that date for nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores of the total, and various provident funds and similar institutions absorb a great part of the remainder. These receipts are included in the general balances of the Government. In introducing the budget for 1903-4, the Finance Minister (Sir E. Law) showed that, taking the whole of the Government debt on the one side, and the counterbalancing commercial assets (capitalized value of state railways and canals, &c.) on the other, the net excess of debt over assets on March 31, 1902, was only 33 crores; and, as he said, few states can boast of such a favourable financial position.

We may now turn to the interest figures in the third table. Interest These do not include interest on public works capital, of which charges, account has already been taken in the railway and irrigation figures and which, as we have seen, is now covered by the net receipts. Compared with 1876-7, the year 1904-5 shows a decrease in the interest charges on ordinary debt (including the portion from which loans are made to Native States, local bodies, &c.) from 466 to 180 lakhs. The decrease is due to the diminution of the capital debt already explained, and to successive reductions in the rate of interest, attributable to the general fall in the value of money and to the improved credit of the Indian Government. In 1876-7 the average rate of interest was 4.2 per cent. on both sterling and rupee loans; in 1904-5 it was 3.2 per cent. on the former and 3.5 per cent. on the latter. The bulk of the rupee debt is now held at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 11 crores pay only 3 per cent. The interest on the other obligations noticed above (savings banks deposits, &c.) has risen from 40 lakhs in 1876-7 to 67 lakhs in 1904-5. Against these interest charges must be set off the interest receipts, of which the most important items are the interest paid on loans and advances to Native States, local bodies, &c., and the interest on the securities held by the Paper Currency department. Deducting receipts from total charges, the net charge for interest was only 120 lakhs in 1904-5, as against 451 lakhs in 1876-7.

We now come to the important subject of military expenditure. India, in common with other countries, has felt the strain expenditure. of the costly modern military system. But the size of the Indian army (about 230,000 men) is small compared with the immense population, and the revenues have proved equal to the task of rearmament and reorganization, undertakings

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Names.	Stations.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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Rs.

Officiating Appointments—contd.

4	Habibullakhan Ali-mohmed Dehnavi.	Belgaum Dn., Belgaum.	...	300 PP 100 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 70	
5	Kavasha Pestonji Bhavnagar.	Nasik Dn., Nasik Rd.	...	300 PP 100 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 70	
6	Dattatraya Krishna Pradhan.	Dharwar Dn., Dharwar.	...	300 PP 100 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 53	
7	Waman Vishram Wagle.	Khandesh Dn., Jalgaon.	...	300 PP 100 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 53	
8	Abdulkadar Gulam Mahomed Shaikh.	Surat Dn., Surat.	...	300 PP 100 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 53	
9	Gangadhar Siddappa Kambli.	Ratnagiri Dn., Ratnagiri.	...	300 PTA 173 T 19 CLA 53	

short service in England has tended to reduce the pension charges. The expenditure on military works does not vary greatly, and in recent years has averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Taking the whole net expenditure on the army and military works, the following are the average figures for five quinquennial periods and for the years 1902-3 to 1904-5 :—

1876-7 to 1880-1	17.4 crores
1881-2 to 1885-6	17.4 „
1886-7 to 1890-1	20.3 „
1891-2 to 1895-6	23.5 „
1896-7 to 1900-1	23.2 „
1902-3 to 1904-5	27.6 „

These figures are exclusive of special defence works and military operations, which will be noticed in dealing with extraordinary expenditure.

The last item in the table of net expenditure bears the title 'Provincial and Local surplus or deficit.' This entry has reference to the working of the system of Provincial finance and will be explained later on.

Some account has now been given of the various heads making up the net receipts and the net ordinary expenditure of the Government of India. It remains to deal with the extraordinary charges which are met from the excess of ordinary revenues over ordinary outlay. They have not been included in the tables at the end of this chapter other than Table I, since the extraordinary expenditure of any particular year may give no indication of the real obligations of the Government under this head. The nature and amount of extraordinary charges can be best illustrated by the total figures for a definite period. Taking the period 1876-7 to 1902-3, the extraordinary expenditure of the Government of India may be classed as follows :—

Military operations	22.2 crores.
Special defences	4.5 „
Famine relief	26.3 „
Construction of railways from revenue	7.3 „
Construction of railways and irrigation works from the famine insurance grant	9.8 „

Arrangements cannot be made beforehand to meet war Military expenditure, and when it has to be incurred it must be defrayed operations. from revenues or balances, or by borrowing. The existence of wild tribes on the frontier involves the Indian Government in frequent minor expeditions, but the Afghān War is the only

PART VIII.

STAMPS.

Y. R. Parpia, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Supdt. of Stamps.
 Vasudeo Mahadno Thatte, J.P., Asstt. Supdt. of Stamps, F. Rs. 575 - G. L. A. 101.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
W. G. Hulland, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Insp.-Genl. of Regtn. & Regtr. Genl. of Births, Deaths & Marri- ages.	Province of Bombay.	1,800 O&P 430 SP 250 CLA 213	
	BOMBAY	DISTRICT.		
Hari Vaman Kul- karni, B.A., J.P.	Sub-Regtr., exer- cising all powers of a Regtr. except that of hearing appeals, Regtr. un- der Act III of 1872. Regtr. of Births & Deaths under Act VI of 1856.	Bombay	... 390 HR 30 CLA 68	
Dwarkanath Damodar Kul- karni, B.A.	Joint Sub-Regtr., exercising all powers of a Regtr. except that of hearing appeals, Regtr. under Act III of 1872.	Do.	... 330 HR 30 CLA 36	
		POONA.		
Gangadhar Trim- bak Karnik.	Head Asstt. to the Insp. Genl. of Regtn.	Poona	... 250 TAP 10 CLA 50	
Madhusudan Chhotalal Trivedi, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc.	Manager, Govt. Photo Registry Office & Photo- graphic Expert to Govt.	Do.	... 330 EP 100 CLA 75	

All Collectors are Ex-Officio District Registrars.

'protective' works portion of the famine grant. At the end of 1899 a stop was put to this practice. The expenditure on 'protective' works was again limited to three-quarters of a crore, and only railways and irrigation projects actually undertaken for famine purposes were allowed to be included in the category. The balance (apart from actual famine expenditure) is devoted to the avoidance of debt which must otherwise be incurred for the construction of railways. The cost of investigating and preparing irrigation and railway projects which may properly be classed as 'protective' is also deemed a legitimate charge against the famine grant.

The position created by the financial arrangements of Lord Lytton's Government has thus been materially changed by later incidents and difficulties, but endeavour has always been made to maintain the desired surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. On the occasions when this was not found possible the famine insurance grant has been suspended in whole or in part. This happened in 1879 to 1881, and again in 1886-7 to 1891-2. From 1894-5 to 1896-7 (the closing years of a considerable period not marked by any great famine) it was deemed sufficient to provide one crore; but in 1898-9 (after the first of the recent famines) the grant was again raised to $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, at which amount it remains in years when that sum is not exceeded by the cost of famine relief. During the twenty-five years ending with 1902-3, 18.8 crores have been spent from the grant on famine relief, 14 crores have been applied to the construction of 'protective' works (including the net interest charge on two 'protective' railways), $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores have been applied to the construction of works which could not otherwise have been carried out without incurring debt, and 2 crores to the actual reduction of debt. The whole of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of the famine insurance grant is shown on the expenditure side of the public accounts under one head, divided according to the different purposes to which the grant is put. This plan has not been followed in the tables at the end of this chapter; but the portion of the grant devoted to actual famine relief, and to the capital cost of the construction of 'protective' works, has been included in the extraordinary expenditure defrayed from revenue of which the totals have been given above.

The only other item included under extraordinary expenditure is the capital outlay on railway construction from Provincial and local revenues. Of recent years the expenditure under this head has been very small, and almost the whole contribution

Railway
construc-
tion from
Provincial
and local
revenues.

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PART IX.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, SELECTION GRADE (1).

No.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
1	<i>Davies, R. W. H., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.</i>	.....	(Confirmed in the Selection grade from 3rd September 1946.) On leave (ex-India) for 6 mths. from 23rd January 1947.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES (20).

1	<i>Nagarkar, C. B., B.A., I.C.S.</i>	...	.....	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Judicial Comr., Ajmer-Merwara, Baroda and W. I. and Gujarat States.
	<i>Moos, P. N., C.I.E., M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P. (Seconded).</i>		.....	Secy. to Govt., L. D. & Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay. (On leave on A.P. for 8 mths. from 2nd December 1946 with permission to prefix Sunday the 1st December 1946.
2	<i>Guggali, G. H., B.A. (Cantab. & Bom.), I.C.S.</i>		Thana.	
3	<i>Vyas, D. V., B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.</i>		.....	Offg. Secy. to Govt., Legal Deptt. and R.L.A., Bombay.

the Indian marine, the central administration, and foreign affairs. The Home charges are also Imperial. As regards the commercial departments, transactions connected with the post office, telegraphs, mint, and railways are wholly or mainly Imperial, while irrigation is divided between the two accounts. The Imperial expenditure amounts to more than three times as much as the expenditure of all the Provinces put together. The financial administration of the Local Governments is subject to the general supervision of the Supreme Government, and to conditions concerning the imposition of new taxation, the creation of appointments, the alteration of scales of salaries, the maintenance of great lines of communications, and so on. The Local Governments are also required, ordinarily, to keep a prescribed minimum balance with which to meet emergent expenditure. In other respects they have a free hand in administering their share of the revenue. While this system in some ways resembles the systems of federal finance which prevail in the German Empire and in the United States, it differs from them in a very vital respect. In Germany and America the constituent states have voluntarily surrendered certain attributes of their fiscal and other sovereignty to the Central Government, but retain complete independence, outside the sphere of federal finance, in levying and spending their revenues. In India the Local Governments are merely delegates of the Supreme Government, and exercise financial and other functions subject to its approval and control. They have moreover no borrowing powers, and when—as has been the case in Bombay of recent years under the stress of plague and famine—they exceed their resources, the balance is met by the Government of India.

The arrangements with the Local Governments were formerly subject to revision once in five years. During each quinquennial period the Province enjoyed the full advantage of any improvement in its share of the revenues due to natural growth and good administration. When the five years' period was drawing to a close the Supreme Government would take fresh stock of the financial position. An estimate was made of the existing and future needs of the Province as regards revenue and expenditure, and the settlement was revised accordingly. In making this estimate the Government of India did not bind itself to take into account the whole of the expenditure which the Local Government had been able to defray from its growing revenues or balances. Some forms of expenditure, such as the outlay on public works and the contributions made for local

Periodical
revision of
Provincial
settle-
ments.

**ASSTT. COLLRS. WHO ARE DOING OR HAVE DONE DUTY AS
ASSTT. JUDGES IN ORDER OF SENIORITY FOR PROMOTION
TO DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS.**

Serial No.	Name.	Powers.	Station.	Remarks.
1	A. R. Khan, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B. (Lucknow).	Civil Appellate powers and powers of an Addl. Sessions Judge.	Bombay	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Regional Dir. of Resettlement and Employment; Also Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Poll. and Services Deptt. (in addn.).
2	N. K. Dravid, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econs.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.	Jalgaon	Offg. as Distt. and Sess. Judge, East Khundesh.
3	J. D. Kapadia, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.	New Delhi	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Dy. Secy. in the Deptt. of Industries & Civil Supplies.
4	Lt.-Col. R. H. M. Clayton, B.A. (Oxon.).	Do.	.....	Proceeded on leave from 2nd April 1946 preparatory to retirement.
5	V. B. Raju, M.A., Dip. in Economics (Mad.).	Do.	Surat	Offg. as Distt. and Sess. Judge.
6	R. S. Halliday, M.A. (Glas.), J.P.	Do.	.....	On leave ex-lra on A. P. for 6 mths. from 5th July 1945 to 4th January 1946 followed by study leave for one year and six mths. from 5th January 1946. Services placed at the disposal of Sind Govt. on return from leave.
7	P. V. R. Rao, B.Sc. (Mysore), M.Sc. (Cal.).	Do.	.....	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, H. D.
8	M. G. Monani, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.).	Do.	Bombay	Offg. as Dy. Secy. to Govt. in the P. & S. Deptt. and ex-officio Comr. of Labour, Bombay.
9	B. B. Paymaster, B.Sc. (Econs.) (Lond.) =	.....	Poona	Offg. as Distt. & Sess. Judge.
10	B. P. Dalal, B.A. =	.....	Sukkur	Offg. Distt. & Sess. Judge.
11	J. A. Clarence-Smith, B.A. (Cantab.) =	.....	Ahmedabad	Asstt. Judge & Asstt. Sess. Judge.

Note.—The three senior Officers doing duty as Asstt. Judges and exercising appellate powers and powers of an Addl. Sess. Judge are entitled to pay on the superior Time Scale, subject to a maximum pay of Rs. 1,600 excluding the Judl. allowance of Rs. 150 under paragraph 2 (b) of the Resolution of the Govt. of India, Home Deptt. Estt., No. 286, dated 13th February 1920.
= Invested with the Appellate Jurisdiction in sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

the risk falls entirely on the Imperial Government, which has therefore, to some extent, suffered from the increased stability given to Provincial finance. In times of emergency the Local Governments may be, and sometimes have been, called upon to make special contributions for the general purposes of the empire, apart from any resumptions made at the end of the quinquennial periods. Thus during the Afghān War they contributed 67 lakhs, afterwards restored; in 1886-7, 40 lakhs, towards the deficit caused by the Burmese War, military preparation on the north-western frontier, and the fall in exchange; and in 1894-5, the time of the exchange crisis, 40 lakhs, restored in the following year. The cost of famine and plague falls in the first instance on Provincial and local resources, and the Imperial Government steps in only when these are exhausted. This must, however, inevitably happen in the case of a severe famine. During the currency of the 1897-8 settlements the system of Provincial finance was sorely tried by the expenditure and loss of revenue occasioned by famine and plague. Accordingly, besides bearing by far the greater portion of the famine expenditure, Imperial revenues in each year made large grants to the Local Governments, the total of which amounted up to the end of 1903-4 to nearly 13 crores.

The meaning of the entry 'Provincial and Local surplus or deficit' in Table III will now be plain. The accounts are designed to show both the aggregate transactions of the Government and the position of the Imperial finances. The inclusion of the Provincial figures, which include the transactions of the District and sub-district boards, has this effect, that a Provincial expenditure smaller or greater than the Provincial receipts makes an addition to or deduction from the balance at the end of the year which does not affect the Imperial Government, since the Imperial and Provincial accounts are independent for the term of the settlement. It is therefore necessary to make an entry which will cancel the Provincial surplus or deficit. Take, for instance, the year 1901-2. Including grants from the Government of India, the Local Governments received in the aggregate 161 lakhs more than they spent. This sum is not available for Imperial purposes; and an adjusting entry of 161 lakhs is therefore made on the expenditure side, which reduces the Imperial balances by this amount, and leaves the account in the position in which it would have stood had the Provincial transactions been altogether excluded from it.

The Home receipts and expenditure of the Government of ^{The Home} charges,

Serial No. and Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment and station.	Date of present appointment.	Pay and allow- ances.	Remarks.
	<i>Offg. Appts.</i>			Rs.	
1 G. (H.S.)	Katre, G. N., B.A., LL.M.	Assistant Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Satara.	.....	800 CLA 140	Extra.
2 G. (H.S.)	Mirajkar, R. H. B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Bija- pur.	.....	850 CLA 149	
3 M. (H.S.)	Patil, D. K., B.A., LL.B.	Extra Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Bel- gaum.	.....	800 CLA 140	
4 G. (H.S.)	Sarnal, V. R., B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge.	.....	760 SPJ 150 CLA 159 COMP A 55	On deputa- tion as (Rent and Hotel, Control- ler, Bom- bay).
5 M. (H.S.)	Palekar, S. B., LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Dhar- war.	.....	760 CLA 133	
6 M. (H.S.)	Nadkarni, B. D., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Thana.	.....	560 CLA 93 COMP A	
7 M. (H.S.)	Dave, L. P., LL.B.	Extra Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Ahmedabad.	.....	37.8 500 CLA 78	
8 M. (H.S.)	Manjeshwar, B. V., B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Bijapur.	.....	800 CLA 140	
9 M. (H.S.)	Nazarethi, J. R., M.A., LL.B.	2nd Extra Asstt. Judge & Asstt. Sess. Judge, Ahmedabad.	.....	520 CLA 91	
10 G. (H.S.)	Ghogale, T. P., LL.B.	Extra Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge Poona.	.....	480 CLA 84	
11	Vakil, B. C.	Offg. Distt. & Sess. Judge, Nasik.	.....	Pay not yet fixed.	
12 M. (H.S.)	Manek, M. D., LL.M.	Extra Asstt. Judge & Asstt. Sess. Judge, Thana.	.....	480 CLA 84 COMP A 35	
13 M. (H.S.)	Bhatt, C. G., LL.B.	Asstt. Judge & Asstt. Sess. Judge, Jal- gaon.	.....	480 CLA 84	

favourable than the market price of silver, importers could adopt the alternative of purchasing bullion and transmitting it to India for coinage. The actual form of the transactions was somewhat more complicated, but the essence was substantially as above. Until 1871-2 the gold value of the rupee had, except in one year, always exceeded 1s. 11d. In 1872-3 it fell to a little over 1s. 10½d.; and thenceforward, owing to the increasing production of silver, and its reduced employment for monetary purposes due to the currency policy of Germany and other countries, it fluctuated, with a constant downward tendency, until in 1894-5 it reached the lowest point of a little under 1s. 1d. As the price of silver fell the Secretary of State obtained worse and worse terms for his bills, or in other words the Government of India had to pay a continually increasing number of rupees to meet the sterling expenditure in England. Thus arose the principal, though not the only, cause of the loss by exchange. The changes in the currency system described in chapter xvi have had the effect of establishing a value for the rupee which varies within narrow limits on either side of 1s. 4d., and a fruitful cause of financial embarrassment and instability has thus been removed. In estimating the loss which the Government of India suffered, the result will depend on the period with which comparison is made. It would be unreasonable to take the period when the rupee was at or above par, for that was the time of the Mutiny, when practically no remittances were made to England and the country subsisted by borrowing. Again, before 1872-3 the amount of the Home remittances was much smaller than it became after that year. This was to a large extent due to the fact that the Secretary of State was kept in funds by the capital deposits of the guaranteed railway companies, which had of course to be refunded at a later date when the companies required the money for use. The year 1872-3 is therefore a good starting-point, because it marks the beginning both of the rapid fall in exchange and of the period of normal remittances. We may compare the price which the Government of India paid for its remittances in the year of lowest exchange, 1894-5, and the price it would have paid for remitting the same sum had the rate of exchange been that which prevailed in 1872-3. The sterling value of the bills paid in 1894-5 was £15,770,533. The rupee equivalent actually paid by the Government of India was 28.9 crores, while at the rate prevailing in 1872-3 it would have amounted to only 16.6 crores. The difference is thus 12.3 crores, which is more than half the amount of the net land revenue.

No.	Language passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Date of promotion as Civil Judge (Senior Division).	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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CIVIL JUDGES.

(SENIOR DIVISION.)

22 *Appointments on Rs. 750—50—850 (10+3 in lieu of Selection Grade posts abolished by Govt. H. D. No. 146/3-A, dated 1st March 1932).

Revised Scale Rs. 540—40—700.

						Rs.	
1	M (HS)	Suryawanshi, Hanumanth Parashuram, B.A., LL.B.†	...	12 June 24	10 Feb 38	212/8 CL 62/8	Under Suspension from 9th August 1940.
2	M (HS)	Desai, Hirralal Chunilal, B.A., LL.B.†	Thana ...	14 Nov 24	31 Dec 38	850 CL 149 COMP A 42/8	
3	M (HS)	Shanbhag, Tri-vikram Baba, B.A., LL.B.‡	Thana ...	11 June 25	5 May 39	850 CL 149 COMP A 42/8	Joint.
4	M (HS)	Patil, Bhagangowda Channagowda, B.A., LL.B.‡	Ahmednagar.	8 June 25	5 May 39	850 CL 149	
	G (HS)	David, Benjamin, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad.	9 Nov 25	9 Nov 39	1,200 CL 210	Seconded Offg. Small Cause Court Judge.
5	M (HS)	Chapatvala, Tansukhram Utamram, B.A., LL.B. §††	Satara ...	20 Nov 25	28 Nov 39	850 CL 149	

*Notes 1.—All persons holding the office of Civil Judges have been appointed Ex-officio Magistrates of the First Class in the districts in which they may from time to time be appointed vide Government Notification, Home Department, No 2310/3-III, dated the 10th June 1937.

2. In addition to this number of substantive appointments by G. R., H. D. No 653/4, dated 20th August 1938, the High Court may appoint Civil Judges (Junior Division) not exceeding at one time 20 in the Civil Division (H. D. No 111/3).

‡ Civil Appellate Powers.

† Small Cause Court Powers up to

†† Do.

‡ Do.

Rs.

500

750

1,000.

treasuries in India ; but if these should be unequal to meeting the demands, bills can be drawn against the Currency Reserve, the proceeds being remitted to India in gold, or utilized in the purchase of silver in order to recoup the Currency Reserve balance¹. On the other hand, should a failure in the export trade, due to famine or other reasons, cause the demand for trade remittances to fall short of the total necessary to meet Government expenditure in sterling, the Secretary of State may make good the deficit by a corresponding increase in the amount of his sterling borrowings. In recent years the surplus proceeds of the Secretary of State's drawings, as compared with his actual revenue requirements, have been applied partly to the strengthening of the cash balances which he holds in England, partly to the purchase of silver for coinage, and partly to defraying capital outlay in connexion with railway construction.

A special feature of Indian finance arises through the fact ^{'Ways and means.'} that the revenue receipts vary considerably at different seasons of the year. During the months of January to April they are at their highest and the cash balances in India increase. During the following months they fall short of the demands on the treasuries ; balances run down and are ordinarily at their lowest point in December. Experience shows that it is not safe to allow the balances to fall below 10 crores during this month, and this fact must be taken into consideration in deciding the amount announced in the annual financial statement which the Government proposes to borrow in England, or in India, or in both countries. The consideration of the monthly demands on treasury balances in India is the basis of the resource estimate, technically called 'ways and means' ; and the result of this estimate, taken in connexion with the condition of the Indian money market, provides the data on which is fixed the amount of the loan to be raised in India in rupees.

It may be pointed out that, while most European Governments can count on meeting temporary treasury requirements by the issue of treasury bills through Government banks, such resources cannot be relied upon in India ; and consequently the Indian Treasury is obliged to act as its own banker, estimating its monthly requirements with special foresight and prudence, and watching the situation with the closest attention throughout the year.

This sketch may be concluded with a bird's-eye view of the period which has been taken to illustrate the progress and condition of the Indian finances. During this period (1876-

¹ In regard to currency transactions see chap. xvi.

No.	Language passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Date of promotion as Civil Judge (Senior Division).	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
13	M (HS)	Bhoj, Shankar Mareppa, LL.B.††	Sholapur	28 Mar 27	5 Nov 42	850 CLA 149	
14	M (HS)	Desai, Vithalbhair Tulsibhai, B.A., LL.B.†	Godhra ...	23 Mar 27	6 Jan 43	850 CLA 149	
15	K (HS)	Ransubhe, Narayan Vyankoba, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.††	Bijapur ...	10 Oct 27	11 July 43	850 CLA 149	
16	M (HS)	Merchant, Muhammad Ali Jivabhai, B.A., LL.B.††	Ahmedabad.	15 Nov 27	11 July 43	850 CLA 149	
17	K	Ugrankar, Dinkar Ramrao, B.A., LL.B.§ =	Hubli ...	19 Nov 27	12 July 43	850 CLA 149	
18	M (HS)	Bagali, Muttappa Sidlingappa, B.A., LL.B.††	Belgaum...	21 Jan 28	24 Apr 44	850 CLA 149	
19	M (HS)	Sequeira, A. C., M.A., LL.B. =	Do. ...	20 Jan 28	17 June 44	850 CLA 149	Jt.
*20	M (HS)	Chaugule, Baburao Annarao, B.A., LL.B.††	Dharwar	22 June 28	17 June 44	850 CLA 149	
*21	M (HS)	Patel, Pranalal Bapalal, B.A., LL.B.††	Surat ...	28 Nov 28	28 Apr 45	850 CLA 149	Jt.
	*M (HS)	Manjeshwar, Bhavani shankar Vasudev, B.A., LL.B. (A) §	Nasik ...	8 Jan 29	26 Aug 46	800 CLA 140	Pro v. Substantive. Second ed. Provisional Substantive, Off g. Asstt. J. & Addl. Sess. J., Bijapur.
*22	G (HS)	Munshi Abdullaman Gulamabbai, B.A., LL.B. § At	Ahmedabad.	6 Mar 29	11 Dec 46	750 CLA 131	Jt. Pro v. Substantive.

Note.—* The last three promotions as Civil Judges (Senior grade) are provisionally substantive under Bombay Civil Service Rule 19 (2).

(A) Exercises powers of Additional Sessions Judge.

	Rs.
§ Civil Appellate powers.	
† Jurisdiction extended up to	...
11 Do.	500
= Do.	750
	1,000

never runs smooth ; but in spite of periods of misfortune and depression there are abundant signs that India is advancing steadily, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that she is entering on an era of material prosperity the like of which she has never known in the past. If such be the case, the Indian financiers of the future may achieve even greater results than their predecessors. The outlook, however, is not without its anxieties. The malignant influence of a falling exchange has been dispelled ; but with a precarious opium revenue, a land revenue which can hardly be expected to maintain its former rate of growth, and a customs revenue which is threatened by an increase in the home production of some of the most important staples of the import trade, it may be that the resources on which the state has heretofore relied will not prove adequate for the needs of the future. But difficulties of this description which do not arise from a decay of national wealth may be overcome by skill and prudence, and there is no reason to apprehend that the Government will lack the means to carry out administrative improvements and to foster economic progress.

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Report of the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India (Sir Charles Elliott), 1887.

Reports of the Indian Currency Committees, 1893 and 1899.

Report of the Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India, 1900.

The Financial Statements published annually by the Government of India in the Department of Finance, and *The Financial and Commercial Statistics* published in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

For information as to the revenue and expenditure of the Provinces and principal Native States, see the articles thereon in the several volumes of this *Gazetteer*.

No.	Language passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
	M (HS)	Patil, Dundappa Kadapa, B.A., LL.B. (A) §	...	28 Sept 29	Rs. 800 CLA 140	Seconded. Offg. Extra Asstt. J. & Addl. Sess. J., B r l. gaur.
	G (HS)	Saraf, Vasudeo Ramakant, B.A., LL.B. (A) §	...	24 Nov 29	760 AP 150 CLA 159 CA 55	Seconded. On deputation for appointment as Rent and Hotel Controller.
3	K (HS)	Khade, Bapu Khanderao, B.A., LL.B. ††	Poon	10 June 30	650 CLA 114	Offg. in Senior Dn. J.
	M (HS)	Palekar, Shivanand Balkrishna, LL.B. (A) §	...	25 June 30	760 CLA 133	Seconded. Offg. Asstt. Judge & Addl. Sess. Judge, Dharmwar.
4	G (HS)	Naik, Dattatraya Bhaurao, B.A., LL.B. =	Amalner...	5 Dec 32	600 CLA 105	
5	G (HS)	Gadgil, Keshav Kashinath, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. (b) ††	A h m e d - n g a r.	25 Oct 30	650 CLA 114	Jt. Offg. in Senior Dn.
6	G (HS)	Desai, Vasant Shantaram, B.A., LL.B. (b) ††	Ratnagiri	8 June 31	650 CLA 114	Offg. in Senior Dn.

CIVIL JUDGES (JUNIOR DIVISION), FIRST GRADE.

FIRST GRADE RS. 400—20—520.

7	M (HS)	Patel, Naranlal Manilal, LL.B. =	A h m e d - a b a d.	17 Apr 35	480 CLA 84	Jt.
8	G (HS)	Fernandez, Charles P., LL.B. (b) =	Alibag	17 April 35	480 CLA 84	Offg. in Senior Division
9	M (HS)	Tallur, Shidhalingappa, Shankarappa, LL.B. (b) ††	Karwar	17 April 35	480 CLA 84	Offg. Sr. division.

§ Civil Appellate powers.

= Small Cause Court powers up to ... 300

†† Small Cause Court powers ... 300

Rs.

(A) Exercises powers of Addl. Sessions Judge.

(b) Jurisdiction extended up to Rs. 7,500.

TABLE II. NET REVENUE

(In lakhs of rupees)

<i>Revenue other than taxation.</i>	1876-7.	1881-2.	1886-7.	1891-2.	1896-7.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Land revenue . . .	17,27	19,67	20,62	21,27	20,60	23,99	24,19	25,27	24,71
Tributes and contributions from Native States . . .	62	66	65	72	86	84	87	62	63
Forests . . .	16	31	38	64	73	67	81	99	1,09
Opium . . .	6,28	7,80	6,22	6,15	3,92	4,86	4,27	5,26	6,08
Miscellaneous . . .	22	9	2	17	38	7	33	4	17
TOTAL	24,21	28,35	27,85	28,95	26,49	30,43	29,81	32,10	32,68
<i>Taxation.</i>									
Salt . . .	5,74	6,48	5,75	7,72	7,51	8,00	8,38	6,98	7,12
Excise . . .	2,43	3,29	4,19	4,86	5,32	5,79	6,29	7,08	7,60
Customs . . .	2,20	2,08	1,06	1,50	4,15	5,36	5,51	5,51	6,13
Assessed taxes . . .	1	50	1,28	1,61	1,83	2,01	2,07	1,77	1,86
Provincial rates . . .	1,82	2,83	2,94	3,44	3,47	4,04	4,05	4,17	4,18
Stamps . . .	2,70	3,23	3,56	4,08	4,56	4,95	4,99	5,12	5,36
Registration . . .	6	10	11	19	22	21	21	22	24
TOTAL	14,96	18,51	18,89	23,40	27,06	30,36	31,50	30,85	32,49
TOTAL NET REVENUE	39,17	46,86	46,74	52,35	53,55	60,79	61,31	62,95	65,17

Figures in italics represent excess of expenditure over receipts.

No.	Language passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
19	G (HS)	Paralkar, Vasant Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B. =	Dahanu ...	21 Aug 36	440 CLA 77	Jt.
20	M (HS)	Badshah, Abdul Rehman Abdul Razak, B.A., LL.B. =	A h m e d - abad.	2 Nov 36	440 CLA 77	and Jt.
21	M (HS)	Nadkarni, Mahabaleshwar Manjunath, B.A., LL.B. =	Madha ...	15 Dec 36	440 CLA 77	
22	K (HS)	Vagyani, Anna Bhau, B.A., LL.B. =	G o k a k - Hukeri.	22 Dec 36	440 CLA 77	
23	K (HS)	D'Costa, Stanislaus George Joseph, B.A., LL.B. =	Belgaum	12 Jan 37	440 CLA 77	Extra Jt.
24	M (HS)	Mehta, Jayvadan Harivadanram, B.A., LL.B. =	Chiplun ...	24 June 37	440 CLA 77	
25	M (HS)	Hakim, Moinuddin Muhammad Husain, LL.B. =	Umreth ...	4 Jan 38	420 CLA 74	
26	M (HS)	Kulkarni, Ramkrishna Manjunath, LL.B. =	Bagalkot	29 Jan 38	420 CLA 74	
27	K (HS)	Khatavkar, Shrinivas Martand, LL.B. =	Chalisgaon.	3 Mar 38	400 CLA 70	
28	G (HS)	Shaikh, Abdul Razak Abdulla M.A., LL.B. = (b)	Malegaon	26 May 38	400 CLA 70	
29	M (HS)	Shah, Vrajilal Ratilal, LL.B. =	Virangam - Gogha.	8 June 38	400 CLA 70	
30	G (HS)	Hanbarhatty, Kamlakar Mallappa, M.A., LL.B. =	Pand h a r - pur.	1 June 38	400 CLA 70	
31	M (HS)	Metrani, Narsinga Shivansa, LL.B. =	Athni ...	26 May 38	400 CLA 70	
32	G (HS)	Godbole, Dattatraya Balwant, M.A., LL.M. =	San g a m - ner.	24 June 38	400 CLA 70	

Rs.

= Small Cause Court powers up to ... 300

(a) Jurisdiction extended up to ... 7,500.

TABLE IV. PUBLIC WORKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

<i>Old Guaranteed Railways.</i>	1876-7.	1881-2.	1886-7.	1891-2.	1896-7.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Interest	5,45	3,95	3,72	3,07	3,60	1,52	1,55	1,57	1,60
Net receipts less surplus profits, land, and supervision . .	4,77	3,21	3,05	2,73	2,16	1,15	1,30	1,26	1,43
Net charges	68	74	67	34	1,44	37	25	31	17
<i>State Railways.</i>									
Gross receipts . . .	38	7,27	10,83	16,41	17,64	28,92	28,70	30,86	34,35
Working expenses . .	29	3,37	5,22	8,21	8,82	14,24	14,74	15,56	16,94
Net receipts	9	3,90	5,61	8,20	8,82	14,68	13,96	15,30	17,41
Interest on capital . .	56	1,89	3,68	5,66	7,07	8,45	8,79	9,12	9,50
Annuities, &c., for purchase of railways . .	..	1,49	2,31	2,43	2,85	4,50	4,50	4,51	4,51
Net charges or receipts	47	52	38	11	1,10	1,77	67	1,67	3,40
Net charge for assisted railways . . . . .	..	2	4	..	6	3	1	1	..
Miscellaneous railway expenditure . . . . .	..	5	10	9	6	12	9	8	7
Net charge or receipts for railways	1,15	29	1,19	32	2,66	1,27	34	1,29	3,16
<i>Irrigation—Major Works.</i>									
Gross direct receipts . .	42	86	91	1,41	2,07	2,34	2,72	2,88	2,99
Share of land revenue . .	40	49	60	67	87	1,22	1,22	1,26	1,34
Working expenses . . .	36	46	63	76	87	1,05	1,13	1,22	1,31
Net receipts	46	89	88	1,32	2,07	2,51	2,81	2,92	3,02
Interest	64	80	99	1,11	1,25	1,42	1,45	1,49	1,52
Net charges or receipts	18	9	11	21	82	1,09	1,36	1,43	1,50
<i>Total Railways and Major Irrigation.</i>									
Net charges or receipts	1,33	20	1,30	11	1,84	2,36	1,70	2,72	4,66
Minor Works and Navigation	44	66	54	88	92	83	1,07	1,08	1,07
Civil Works	2,84	3,43	3,60	4,42	3,99	4,85	5,55	6,14	6,43
Grand total of charges.	4,61	4,29	5,44	5,41	6,75	3,31	4,92	4,50	2,84

Figures in italics represent excess of receipts over expenditure.

No.	Languages passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
40	K (HS)	Rajadhyaksha, Dattatraya Ganesh, B.A., LL.B.=	Mahad ...	5 Nov 38	380 CLA 67	
41	M (HS)	Desai, Thakorlal Bapubhai, B.Sc., LL.B.††	A h m e d - abad.	6 Nov 38	380 CLA 67	3rd Jt.
42	M (HS)	Sarela, Akbar Sharafali, M.A., LL.B.=	Poona ...	10 Nov 38	380 CLA 67	2nd Jt.
43	G (HS)	Jabade, Jinadas Tatya, B.A., LL.B.=	Rahuri ...	3 Nov 38	380 CLA 67	
44	M (HS)	Ginmalla, Navroz Rustonji, B.Sc., LL.B.	...	10 Nov 38	...	(On Milita- ry duty).
45	G (HS)	Karmarkar, Hari Keshav, B.A., LL.B.=	Kalyan ...	9 Nov 38	380 CLA 67	
46	G (HS)	Gaitonde, Ganpati Shivram, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.	...	4 Dec 38	...	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for Appointment as Legal Adviser to the Textile Commr.
47	G (HS)	Trilokekar, Mukund Khande- rao, M.A., LL.B.=	Satara ...	21 Dec 38	380 CLA 67	Jt.
48	M (HS)	Patel, Trilambhai Ishwarbhai, B.A., LL.B.††	A h m e d - abad.	10 Dec 38	380 CLA 67	4th Jt.
49	K (HS)	Palekar, Vasant Narayan, B.Sc., LL.B.=	Panvel ...	24 Feb 39	380 CLA 67	Jt.

Rs.

= Small Cause Court powers up to ... 300

†† Do. do. ... 200

To appreciate the question of Indian land revenue, therefore, the Englishman must put himself into a social environment entirely different from that with which he is acquainted at home. His political and economic preconceptions will also require considerable readjustment. The place, for instance, which is occupied by the land tax in English finance is very small, the receipts amounting to less than 1 per cent. of the total public income ; whereas in India the land revenue provides more than 23 per cent. of the whole income of the state and nearly 39 per cent. of the revenue proper. The system, moreover, of tenures and titles to land in the British Isles is so unique, and there is so little in England corresponding to the peasant holdings or to the 'cadastre' of continental nations, that an English inquirer approaches the land problems of India from a standpoint even more remote than that of the inhabitants of the greater part of the rest of Europe. He is apt also, if he pushes his investigations far, to be appalled by the amount of official literature to be studied on the subject and the esoteric character of the language in which much of it is written. Indian histories, too, while recording the names of celebrated soldiers and diplomatists, seldom mention those of men who, like Shore, Duncan, Munro, Thomason, and Wingate, have by their labours in the department of Indian land revenue profoundly influenced the welfare of many generations throughout vast tracts of country, and whose work must always retain for Indian administrators a great deal both of interest and importance.

It is at the same time most difficult to satisfy the wants of an outside inquirer by presenting in limited space a conspectus of Indian land revenue administration which shall be at once illuminating and accurate. To every general statement there are numerous exceptions ; and a pronouncement which is true as regards one Province or District can seldom be accepted without modification for other parts of the country. There are no doubt certain principles and methods which in a general way underlie the various systems in force, and it is the object of the following pages to present these as clearly as possible ; but in the perusal of what is here written it cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the actual details of revenue work are characterized by a variety and intricacy which no general description, much less an account as succinct as the present must be, can in any way hope to reproduce.

The land revenue of modern India is a form of public income derived from the immemorial custom of the country. In its primary form the land revenue was that portion of the cultivator's

Difficulty attending general description of Indian land revenue systems.

Land revenue under native rule.

No.	Languages passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
63	G (HS)	Purandare, Martand Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B. =	Karjat—Parner.	25 Oct 41	Rs. 350 CLA 61	
64	M (HS)	Ahmadi, Musabherbhai Inramali, LL.B. =	...	22 Nov 41	350 CLA 61	4th Addl. City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.
65	K (HS)	Rajadhyaksha Govind Hari, LL.B.††	...	21 Dec 41	350 CLA 61	Addl. Stipendiary Magistrate, Satara.
66	G (HS)	Shaikh, Mohamed Hussein Abdul Hamid, LL.B.††	Bhiwandi—Murbad.	22 Dec 41	350 CLA 61	
67	M (HS)	Kadkol, Pralhad Trimalrao, LL.B. =	...	4 Jan 42	350 CLA 61	Addl. Stipendiary Magistrate, Belgaum.
68	M (HS)	Thakore Mahendrasinhji Kirtisinhji, B.A., LL.B. =	Koparghon.	24 Jan 42	350 CLA 61	
69	G (HS)	Gatne, Dattatraya Ganesh, LL.B.††	Bhusawal.	28 Sept 42	335 CLA 59	
70	M (HS)	Pawate, Ishtalingappa Siddharamappa, LL.B.††	Vengurla.	27 Sept 42	335 CLA 59	
71	M (HS)	Mehta, Rustam Mehernarji, LL.B.	...	26 Sept 42	650 CLA 114	Services placed at the disposal of the Legal Deptt., Bombay as Addl. Asst. to R.L.A.
72	K (HS)	Mahomed Hasan, LL.B.††	Poona ...	27 Sept 42	335 CLA 59	3rd Jt.
73	M (HS)	Desai, Mahendralal Bahukunddas, LL.B.††	Dohad ...	29 Sept 42	335 CLA 59	
74	G (HS)	Shaikh, Ahmed Muhammad, LL.B.††	Bassein ...	27 Sept 42	335 CLA 59	
75	...	Joshi, Shrinivas Ramchandra, LL.B.††	Ghodnadi—Saswad.	19 Oct 43	320 CLA 56	
76	...	Changule, Bhimrao Annarao, LL.B.††	Bijapur ...	13 Jan 44	320 CLA 56	2nd Jt.
77	G (HS)	Desai, Raman Ramdatta, LL.B.††	...	14 Apr 44	320 CLA 56	Addl. Stipendiary Magistrate, Poona.

= Small Cause Court powers ... Rs. 300
 †† Small Cause Court powers ... 200
 †† Small Cause Court powers up to ... 100

subsequent success to the exertions of Mr. Thomason between 1843 and 1853. So too in Bombay the tracts which fell under British dominion in 1818 were not taken systematically in hand till 1835, nor were they assessed on any fixed system prior to the Joint Report published in 1847 by Mr. Goldsmid, Captain Wingate, and Captain Davidson. A number of different systems were thus gradually evolved on lines which were for the most part mutually independent. The Supreme Government has, as a rule, wisely avoided the enforcement of unnecessary uniformity, so that the differences, both in principle and in method, among the various revenue systems in India are by no means inconsiderable. It is usual, however, to differentiate them roughly on broad lines according to the status of the person from whom the revenue is actually demanded. Where the revenue is imposed on an individual or community owning an estate, and occupying a position identical with, or analogous to, that of a landlord, the assessment is known as 'zamīndāri'; and where the revenue is imposed on individuals who are the actual occupants, or are accepted as representing the actual occupants of holdings, the assessment is known as 'ryotwāri'.¹ The former of these systems prevails throughout Northern and Central India, that is to say in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces; and the latter in Bombay, Madras, Assam, and Burma. About 53 per cent. of the land revenue assessment of British India is zamīndāri and 47 per cent. ryotwāri.

In the Native States the assessments generally partake of the character of those prevalent in the adjoining portions of British territory. As a rule, the methods adopted are more primitive and the assessments higher than in British Districts, Areas in which the land revenue system is still in an

¹ This is perhaps the most practical distinction between zamīndāri and ryotwāri; other characteristics have from time to time been looked upon as differentiating the two systems, such as the treatment of waste land, the annual revision of the demand, joint and several responsibility, the rights of Government in the soil, and so forth—but it is unnecessary to confuse the reader with discussion of these points. The distinction has its historic origin in the varying degrees in which, in different parts of the country, tribal occupation of territory has superseded the rights of the ruler, or full proprietary right has been granted to the individual. Under zamīndāri tenure the land is held as independent property. Under ryotwāri tenure, it is held of the Crown in a right of occupancy which is, under British rule, both heritable and transferable. Even in the distinction made in the text there is an element of inconsistency, for as time goes on there is a tendency to treat the many small self-cultivating landlords in the village communities of Northern India more and more individually, after the ryotwāri pattern.

No.	Language passed.	Name beginning with surname.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Civil Judge.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
90	(H. S.)	M. Shah, Amritlal Kalidas, B.A., LL.B.†	Ankleshwar-Olpad.	10 Oct 45	Rs. 290 C.L.A. 51	
91	(H. S.)	G. Soni, Daulat Jagannath, B.A., LL.B.||	Devgad ...	2 Dec. 45	290 C.L.A. 51	
92	(H. S.)	Shirkol, Mohammedali, Mohammdhussein, B.A., LL.B.||	Kumta ...	8 Nov. 45	200 C.L.A. 51	
93	(H. S.)	K. Talasikar, Vinayak Ramchandra, M.A., LL.B.||	Shevgaon--Newara.	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg.
94	(H. S.)	M. Vakand, Mohanlal Muljibhai, B.A., LL.B.||	Kaira ...	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Do.
95	...	Deshpande, Narayan Shrinivas, M.Sc., LL.B.||	Honavar...	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Do.
96	...	Waqif Abidalli Mulla Turabli, M.A., LL.B.†	Shirpur ...	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Do.
97	(H. S.)	G. Kulkarni, Dattatraya Bhagwant, B.A., LL.B.||	Erandol ...	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg.-Jt.
98	...	Bhupali, Nilkanth Shidramappa.||	Rajapur ...	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg.
99	(H. S.)	M. Vidyarthi, Sumatiraj, Maganlal.*	Pimpalgaon.	...	250 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
100	...	Vacant.				
101 to 109	(a)					
110	(H. S.)	M. Naik, Nijaguni Babanna, B.A., LL.B. (K.)	Targaon ...	...	250 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	On probn.
111	(H. S.)	Soonawala, Rustom Kavasha, B.A., LL.B. (K.)	Nadiad ...	...	250 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	On probn. Jt.
112	...	Held in abeyance.				

Notes—One post is added to the leave reserve till Mr. N. Y. Bhandarkar's term is terminated.

(a) Nine posts of Civil Judges released by the suspension of Messrs. R. H. Muraj-Pand B. David, G. N. Katre, D. K. Patil, V. R. Saraf, B. V. Manjeshwar, S. B. Palekar, B. D. Nidkar and L. P. Dave are not to be filled in.

(b) Two posts out of the three held in abeyance have been revived temporarily and continued up to 27th February 1948.

† Small Cause Court Powers up to 100.
|| Do. do. 50.

the 'parish' in Great Britain. The ultimate unit of assessment in most Provinces is the holding, and it is usual to map as they stand the fields of which the holding is composed. In Bombay, however (and to a lesser degree in Madras also), the actual holdings are to a large extent grouped into small 'survey numbers' with practically immutable boundaries which are solidly and carefully marked out upon the ground; and in Bombay this fact constitutes so characteristic a feature of the revenue system that the occupant who holds a survey number on the condition of paying the revenue assessed on it is said to hold on the 'survey tenure.'

The cadastral map having been completed, a field register is usually prepared to correspond with it, and from this field register is prepared the ledger of holdings which corresponds to the 'matrice cadastrale' of Europe. This record is primarily a fiscal record, the object of which is to show from whom the assessment of each holding or field or number is to be realized and the amount to be realized in each case. It is not sufficient for this purpose to detail the names of the persons in possession, for there may be several parties in possession of the same land, holding various classes of rights—one being in the position of over-proprietor, another in that of under-proprietor, another as mortgagee, another as tenant, another as sub-tenant, and so forth; and it is necessary to specify which of these parties is responsible for the revenue or (to use the technical phrase) with which of them the settlement is to be made. The principles upon which this point should be determined were the subject of prolonged discussion in the various Provinces at the commencement of British rule, and their determination involved an immense amount of inquiry into the complex and ill-defined tenures then found to be in existence. Owing to the interest excited by these inquiries the decision of revenue questions in India for many years entailed a minute examination of ancient tenures, and it is only of late years—since the old questions have been set at rest—that the study of the technique of Indian land revenue has to a certain extent been separable from the historical investigation of the origins of existing rights in land.

When the country was first taken over, the peasant who cultivated the land was found in some cases to be a temporary occupant only: in others he was recognized by custom as having certain hereditary rights. In some cases he paid the revenue direct to Government, in others the payment was made through an intermediary. This intermediary was in some cases a village headman, whose only authority over the peasant lay in

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES, BOMBAY.

Name and Designation.	Date of joining.
1 Oscar Henry Brown, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,700. C.L.A. Rs. 203.	30th May 1929.
2 K. F. Klambatta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), F.S.S., Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,250. C.L.A. Rs. 219. On earned leave from 1st April 1947 to 28th June 1947.	1st Apr. 1938.
3 J. M. Barot, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,150. C.L.A. Rs. 201.	2nd Sept. 1938.
4 Kantilal C. Thakore, LL.B., Presidency Magistrate, 8th Court, Girgaum, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,050. C.L.A. Rs. 184.	2nd Sept. 1938.
5 G. A. Sabnis, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazagaon, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,000. C.L.A. Rs. 175.	30th Aug. 1939.
6 D. S. Babrekar, LL.B., Advocate, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,050. C.L.A. Rs. 184.	30th Aug. 1939.
7 V. K. Muranjan, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Presidency Magistrate, 21st Court, Esplanade, Bombay. P. Rs. 900. C.L.A. Rs. 158.	20th Feb. 1941.
8 T. S. Vyas, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, 18th Court, Girgaum, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	17th Oct. 1942.
9 G. K. Rege, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Esplanade, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	21st Feb. 1944.
10 M. Nasrullah, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, 20th Court, Mazagaon, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 61.	23rd Feb. 1944.
11 H. A. Elias, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, 14th Court, Girgaum, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	28th Aug. 1944.
12 S. A. Hatteca, Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, 17th Court, Mazagaon, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	8th Jan. 1945.
13 R. S. Pankh, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Presy. Magte., 16th Court, Esplanade, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Oct. 1945.
14 B. D. Belvi, LL.B., Advocate, Presy. Magte., 7th Court, Dadar, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Oct. 1945.
15 J. Menezes, LL.M., Advocate (O.S.), Presy. Magte., 9th Court, Bandra, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Oct. 1945.
16 S. B. Awar, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Presy. Magte., 15th Court, Mazagaon, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	25th March 1946.
17 Miss A. Kulkarni, M.A., Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Bombay. P. Rs. 400. C.L.A. Rs. 30. Conv. Rs. 60.	16th Sept. 1946.
18 Rao Sahab C. B. Velkar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Presy. Magte., 19th Court, Esplanade, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Feb. 1947.
19 M. J. Gordhandas, B.A., LL.B., Presy. Magte., 16th Court, Andheri, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Feb. 1947.
20 Rao Sahab T. A. Sonavane, B.A., LL.B., Presy. Magte., 11th Court, Kurla, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Feb. 1947.
21 Major A. A. Shellim, LL.B., Presy. Magte., 13th Court, Worli, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	1st Feb. 1947.
22 Mohamed Nemaes, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Presy. Magte., 12th Court, Bandra, Bombay. P. Rs. 850. C.L.A. Rs. 149.	26th May 1947.
23 S. R. S. Pandit, B.A., LL.B., Offg. Registrar, and Presy. Magte., Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay. P. Rs. 500. C.L.A. Rs. 88. Conv. Rs. 84.	16th May 1947.

|| Exercises powers of a Presy. Magte.

demand. In one way or another a decision was thus ultimately arrived at in each Province that the parties who possessed some specified class of right should be held responsible for the revenue, and the cadastral record necessarily included the names of the persons understood to be in possession of that particular class of right¹.

The cadastral record of a District which is drawn up at the time of assessment is thus primarily a fiscal record prepared in order to enable the Government to identify the persons who are under obligations to itself. But from what has been said above it will be seen how closely the matters connected with the preparation of this record are bound up with the general issues of the land-tenure question throughout India. It has therefore been usual to supplement entries in this record, either by additional entries or by a separate record, in such a way as to show to a greater or less extent the existing rights in, and encumbrances on, the land. In the older ryotwāri Provinces, where rights in the soil other than those possessed by the occupants who pay the revenue are not especially prominent, the record has, it is true, retained to a large extent a purely fiscal character. But although the Madras records still concern themselves only with the entries of the responsible revenue payers, arrangements have recently been made in Bombay for starting a supplementary register for the record of mortgages, sub-tenancies, and the like. In Bengal, although the preparation of a complete record of tenants' rights has hitherto been mainly confined to Bihār and to certain temporarily settled tracts elsewhere, the revenue roll is supplemented by registers in which mortgagees and certain classes of tenure-holders and farmers are entitled to record their rights. In Northern India, the Central Provinces, and the ryotwāri Provinces of Assam

The record
of rights
in land.

¹ The persons thus recognized as proprietors (and also certain classes of tenants) were in almost all parts of India permitted to exercise free rights of transfer by sale, mortgage, gift, &c.; but an extravagant use of these rights tends in many Provinces to the disintegration of the larger properties and the transfer of land from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes. Efforts have been made, from 1862 onwards, to preserve historic estates from the break-up with which they are thus threatened by means of Acts permitting temporary management by Government, transmission by primogeniture, and other remedies; and legislation of this kind is now in force in Sind, in various parts of Bombay, in Oudh, the Punjab, Bundelkhand, Ajmer, Chotā Nāgpur, and in the zamīndāri areas of Madras. Steps have also been recently taken to curtail the right of transfer to money-lenders and other non-agriculturists in the Punjab and in Bundelkhand: and similar restrictions have been imposed on certain classes of tenants in the Central Provinces and on the new occupants of certain vacant areas in Bombay.

No.	Name.	Service.	Pay and Allowances.		Remarks.
			Rs.	P.	
5	M. B. A. Patel B.A.†	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
6	G. B. Chitambar (S)	... Deputy-District Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
7	M. R. Poo B.A.† (S)	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
8	H. S. Bhatt†	Karnat	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
9	K. A. Vyasa, B.A.† (S)	... Karnat	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
10	N. G. Machambhat† (S)	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
11	A. K. Nank† (S)	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
12	N. P. Bhat† (S)	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
13	D. G. Taml†, B.A.†	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
14	H. K. Bhambhani†	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
15	J. K. Trivedi, B.A.† (S)	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
16	M. E. Shah, B.A.†	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	
17	R. K. Desai†	... Asst. Secy.	215	35	O.S.
			71	35	
			71	35	
			71	35	

† Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.

(S) Summary Powers.

* Power under Sec. 110 of Cr. P. Code, 1908.

† indicates temp. increase in pay.

revenue record is supplemented by the registration of assurances which is effected under the general Registration law; but for the vast majority of persons connected with the land in India the revenue record forms the only evidence of title, and a large number of transfers are attested in no other way than by entry in this record. There has thus, out of the fiscal necessities of the Government, been developed the nucleus of a system of public transfer, which, as Sir Henry Maine has said, 'is now the system of the whole civilized world, except England and the countries under the influence of English jurisprudence'; and the revenue records over a large part of India combine the functions of a fiscal memorandum with those of a proprietary register.

II. *The Assessment of the Land Revenue*

As already noted, the original custom of native governments throughout the greater part of India was to take as land revenue a share of the produce in kind. Revenue is indeed still levied in this manner in many of the Native States, and there are large tracts of India where rents are taken by landlords in no other way. The grave inconveniences of such a system of revenue collection—the large staff of officials required; the troublesome storage of grain; and the openings for speculation, harassment, and oppression—can however be easily understood. The system was, therefore, under native rule gradually subjected to various modifications. Sometimes the presence of a government official on the threshing-floor was dispensed with by having the out-turn of the standing crop and the government share estimated beforehand. Sometimes the grain was not actually removed by the government, but was compulsorily sold to the landholder and the value realized by the government in cash. And sometimes, especially when the produce was not easy to divide into shares, the standing crop was assessed at cash rates per *bigha*¹. The great reforms of Akbar's time carried the process a step farther—a calculation of the average cash value of the state's share of each crop for a series of years was worked out per *bigha*, and the landholders were given an opportunity of paying their revenue in cash at *bigha* rates, which were fixed for a definite period, without fear of enhancement. A great deal of the revenue, especially in the outlying provinces, was still realized in kind, but the accounts were all kept in the cash equivalents; and as time went on, it became customary, while maintaining cash *bigha* rates as

Evolution
of the
British
fixed cash
assess-
ments.

¹ A *bigha* is, generally speaking, five-eighths of an acre.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
32	S. G. Pradhan (S) ...	Panvel ...	230 T.A.P. 10 T I 35 C.L.A. 50	
33	R. M. Aptet ...	Karjat ...	230 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
34	V. R. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B. † ...	Gokak ..	230 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
35	G. G. Pednekar † ...	Chiplun ...	230 T.A.P. 10 T I 35 C.L.A. 50	
36	V. L. Kulkarni, B.A. † ...	Bijapur ...	230 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
37	D. B. Wankudri † ...	Bagalkot ..	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
38	G. R. Chaubal, B.A. † (S) ...	Bulsar ...	230 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
39	S. M. Majmudar, B.A. † (S) ...	Borsad ...	230 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
40	S. C. Vasa, B.A. † ...	Godhra ...	230 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
41	B. M. Agnihotri, B.Ag. † ..	Bardoli ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
42	H. M. Mehta † ...	Nadiad ...	215 T.A.P. 10 T I 35 C.L.A. 50	
43	G. V. Desai † ..	Dahanu ...	215 T.A.P. 10 T I 35 C.L.A. 50	
44	V. V. Vaidya † ,	Borivali ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 C.A. 27-8	Addl.

† Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magis.

S=Summary powers.

=Power under Sec. 110 of Cr. P. C., 1898.

T I indicates temporary increase in pay.

custom, as will be further noted below, to postpone or remit in bad seasons a portion or the whole of the fixed revenue in tracts affected by agricultural distress; and there is also a growing tendency in some Provinces to substitute for the fixed demand formerly in use some system of fluctuating assessment which usually takes the form of acreage rates on the areas sown or matured in each harvest, the rates so imposed being, like the lump assessments above described, unchangeable for a period of years. The assessment of fluctuating revenue has no doubt the disadvantage that it can only be carried out by a fairly well-trained staff, and that it subjects the landholders to a certain amount of annoyance and extortion at the hands of the lower grades of government officials; but it has also the great merit of apportioning the demand as nearly as possible to the varying out-turn of the land. Before extending the system to any new tract, its merits and demerits are closely weighed in connexion with the special characteristics of the tract under consideration; but, as above noted, the general tendency at the present day is to make a more liberal use of the fluctuating principle than had hitherto been customary.

It being premised, then, that the revenue, whether fixed or otherwise, is levied by means of a cash demand on each unit assessed, the next step is to note the considerations affecting the incidence of the cash demand thus imposed. Under native rule the assessments were usually represented either directly or indirectly as a certain fraction of the gross produce. What the fraction was and on what system it was based, it is impossible in any general way to record. The ancient textbook known as the Laws of Manu allows the king to take in kind one-twelfth to one-eighth, or if necessary one-fourth¹; and these fractions, though scarcely to be accepted as serious historical data, are interesting as showing what the Brāhman authors of a pre-Muhammadan treatise looked upon as suitable shares for land revenue. The cash assessments of Akbar, according to the contemporary *Ain-i-Akbarī*, represented a third and, according to later authorities, a quarter of the produce². The Hindu Rājās in the greater part of Madras, according to Sir Thomas Munro, took shares varying from two to three-fifths, and the Marāthā rulers in Western India are said to have exacted not less than one-half³. Similar figures can be quoted

Share of
the gross
produce
represented by
the land
revenue.

¹ *Mānava-Dharma-Shāstra*, vii. 130, x. 118-20.

² *Ain-i-Akbarī*, Jarrett, ii. 63; Grant's *Political Survey of the Northern Circārs*, 5th Report, Madras ed., ii. 165.

³ Arbuthnot's *Munro*, i. 248; Bombay Government letter 281 of March 30, 1901; Memo. para. 1, cf. Harington's *Analysis*, iii. 303, 324, 346.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
57	A. D. Sarode †	... Ahmednagar ...	230 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
58	P. P. Bhore †	... Dhulia ...	215 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
59	G. G. Kulkarni †	... Nasik Road ...	215 T I 35 C.L.A. 50	
60	M. R. Chandratreya, B.A. †	... Kurduwadi ...	215 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
61	V. R. Risbud, B.Sc. †	... Islampur ...	215 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
62	R. K. Pujari, B.A. †	... Nandurbar ...	200 T I 35 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	
63	R. D. Kulkarni	... Pimpalgaon ...	200 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
64	R. D. Shinkar †	... Pen ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
65	S. N. Adkoli, B.A. (Hons.) †	... Bijapur ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
66	N. S. Bhat †	... Dharwar ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
67	B. G. Koujalgi †	... Belgaum ...	215 T I 35 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	

† Exercises powers of a 1st Cl. Magte.
T † indicates temporary increase in pay.

land revenue is attempted to be shown in terms of the gross produce. Economists have long ago recognized the injustice (in other than backward tracts) of land revenue assessments fixed at a uniform fraction of the gross produce, and the assessment of the revenue on this principle is now practically as obsolete in British India as in most of the civilized states of Europe. Except in Bombay, where the assessment is not fixed in terms of the produce at all, the revenue throughout India is assessed so as to represent a share not of the gross, but of the *net* produce. The meaning of the term 'net produce' or 'net assets' as employed for the purposes of assessment varies, it is true, in different parts of India¹. In Northern India and in the Central Provinces it represents the rent, when rent is paid, or that portion of the gross produce which would, if the land were rented, be taken by the landlord; and in these Provinces it is therefore practically the equivalent of the actual or hypothetical rental. In Madras and Lower Burma, on the other hand, where Government deals as a rule direct with the cultivator, the net produce is the difference between the assumed value of the gross produce and a very liberal estimate of the cost incurred in raising and disposing of the crop (see p. 219). Speaking generally, therefore, the 'net assets' represent a higher share of the produce in Burma and Madras, where no middleman intervenes between the peasant proprietor and the Government, than they do in Northern India. In the two former Provinces they are the cultivating 'assets,' in the latter the proprietary 'assets'.² But the principle throughout is that the revenue should be based on facts or calculations representing not the gross but the net production of the land to the payer, and it is in the correct ascertainment of this net production that the crucial feature of the assessment from a statistical point of view consists. It has been thought advisable therefore to record briefly the standard methods of procedure adopted in the larger Provinces for the ascertainment of the net incomes on which the assessment is imposed.

¹ The expression 'net produce' is that ordinarily employed in ryotwāri, and 'net assets' in zamīndāri, Provinces.

² Technically speaking there are three main bases on which the land can be assessed: namely, the selling value, the renting value, and the value of the net produce. The first is believed to be the system generally followed in America, the second in England, and the third on the Continent of Europe. Although the second and third systems are thus technically distinct, it is convenient in dealing with Indian arrangements to look on them as variations of the same principle, especially as the two must in practice be to some extent combined whenever the rent is taken in grain.

161 to 163 THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

As Government has recently ordered abolition of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts in Bombay, their names are left out from the List of Honorary Presidency Magistrates until new appointments are made (*vide* Letter No. 386, dated 23rd January 1947, from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.)

value of the result is worked out by applying certain accepted average prices. The figure thus arrived at represents the value of the gross out-turn. From this (or from the produce before valuation) are deducted the items, such as fodder crops, payments to village menials, &c., which are in practice deducted before division of the grain-heap; to the remainder is applied a percentage representing the average rate of grain rent recorded, and the result is (subject to certain minor tests) accepted as the value of the net 'assets.'

In Madras the process is up to a certain point similar to that employed in the Punjab, though differing in details. The soils are carefully classified and grouped, and for each of the classes and sub-classes a 'grain value' is adopted, which represents the normal gross produce per acre of the chief food-grains. The gross produce is then converted into money by the application of a commutation rate, representing something less than the average prices of the preceding twenty years. From this sum a deduction of 10 to 27 per cent. is made for merchants' profits and distance from markets, and another deduction of from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 25 per cent. to allow for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable patches of soil. From the amount as thus reduced is subtracted the estimated cost of cultivation as fixed for each class of soil: that is to say, the cost of cattle, implements, and seed, the wages of labour, and the cost of transplanting and manure; and the balance after subtracting these is taken (subject to further reductions made for relative inferiority by grading villages and irrigation sources) as the net produce on which the assessment is to be based. Madras.

In Lower Burma the system followed is similar to, but simpler than, that of Madras. Homogeneous tracts are framed, soils are classified, out-turns are arrived at, and local harvest prices are applied to the result, so as to evolve the value of the gross produce per acre on each class of soil. From this is deducted the average cost of cultivation, including hire of cattle, cost of seed, depreciation of implements and farming stock, and the hire of such labour as is employed to supplement that of the cultivator and his family. Lower
Burma.

It will be seen from these brief abstracts that the calculation of the net 'assets' or net produce is (as land valuations always must be) based to a certain degree on hypotheses. The uncertainty is reduced to a minimum in the United Provinces, where the recorded cash rental is largely followed; but where there are only rents in kind, the calculation involves certain assumptions regarding the out-turn and the value of the produce which must always be subject to error, and in Provinces like Madras and Lower Burma, where the rents are too few to be employed as standards, another source of possible error is introduced in the shape of the deduction for costs of cultivation. The results
only ap-
proximate.

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† Is allowed fees besides.

were based upon them, land had little or no value in the market, sales and mortgages were exceedingly rare, and the intermediaries of various kinds, and even the actual cultivators, very often abandoned their rights in the soil rather than accept responsibility for the payment of the revenue. In 1793 the previous practice in Bengal was declared by the Government to have been that 'after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public and the remainder the share of the landholder,' and it was ostensibly on this basis that the permanent assessment of Bengal was made in the same year.

In Bengal, where the assessment itself has remained unchanged, its relation to the rental has now fallen, owing to the rise of prices and the development of the country, from over 90 per cent. to something less than 25 per cent. In the other Provinces where the assessment is subject to periodical revision, it has been the policy of the Government to reduce gradually the proportion borne by the assessment to the net 'assets,' and this is nowhere better exemplified than in the Province of Agra, where the standards of assessment at various periods during the last century have been :—

In 1812	.	.	90	per cent. of the net 'assets.'
1822	.	.	80	" " "
1832	.	.	72½	" " "
1849	.	.	66⅔	" " "
1855	.	.	50	" " "

In 1885 a further reduction was made by an alteration in the definition of the 'net assets': these had previously been held to represent the average annual 'assets' which the proprietors were likely to obtain during the coming term of settlement, but since 1885 they have been restricted to the actual 'assets' at the time of settlement. And the effect of recent rent legislation is to cause a still further reduction, for by obstructing enhancements it preserves in the hands of the tenants a part of the increased income which would otherwise become assessable to Government revenue. Another notable example of the gradual reduction of the proportion claimed by Government is furnished by the case of Orissa. There the standard was in 1822 declared to be 83.3 per cent. of the 'assets': in 1833 it was lowered to 70–75 per cent.: in 1840 to 65 per cent., with a permissive reduction to 60 per cent.: while at the resettlement lately concluded it has been brought down to 54 per cent.

Economists must recognize that whatever arithmetical standards may be adopted for guidance in such matters, it

At the present day.

SURAT.

Lalit Mohan Chunilal Gandhi, B.Sc.,	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.	
M.A., LL.B.		
K.S. Vazuddin Sirajuddin Kazi, LL.B. ...	Asstt. Govt. Pleader and Asstt. Pub. Prosr.	
Cawasji Nawroji Pardiwala, B.A., LL.B. ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Bulsar.	
Mohansing Rupsing Atodaria, LL.B. ...	Do.	Olpad.
S. K. Chokhawala, B.A., LL.B. ...	Hony. Asstt. to the Dist. Govt. Pleader,	Surat.
R. M. Munsif, B.A., LL.B. ...	Do.	do.

BROACH.

Vacant ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr., Broach.	
Chhaganlal Muljibhai Jambussaria, LL.B....	Asstt. Govt. Pleader and Asstt. Pub. Prosr.,	Broach.
Mahomad Alibhai Patel, LL.B. ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Jambusar.	
Jhaverilal Chimanlal Desai, LL.B. ...	Do.	Ankleshvar.

PANCH MAHALS.

Vithaldas Chaturbhuj Shah, LL.B. ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader and Pub. Prosr.,	Panch Mahals.
Kanaiyalal Lalubhai Shah ...	Asstt. Govt. Pleader and Asstt. Pub.	Prosr., Panch Mahals.
Chimanlal Shankerlal Desai ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Dohad.	

THANA.

Madhav Vinayak Hegde, LL.B. ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.	
Sadulla Shahabuddin Kazi, LL.B. ...	1st Asstt. Pub. Prosr. and 1st Asstt.	Govt. Pleader.
R.S. Ramkrishna Mahadev Chitnis, LL.B. ...	2nd Asstt. Pub. Prosr. and 2nd Asstt.	Govt. Pleader.
Dwarkanath Madhav Nadkarni, LL.B. ...	3rd Asstt. Pub. Prosr. and 3rd Asstt.	Govt. Pleader.
Trimbak Raoji Pradhan, LL.B. ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Bhiwandi.	
Parsharam Vishnool Deodhar, LL.B. ..	Do.	Murbad.
Ganesh Rajaram Paranjpye ...	Do.	Kalyan.
Mahadeo Narayan Abhyankar, LL.B. ...	Do.	Dahanu.
Keshav Laxman Matkari, B.A., LL.B. ...	Do.	Bassein.

KOLABA.

Sadulla Shahabuddin Kazi, LL.B. ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.	
Shridhar Anant Tendulkar, LL.B. ...	1st Asstt. Pub. Prosr. & 1st Asstt. Govt.	Pleader,
Jagannath Gajanan Pradhan, B.Sc., LL.B. ...	2nd Asstt. Pub. Prosr. & 2nd Asstt. Govt.	Pleader, Kolaba at Thana.
Mahadeo Anant Patil, M.A., LL.B. ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Alibag.	
Vinayak Krishnaji Joshi ...	Do.	Pen.
Keshav Govind Limaye, LL.B. ...	Do.	Panvel.
Ramchandra Bajaji Virkar, LL.B. ...	Do.	Mahad.
Dawood Adam Rawoot, M.A., LL.B. ...	Do.	Roha.

WEST KHANDESH.

Vasudeo Govind Mudholkar, LL.B. ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.	
Pandit Anandsing Patil, LL.B. ...	Asstt. Pub. Prosr. & Asstt. Govt. Pleader.	
Shankar Nimbaji Shintre, B.A., LL.B. ...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Nandurbar.	
Vinayak Jagannath Pandit, Advocate, High Court.	Do.	Shirpur.

EAST KHANDESH.

Ganesh Ramchandra Kanade, LL.M. ...	Dist. Govt. Pleader and Pub. Prosr.	
Abaji Shamrao Deshpande, LL.B. ...	Asstt. Govt. Pleader & Asstt. Pub. Prosr.	
Chhaganlal Kesharichand Malte, B.Sc., LL.B.	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Erandol.	
Raghunath Ganesh Patharkar, LL.B. ...	Do.	Chalisgaon.
Shankar Kacharu Rane, LL.B. ...	Do.	Yaval.
Mahadeo Ganesh Sathe, B.A., LL.B. ...	Do.	Bhusaval.
Yeshwant Shankar Gupta, LL.B. ...	Do.	Amalner.

revenue-payer represents a rigid adherence to a standard share of the net produce calculated on purely statistical data. It is unusual to apply, as they stand, the rates obtained by the statistical calculation of the net 'assets.' The continuity of the assessment, for instance, has to some extent to be maintained by a comparison with the existing revenue. The selling value of land, though it is not accepted in India, as in some other countries, as the basis of the land tax, is recognized as a useful supplementary test. In Provinces where rents are not sufficiently common to be themselves accepted as the net 'assets,' the existing rentals are often used for comparison with the calculated 'assets.' Other practical considerations are also brought under review, such as the size of the holdings, the general condition of the people, the increase or decrease of population, the ease or difficulty with which the past revenue has been collected, and so forth. On these and similar considerations a set of rates, separate from and generally lower than those deducible from the net 'assets' data, is prescribed for application to the various soils and circles under assessment.

In Provinces like Lower Burma, where the soils are fairly uniform and the assessment is practically fluctuating, these rates are then applied as they stand: but in the zamīndārī Provinces of Northern India there are further safeguards in their application. The rates are sanctioned for a tract or group of estates so as to give a certain revenue for that tract or group; and the assessing officer, in distributing the sum over the estates, is at liberty within certain limits to exceed or go below the figure which each estate would pay according to the strict rates. The process of determining the assessment is in fact, as Thomason described it, 'not one of arithmetical calculation but of judgement and sound discretion.' When it comes to the distribution of the revenue over the holdings within the village or estate, the individual landholders are further protected from a mere doctrinaire application of rates by the fact that the internal distribution of the assessment is as a rule left by the Government to the landholders to carry out by private arrangement¹. In one way or another therefore considerable play

¹ To avoid misapprehension it may be well to note that the revenue is not in any Province of India assessed by apportionment as it is in France: that is to say, it is nowhere the custom to fix in a lump sum the revenue of the Province and to distribute it periodically over the Districts and villages in accordance with the local valuations. The fact that the settlements are for long terms and that the assessments in Northern India are first determined in the lump for groups of estates and are subsequently distributed over the estates and holdings gives the assessments, at least in the zamīndārī

BIJAPUR.

R.S. Andaneppa Channappa Angadi, LL.B.	...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.
Venkatesh Vishnu Albal, LL.B.	...	1st Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Andanappa Sangangouda Patil, LL.B.	...	Hony. Asstt. to the Dist. Govt. Pleader.
Mahantappa Kallappa Angadi, LL.B.	...	Do. do.
Halappa Murigeppa Haveri, LL.B.	...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Bagalkot.
Vasudev Bhagwan Marathe	...	Do. Muddebihal.

BELGAUM.

Easavanappa Virabhadrapa Jakati, LL.B.	...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.
R.B. Martand Malhar Lad, LL.B.	...	1st Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Madhav Ramchandra Patil	...	2nd Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Dattatraya Ramchandra Kadolkar, LL.B.	...	3rd Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Gangappa Golappa Hulkund, LL.B.	...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Athni.
Vaman Dattatraya Kulkarni, LL.B.	...	Do. Chikodi.
Nursingrao Madhavrao Kulahalli, LL.B.	...	Do. Bail-Hongal.
Gurusiddapa Nijalingapa Naik, LL.B.	...	Do. Hukeri.
Appana Ramapa Pachagavi, B.A., LL.B.	...	Do. Gokak.

DHARWAR.

Siddheshwaraswami	Siddhalingaswami	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.
Malimath, LL.B.	...	
Shrinivas Ramchandra Malapur, LL.B.	...	Asstt. Govt. Pleader.
Mahmad Munir Mahmud Ali Jamadar, LL.B. (On leave).	...	1st Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
R. M. Patil, LL.B.	...	Do.
Abdulgani Mohmed Sadulla Saheb Khari, LL.B.	...	2nd Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Marigouda Basangouda Channappagowdar, LL.B.	...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Gadag.
Sayad Babalal Sayad Abdullasaheb Peerzade, LL.B.	...	Do. Hubli.
Mallappa Nimbanna Byadgi, M.A., LL.B.	...	Do. Haveri.

RATNAGIRI.

Sadanand Mahadev Thakur, B.A., LL.B.	...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.
Damodar Gopal Pandit	...	Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Krishnaji Bhargav Mulay, LL.B.	...	Hony. Asstt. to the Dist. Govt. Pleader.
Bhaskar Hari Kapadi, B.A., LL.B.	...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Chiplun.
Udhav Ramkrishna Joshi	...	Do. Dapoli.
Rajaram Damodar Kinare	...	Do. Rajapur.
Dinkar Dattatraya Sawant, LL.B.	...	Do. Malvan.
Dattatray Vithal Namjoshi, LL.B.	...	Do. Devrukh.
Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant, LL.B.	...	Do. Devgad.
R.S. Dinanath Shantaram Dabholkar	...	Do. Vengurla.

KANARA.

Madhav Ghanashyam Kasbekar, LL.B.	...	Dist. Govt. Pleader & Pub. Prosr.
Timmanna Subba Bhat, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.	...	Asstt. Govt. Pleader and Asstt. Pub. Prosr.
Ramchandra Vaman Pandit, LL.B.	...	Sub. Govt. Pleader, Kumta.
Lakshman Hanumanth Prabhu, LL.B.	...	Do. Honavar.
Veerappa Ganesh Hegde, M.A., LL.B.	...	Do. Sirsi.

involve in some individual cases a considerable increase in the Government demand and a corresponding sudden decrease in the share of the revenue-payer. The hardship thus occasioned has been usually recognized, and arrangements have in most Provinces been made to mitigate it, either by limiting the degree of enhancement or by making the enhancements progressive over a series of years, or by both means. The present condition of the question is described as follows in a recent state paper published by the Government of India¹:—

‘The mitigation of a large enhancement by spreading its imposition over a term of years has been a recognized feature in the settlement procedure of Upper India for a long time past, but has not till recently been brought systematically into practice. In 1895 the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, drew general attention to the advisability of making larger use of progressive enhancements. In the North-Western Provinces very complete effect has already been given to this principle. Similar rules have recently been used in the resettlement of the Sconi District in the Central Provinces, and the expediency will now be considered of prescribing it for general guidance in those Provinces. The rules on this subject contained in the Bengal Settlement Code are of particular application to ryots and tenure-holders; but they admit the use of progressive assessments in the Orissa settlements, though they lay down no definite scheme of progression, and, as a matter of fact, progressive assessments were most liberally granted in those settlements at a loss to the state of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. In the Punjab, the use of progressive assessments has been discouraged on the ground that, though an appropriate means of easing an enhancement to a large landholder, they are not suitable to the circumstances of the petty proprietors who hold a very large proportion of the land in that Province. Large increases in the demand have been commonly avoided by under-assessment. But it seems open to question whether an expedient which has proved serviceable in other parts of India might not be usefully adopted in the Punjab, and the point will be considered, though the effect of progressive assessments in this Province would be to raise, not to lower, the Government revenue. Turning now to ryotwari settlements, a rule of the Madras Settlement Code limits to 25 per cent. the enhancement which may be imposed at once, the balance being imposed by annual instalments, each not exceeding $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original assessment. This gives a ryot six years in which to accommodate himself to the doubling of his assessment. In the Bombay Presidency also the levy of substantial enhancements

¹ Resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council, No. 1, dated Jan. 16, 1902, paragraph 34.

Name.	Prison and Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1. Dr. K. A. Nulkar, M.D. (Bom.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), B.M.S. Cl. II.	.....	740 C.L.A. 136	Offg. Supdt. and M.O., Yeravda Central Prison. (Spl. P. under considera- tion).
2. Y. H. Kulkarri	.. Offg. Supdt., Ahmedabad Central Prison.	740 C.L.A. 130	.
3. D. P. Raut	... Offg. Supdt., Nasik Road Central Pri- son.	740 C.L.A. 130	
4. T. M. La Touche	... Offg. Supdt., Belgaum Cen- tral Prison.	700 C.L.A. 123	
5. R. F. Josefs	... Thana Dist. Prison.	450 COMP. A. 33-12 C.L.A. 79	Offg.
6. R. C. Bparucha, B.A.	... Offg. Supdt., B o m b a y Jails.	As per Bombay Jails pay & allow. ances 450 S.P. 50 C.A. 60 S.P. 50 C.A. 30 COMP. A. 70 C.L.A. 95	Offg. Holds charge of Worli Temp. Prison in addition.
7. D. M. Jategaonkar	... Dhulia District Prison.	450 C.L.A. 79	Offg.
8. L. Blake	... Vaspur Tem- py. Prison.	450 L.A. 100 C.L.A. 79	
(III) Non-Residential Superintendents (also Medical Officers)—Additional Charges. (2)			
D. V. Nadkarni, M.S (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	District Prison, s.p. Bijapur.	75 C.A. 30	

Central Provinces, irrigation works not constructed by Government are freed for the term of settlement next following their construction, the average period of exemption being forty-five years in the former and thirty years in the latter Provinces¹.

There remains a further form of deduction from the land revenue receipts which, unlike the two above described, is peculiarly oriental in its origin: namely, that due to the practice of assigning or alienating to individuals the right of Government to collect its demand from the land or of permitting individuals to hold their land wholly or partially free of revenue. As each Province was taken over from the preceding native rulers an immense number of such grants were found in existence, and an immense amount of time was spent in the early days of British rule in determining to what extent and on what terms such grants should be continued. New grants of this character are still sometimes made; but the majority of those now in existence are an inheritance from native rule. The grants owe their existence to many causes, but they mostly have their origin in service of some kind done to Government or the community; and although the service is often of an intangible nature or has now become ancient history, the maintenance of these grants is recognized as a fair charge on the state.

There are *per contra* certain additions to the land revenue demand, known comprehensively as 'cesses,' which, though not classed as land revenue, are, like the *centimes additionnels* in France, usually treated of along with it. These cesses are of two main classes: namely, (1) the local rates which are levied for certain local objects, such as roads, schools, dispensaries, and the like, which fall within the purview of the local boards; and (2) the sums payable for the remuneration of village officers, such as the headman, the accountant, and the watchman.

The local rates in the zamindari Provinces are assessed on the rental, and the rate in force in Bengal is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in the Punjab 5.2 per cent., and in the Province of Agra 6 per cent.; but in the last-named area two-fifths of the proceeds are devoted to the maintenance of a village watch which is usually provided for by a separate contribution. In the ryotwari Provinces the cess is taken on the revenue; and the rate in Lower Burma is 10 per cent., in Assam 8.3 per cent., and in Madras and Bombay $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The village officers were under native rule usually remunerated by grants of land, by payments from the grain-heap at

¹ Resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council, No. 1, dated Jan. 16, 1902, paragraph 20.

Name.	Prison and Station.	Pay and allowance.	Remarks.
JAILORS.			
Group I, Rs. 250—5—300—E.B.—10—350. (7)			
(1) Y. H. Kulkarni	...	<div style="text-align: right;">Rs.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Orig. P. 210</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 130</div>	Offg. Supdt., Ahmedabad Central Prison.
(2) D. F. Raut	...	<div style="text-align: right;">Orig. P. 240</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 130</div>	Offg. as Supdt., Nasik Road Central Prison.
(3) V. F. Palande	Nasik Road Central Prison.	<div style="text-align: right;">280</div> <div style="text-align: right;">TEMP. IN. 30</div> <div style="text-align: right;">S. P. 50</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 02</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Clothing Allow. 4-0</div>	
(4) T. M. LaTouche	...	<div style="text-align: right;">Orig. P. 700</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 120</div>	Offg. Supdt., Belgaum Central Prison.
(5) R. F. Josels	Dhule District Prison.	<div style="text-align: right;">Orig. P. 150</div> <div style="text-align: right;">TEMP. A 33-15</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 70</div>	Offg. Supdt., Dhule Dist. Prison.
(6) J. S. Moskovitch, D.C.M.	...	...	On deputation to Military.
(7) R. C. Bharucha, B.A.	...	<div style="text-align: right;">Orig. P. 150</div> <div style="text-align: right;">S. P. 50</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C. A. 100</div> <div style="text-align: right;">S. P. 50</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C. A. 30</div> <div style="text-align: right;">COMP. A. 70</div> <div style="text-align: right;">C.L.A. 90</div>	Offg. Supdt., Arthur Road Prison & H. M.'s House of Correction, Bombay.

mostly with revenue-farmers, for a period of five years. A good deal of discussion followed as to the sufficiency of the available information for a long-term settlement and other points; but ultimately in 1786 the Court of Directors prescribed the commencement of a ten-year assessment, and ordered that on its completion another report should be made which would enable them to decide as to the necessity or otherwise of any further changes.

The decennial settlement was accordingly commenced, and, under Lord Cornwallis's orders, it was announced that the assessment then demanded would be fixed in perpetuity if the Court of Directors agreed. The Directors, after careful consideration, concluded that there was not much hope of improving the information on which the settlement was based and that the evils of the previous system could only be avoided by a permanent arrangement. They hoped also that, by making the revenue demand permanent, they would induce the landlords to make improvements and in many indirect ways benefit the country. Accordingly the assessment was in 1793 declared to be perpetual, and the settlement then made, with some subsequent additions, constitutes what is known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. In 1795 the permanent system was extended to the Benares districts (now in the United Provinces), and in 1802 to certain portions of the Madras Presidency. Under these arrangements about five-sixths of the present Province of Bengal, one-eighth of Assam, one-tenth of the United Provinces, and a quarter of Madras, representing in all about one-fifth of the area of British India, are permanently settled. The land revenue throughout this area has now, like the English land tax, none of the characteristics of taxation, and may be said to be at the present day nothing more than a rent-charge, the burden of which has long ago been discounted by the reduced selling price of the land which it affects.

When the greater part of the Province of Agra came under British rule in 1803, it was at first proposed that, after two or three experimental settlements for short terms, the permanent assessment should be extended to this Province also; but the proposal was ultimately negatived. Thenceforth the system adopted in the older Provinces was to continue the existing settlements for short terms, or without specification of term, until a long-term settlement could be introduced; while in newly annexed Provinces the short-term settlements necessary in the days immediately following annexation were as soon as possible succeeded by settlements for long periods. It is now

Tempo-
rary settle-
ments.

Name.	Prison and Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
D. M. Jategaonkar	...	160	Offg. Supdt., Dhulia District Prison.
L. Blake	...	150	Offg. Supdt., Visapur Temp. Prison.
N. F. Jani	...	185	On deputation to Yeravda Central Prison as Jailor, Group I.
N. D. Jivrajani	Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.	135	On deputation to Beggars Home, Chembur.
P. N. Rasane	...	130	On deputation to Ahmedabad Central Prison (Offg. in Group I).
M. V. Dadhe	Belgaum Central Prison.	130	On deputation to Yeravda Central Prison. (Offg. in Group I).
S. D. Joshi	...	120	On deputation to Belgaum District Prison. (Offg. in Group I).
<i>Vacant</i>	...		
<i>Vacant</i>	...		
<i>Vacant</i>	...		
Temporary Posts (1) Rs. 100—5—170—5—200.			
S. K. Bedekar	Visapur Temp. Prison.	100 TEMP IN. 20 L. A. 20 CL. A. 3-12	Offg.

The assessments of India are thus divided into two main classes according to the period for which they run : namely, permanent and temporary. Of the total land revenue of India in 1900-1 about 16 per cent. belongs to the former and 84 per cent. to the latter category. The respective merits of the two systems have been a good deal discussed ; and suggestions, chiefly of an irresponsible character, have from time to time been put forward for altering the *status quo*, either by abrogating the permanent settlement in the tracts where it is in force, or by extending it to tracts where it has not hitherto been adopted. On the one hand, it is contended that the Government has lost and is losing an enormous revenue owing to the permanent settlement ; that if a temporary settlement were substituted for it, the Government would now be entitled to a revenue of at least 9 crores of rupees per annum from the permanently settled tracts, or double the existing demand ; that the indirect benefits claimed for the permanent assessment far from compensate for this direct and material loss ; that the relative incidence of the revenue, even if approximately fair in 1793, has become grossly unequal in the course of the last hundred years ; that the rest of India has to be taxed more heavily in order that Bengali landlords may continue to enjoy a purely unearned increment ; that if India had been under representative government, the permanent settlement would long ago have been abolished ; and that the state is justified in rescinding on behalf of the general taxpayer an obligation which has proved to be contrary to the public weal. On the other side, it is urged that if a permanent settlement were extended to the temporarily settled tracts, the expense and harassment of the present assessment operations would be avoided ; that there would be no temptation to abandon cultivation on the approach of a revision of settlement in order to reduce the ostensible 'assets' ; that the accumulation and investment of capital would be directly encouraged ; that the people would lead a fuller and more contented life ; and that the indirect benefit thus accruing in the future would more than compensate for the immediate loss of revenue.

It is not now usual to consider either of these suggestions as within the bounds of practical politics, but the latter suggestion, namely, the extension of the permanent system to temporarily settled areas, was under serious discussion as lately as in 1861-83. The general principle that a permanent settlement was advisable throughout India was indeed accepted by the Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, in 1862, and orders

Permanent
versus
tempo-
rary settle-
ments.

Proposals
for a
simplified
system of
tempo-
rary settle-
ment.

Name.	Prison and Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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DHARWAR BORSTAL SCHOOL.

GOVERNOR.

Rs. 450—30—660. (1)

Vacant	...	Governor	...	Rs.	...	
B. D. Sawarkar, B.A., (Leeds.)	M.Ed.		510 C.L.A. 89		Offg. Governor.

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER. (1)

Capt. S. M. Dave, M.B.B.S., B. Hy. (Bom.).		Non-Resident Medical Offi- cer.		Rs.	SPL P. 33-5	
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DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

Rs. 250—5—350—E. B.—10—350. (1)

B. D. Sawarkar, M.Ed. (Leeds).	B.A.	Deputy Govern- or.		Rs.	OFFG P. 510 C.L.A. 89	Offg. as Governor, B. S., Dharwar.
V. K. Sahana	...	Do.			123 T.L.P. 20	Offg. in Grade II.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT (MALE AND FEMALE)
WORKHOUSES IN BOMBAY.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay	...	...	President.
The Presidency Magistrates, Bombay	...	...	Members.
The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay	...	...
The Dy. Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Bombay	...	...
W. H. Carter	...	...
The Presidency Magistrate and Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay	...	...	Secretary.

harassing investigations hitherto entailed by a revision of assessment. In most parts of India it was formerly the custom at each revision of assessment to prepare a fresh survey of the land, a fresh classification of the soils, and in some Provinces a fresh record of the rights of the landholders; the old measurements, classifications, and records of thirty or twenty years before being set aside as inaccurate or obsolete. As the surveys have improved in quality, however, it has been found possible to do away to a large extent with the practice of complete revision. In Bombay a classification of soil made for the second time, or once approved as final, is by law accepted as incapable of revision. In Madras, although no pledge has been given against future revisions of classification, the principle has been accepted that the existing classification, if found to be in the main equitable, shall not, on resettlement, be disturbed. So too in Northern India the great improvements effected in the land records during the last twenty years have enabled the Government to arrange that, when a map and record have once been accepted as sufficiently accurate, they shall be kept up to date and thus be at once available for use at a new assessment. By these means, and by the simplification of the methods of assessment, the period spent over the settlement of a District, which in Northern India used to be six or eight years, has now been reduced to an average of about four years, or even less, and is being still further reduced as the new arrangements come gradually into force¹.

Minds accustomed only to European systems are apt to start with a prejudice against a form of revenue which may absorb half the rent, and to advocate its immediate conversion into taxation of the standard type. A reference, however, to the chapter on Indian rents in this Gazetteer² will show that historically the existence of the land revenue is anterior, and not subsequent, to that of private rents; that it finds its origin and

Character-
istics of
Indian
land
revenue.

¹ The District is a fair unit to consider in this connexion, as the operations may usually be said to commence and close in the various parts of a District at the same time, and the interval between the commencing and closing represents roughly the period during which each landholder in the District is liable to periodical visitation and annoyance. The landholder is not affected by settlements proceeding in other Districts; and when it is said that the Madras survey, for instance, occupied from 1855 to 1896, this relates to the survey of many Districts and does not in the least imply that each landholder was subject to survey operations for forty years. (Even the total length of time taken to survey the Madras Presidency compares not unfavourably with that taken over the French Cadastral Survey, which lasted from 1807 to 1850.)

² Vol. III, chap. ix.

Belgaum Central Prison.

The President, Belgaum Municipal Borough.	Mrs. Shantabai Nargundkar.
Mr. N. I. Chimade, M.A., LL.B.	Mrs. Karodi.
The President, Anjuman-e-Islam.	Mr. A. A. Gheewale, M.L.A.
R.B. V. A. Desai, B.A.	Mr. P. C. Jakati, M.L.A.
Mr. R. R. Kini.	Mother Victoria Soares.
Mrs. Banubai Aho.	Mrs. Sitabai R. Shireshwarkar.
Mr. R. A. Kuikarni, M.L.A.	Mr. P. R. Chikodi.
Mr. S. B. Kutre, M.L.A.	Mr. N. B. Dalvai, M.L.A.

Thana District Prison.

Mr. P. M. Paranjpe, M.L.A.	Mrs. Yashodabai Kotwal.
Mr. V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A.	Miss Jayanti Ghotlali Shroff, B.A.
Mr. Abdul Razak Mohamed Azim	Dr. D. J. Galvankar.
Kuwari, M.L.A.	Mr. Shamrao Ramehendra Patil.
	Mr. C. T. Ranadive.

Dhulia District Prison.

R.B. M. A. Kharkar, B.A., LL.B., Govt. Pleader.	Mr. J. G. Natwadkar, M.L.A.
Mr. S. T. More, Bar-at-Law.	R.S. B. R. Ransing.
Mrs. Saraswatibai Kotwal.	Mr. M. G. Dhonsle, M.L.C.
Mrs. Sushilabai Ranade.	Mr. N. A. Patil, M.L.A.

Bijapur District Prison.

Mr. Nanasaheb Pandurangrao Desai, M.A., LL.B.	Sardar Diwan Bahadur, S. J. Deshmukh.
Mr. A. J. Bangi, B.A.	K.B. I. M. Bedrekar.
Rao Bahadur S. V. Sarnaik.	Mrs. Radhabai Krishnamo Koundinya.
Mrs. Indumatibai Joshi.	Mr. C. J. Ambli, M.L.A.
Mrs. Krishnabai Limaye.	Mr. M. H. Shah, M.L.A.
	Mr. H. I. Hattiwale, M.L.A.

Visapur Temporary Prison.

Mr. S. M. Ismail, B.A.	Mr. K. R. Garud, M.L.A.
Mr. Shripatrao Parvatrao Patil.	Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, M.L.A.
Mr. Sayed Mohamed Ismail Haji Ibrahim, M.L.A.	

Belgaum Fort Temporary Prison.

The President, Belgaum Municipal Borough.	Mr. R. R. Kini.
Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.C.	Dr. V. A. Kittur.
Mr. B. H. Varale, M.L.A.	R.B. V. A. Desai.
The President, Anjuman Islam.	Mr. A. A. Gheewale, M.L.A.
Mr. N. I. Chimade.	Mr. P. C. Jakati.

Dharwar Temporary Prison.

R.B. B. S. Sawkar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. V. C. Giriappanavar, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. N. K. Manoli, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Framroza Khursetji.

Dharwar Borstal School.

Rev. A. L. Bradbury.	R.B. B. S. Sawkar, B.A., LL.B.
K.S. M. M. Karaka.	Mr. S. R. Sashital.

Ahmedabad Sub-Yail.

Khan Bahadur Sir M. I. Kadri, Kt., O.B.E.	Sheth Sakerial Balabhai, M.L.A.
R.S. Ghanshyamlal R. Munshi.	Mr. Chinubhai Lalubhai Mehta, M.L.C.
Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., M.L.A.	

Ahmednagar Sub-Yail.

Khan Bahadur Dorab Edulji Nagaivala, C.I.E.	Rao Bahadur N. E. Nawale, B.A., LL.B.
Pr. M. J. Roham, M.L.A.	Khan Saheb M. M. Patel, M.L.A.
	Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

serious undertaking, was entrusted to the highest class of officials, and was looked upon as the central function of Government. To this day it is usual throughout the greater part of India to speak of the officer who represents the civil administration of each District, not as the Magistrate, or the Prefect, or the Administrator, but as the 'Collector': and the officers in magisterial charge of the subdivisions of a District are similarly known in most parts of India by native titles which indicate their connexion with the recovery of revenue. So too the minor administrative divisions of the country have for the most part been determined from the fiscal point of view, and the chief representatives of the several villages or groups of villages for purposes of police and general administration are in a large part of India the headmen whose primary duty is the collection of the revenue from the individual villagers. These facts may serve to explain how it is that the business of collecting the land revenue, though far less serious than it used to be, still occupies a much larger place in Indian administration than is usually allotted to similar duties in Europe.

Owing partly to the general lack of capital among the agricultural population, the land revenue is seldom recovered by a single annual payment. The usual custom is for a portion to be paid after each harvest, the dates and amounts being fixed to meet the local circumstances of each tract. The dates are usually fixed so that each revenue-payer should have time to realize his produce or his rent before he is called upon to pay the revenue, and yet should be required to pay the revenue as soon as possible after the rent or produce has been realized.

For the recovery of sums not paid by due date the Government has extensive powers conferred by law. In the disturbed period of native rule preceding British occupation the collection of the land revenue was sometimes a hazardous business, large bodies of troops being not infrequently employed and villages in some cases having to be coerced by the aid of artillery. In the early days of British occupation, while the people were still turbulent and the assessments severe and uneven, the most stringent measures were frequently adopted, and processes such as the sale of a defaulting estate or holding to an outsider were employed with a frequency which would not now be tolerated and which furnished at the time a grave cause of discontent among the people. At the present day, although the collection of revenue has for the most part been reduced to a matter of routine, the Government has very properly, in view of the importance of the demand and the vast number of

revenue
collectors
in India.

Instal-
ments.

Power of
recovery.

PART XI. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

GRADATION LIST OF POLICE OFFICERS.

NOTE.—(1) * After the names of the officers indicates that they have been awarded King's Police Medal.

(2) ** After the names of the officers indicates that they have been awarded King's Police Medal and two bars.

(3) † After the names of the officers indicate that they have been awarded Indian Police Medal.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, PROVINCE OF BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,500—125—3,000 + O.S.R. £13-6-8.

				Rs.	
1	Frederick William O'Gorman, C.I.E., O.B.E., K. (U.S.).***	...	2 July 13	2,625 O.S.R. £13-6-8	On leave ex-India on A. P. for 8 months w. c. f. 8th July 1946 followed by L. on H. A. P. for 15 months and 20 days preparatory to retirement.
	Hugh Beresford Kidd, C.I.E. M. (P.) G. Sin. & K. (U.S.).	Poona ...	20 Nov 14	Offg. P. 2,500 O.S.R. £13-6-8	Offg. Inspector General of Police.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, PROVINCE OF SIND.

Rs. 1,950—50—2,150 + S.P.R. Rs. 200 + O.S.R. £13-6-8.

1	Gerald George Ray, O.B.E., K.M. & Sin. (U.S.).*	Karachi (Sind).	6 Dec 15	2,100 S.P.R. 200 O.S.R. £13-6-8 COMP A. 150	On leave ex-India on A. P. for 7 months and twenty-six days w. c. f. 1st May 1947 followed by leave on H. A. P. for 1 year 8 months and 4 days preparatory to retirement.
	Arthur Walter Pryde, O.B.E., G. H. & M. (U.S.).†*	Karachi (Sind).	26 Aug 23	Offg. P. 1,950 S.P. 200 O.S.R. £13-6-8 COMP A. 150 CLA 113	Offg. Inspector General of Police.

has been made of late years. It has already been noticed that in the greater part of India the assessment is a fixed cash demand, representing the revenue fairly payable on an average of a series of seasons. When the fixed assessments were first introduced, the memory in most Provinces of the evils connected with the variable assessments of native rule was still strong, and for many years the fixity of the demand introduced by the British was looked on as an axiom of revenue administration with which it was unwise to interfere. There lay at the root of the system the idea that the landholder in good seasons lays by enough to meet his revenue in bad seasons, and within certain limits this supposition was reasonable. Experience, however, gradually showed that among the smaller landholders and in tracts subject to great vicissitudes of season this was seldom the case, and that even in the richer tracts the hypothesis broke down under the stress of a serious scarcity. In areas, therefore, which are under a fixed assessment, it has been customary of late years in most Provinces to grant with greater freedom, as necessity arises, a postponement of the whole or part of the demand on a harvest, and even, in cases where ultimate recovery would entail real hardship, to allow an absolute remission of the demand. The detailed arrangements under which suspension or remission of land revenue is granted differ considerably in the different Provinces¹; but the general aim in all parts of India is the same, and the practice of modifying the fixed collections by reasonable suspensions and remissions is now recognized in most Provinces. A notable example of this tendency was exhibited during the recent famine. In the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1 the collection of Rs. 2,06,37,000 of revenue was suspended in the Districts affected by famine, and at the conclusion of the famine in 1902 no less than Rs. 1,98,23,000 was entirely remitted.

The available figures for the land revenue returns of the Mughal empire are incomplete and not altogether trustworthy, but from the latest investigations of historical students the following appears to be the best approximation we can make to the income from this source of revenue at various periods² :—

The land
revenues
of the
Mughals.

¹ In Madras, where it is the custom to assess fields capable of irrigation at high rates, the annual granting of remissions for failure or excess of water is part of the ordinary revenue routine.

² See especially Thomas's *Revenue Resources of the Moghal Empire* (1871), Hunter's *Indian Empire*, 3rd edition, pp. 352-7, and Jadunath Sirkar's *India of Aurangzeb* (Calcutta, 1901).

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL. (3).

NEW SCALE—1,950—50—2,150+0. r. £13-6-8.

NOTE.—(1) * After the names of the officers indicates that they have been awarded King's Police Medal.

(2) *** After the names of the officers indicates that they have been awarded King's Police Medal and two bars.

(3) † After the names of the officers indicates that they have been awarded Indian Police Medal.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
1	Hugh Beresford Kidd,* C.I.E., M. (P.) G., Sin & K. (U.S.).	...	20 Nov 14	Offg. P. 2,500 OSP £13-6-8	Offg. I. G. P., B. P., Poona.
2	George York Silvesthorpe Farrant, M.C., M. & Sin. (U.S.).*	...	23 Dec 19	Offg. P. 2,000 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	L. A. P. ex-India for 4 months and 20 days followed by leave on L. A. P. for 1 month and 1 day w. r. f. 5th December 1916 (extended by leave on L. A. P. for 1 year and 10 months prepa- ratory to retire- ment).
3	Maurice Prince La- Bouchardiere, M. (U.S.).*	...	22 Mar 20	Pay 2,000 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	Confirmed w. c. f. 5th July 1946. On key leave ex- India for 6 months w. c. f. 25th March 1947.
	Robert Cruden Rodger, M.C., D.C.M., G. & M. (U.S.).†	A h m e d- abad.	...	Offg. Pay 1,950 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	Offg. Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police, Northern Range.
	Paul Burgman Wilkins O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C. G. & M. (U.S.).*	Belgaum	11 Nov 23	Offg. Pay 1,950 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	Dy. I. G. of Police, S. R. Belgaum.
	Narayanrao Marutirao Kamte, M.B.E., B.A., J.P. G. (U.S.).†	Poona	18 Aug 23	Offg. P. 1,950 C.L.A. 263	Offg. Dy. I. G. P., C. I. D.

The development of the land revenue of British India since the Mutiny is shown by the following figures :—

	1856-7.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.
Land revenue receipts in lakhs of rupees . }	17,30	19,96	21,91	24,05	26,25

Develop-
ment under
British
rule.

The only territorial expansion of fiscal importance during these years was that represented by the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886 ; and the increase is mainly due to extension of cultivation and rise of prices, for, as the foregoing pages have shown, the Government share of the net produce is a diminishing rather than an increasing factor.

The general incidence of the land revenue demand for the year 1900-1 in the several Provinces is shown in the following table :—

Incidence
of the
present
land
revenue.

Province.	Land revenue assessed per head of population.	Incidence per acre of revenue in fully assessed area *.	
		For total area.	For cultivated area.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Burma	2 8 6	1 2 5	1 14 4
Lower Burma	2 12 0	2 0 4	2 2 2
Assam	1 1 3	0 13 3	1 2 6
Bengal	0 8 11	0 7 4	0 12 7
Agia	1 5 5	1 2 1	2 0 2
Oudh	1 3 6	1 1 8	1 15 1
Ajmer	0 13 1	0 7 1	1 3 11
Punjab	1 4 6	0 8 9	1 1 5
Sind	2 14 2	2 5 3	2 8 1
Bombay	1 0 4	1 0 7	1 9 10
Central Provinces	0 12 11	0 4 6	0 10 1
Berār	2 9 10	1 0 3	1 3 11
Madras	1 9 5	1 2 2	2 4 11
Coorg	2 0 8	1 2 11	1 4 11

* That is, after excluding the area which is held free of revenue or at privileged rates, under the arrangements described on p. 227 above.

In India, as a whole, the land revenue in 1900-1 came to Rs. 1-3-7 per head of the population, and the incidence in the fully assessed lands was for the total area R. 0-12-9 per acre, and for the cultivated area Rs. 1-7-8 per acre.

The above sketch is intended to present the outlines of a system of taxation which, as already noted, must of necessity

Akbari (Blochmann), i. 62. Figures are unfortunately not available for a proper comparison of the cultivated area in the same Provinces at the two periods under consideration, but there can be no reasonable doubt that cultivation has increased considerably since A.D. 1594.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive Gazetted appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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SUPERINTENDENTS. (42)§

SELECTION GRADE. (4)

ON TIME SCALE OF PAY. (38).

	Selection Grade (4).			Rs.	
1	Albert William Standfield Barnard, M. & Sin. (H.S.)†	Rajkot ...	5 Oct 20	1,450 OSP 230 SPL P 250 C.L.A. 263	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Dy. Insp. General of Police, Baroda, States of Western India and Gujarat Agency and Police Adviser to the Hon'ble the Resident.
2	John Cyril Wilson, M. H. Sin. and G. (H.S.)†*	...	29 Nov 21	Offg. P. 2,300 OSP £ 13-6-8 A 180	On L. A. P. for 2 months and 14 days from 4th Feb. to 17th Apr. 1947 followed by leave on half ave. pay for 2 years 1 month and 17 days from 18th April 1947 to 3rd June 1949 preparatory to retirement.
3	Arthur Walter Fryde, O.B.E. G. H. and M. (H.S.)*†	...	26 Aug 23	...	Offg. Insp. Genl. of Police, Sind.
4	Vacant	...	...	...

§ The No. 42 includes the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western India and Gujarat States Agencies which is under the Government of India.

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Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
4	John Gillum Mavrell-Gumbleton, M. and H. (H.S.)†	...	17 Nov 22	1,250 OSP £30 CA 180 C.L.A. 219	On leave ex-India on A. P. for 8 mths. with effect from 17th July 1946 followed by leave on L. A. P. for 1 year and 8 months preparatory to retirement.
5	Murray Rokeby Price, M. and Sin. (H.S.)†	Karachi...	23 May 24	1,350 OSP £30 CON A 200 CONF A 150 HR 42-8	
6	Robert Cruden Rodger, M.C., D.C.M. G. & M. (H.S.)†	A h m e d-abad.	...	Offg. P. 1,950 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	Offg. Dy. I. G. P., Northern Range.
7	Douglas Fernie Paton Reid, G. (H.S.)†	...	15 Oct 23	1,350 OSP £30 SPL P 200 C.L.A. 263	On leave ex-India, on L. A. P. for 1 year with effect from 24th Sept. 1946 preparatory to retirement.
8	Paul Burgman Wilkins, O.B.E., M.C., G. & M. (H.S.).*	Belgaum	11 Nov 23	Offg. P. 1,950 OSP £13-6-8 C.L.A. 263	Offg. Dy. I. G. P., S. R.
9	Narayanrav Marutirav Kamte, M B E., B.A., J.P., G. (H.S.)†	Poona ...	18 Aug 23	1,950 C.L.A. 263	Offg. Dy. I. G. P., C. I. D.
10	Udayasinhji Hamirsinhji Rana, M. and Sin. (H.S.)	...	20 Aug 23	P 1,250 SPL P 200 C.L.A. 254 CA 180	On 2 months' leave from 6th May 1947.
11	Jehangir Sohrab Bharucha, B.A. (Bom. & Oxon.) M. Sin. & K. (H.S.)	Poona ...	6 Aug 23	1,250 C.L.A. 219 CA 180	
12	Cecil William Edward U'ren, G. & Sin. (H.S.)†*	...	5 Dec 24	1,200 OSP £30 C.L.A. 210	On L. A. P. for 6 months ex-India from 23rd April 1947.

Revenue and the Bengal Government. The poppy may be grown only under licence from an authorized officer of the department; and the cultivator, who receives advances, when required, to assist him in production, is bound to sell the whole of his out-turn at a fixed rate to the Government. He delivers it in the form of crude opium at local centres, whence it is dispatched to the head factories and there prepared for the market. The rate paid to the cultivators has, with some fluctuations, increased steadily during the past fifty years. In 1850-1 it was Rs. 3-10 a seer¹, and from 1894-5 onwards it has been Rs. 6. The bulk of the opium is for export, and is known as 'Provision opium²,' while that destined for consumption in India is called 'Excise opium.' The cost of producing the excise opium is credited to Opium receipts at the estimated rate of Rs. 8½ a seer. The provision opium is packed in chests each containing 140 lb., and is dispatched to Calcutta, where it is sold by public auction. The total net cost of producing a chest of opium has risen from Rs. 280 in 1850-1 to Rs. 499 in 1902-3. The price obtained at the Calcutta sales, less the cost of production, is the revenue from Bengal provision opium.

The net revenue derived from Bengal provision opium fluctuates greatly from year to year, and has, during the past twenty years, exhibited a strong downward tendency. In 1880-1 the net receipts amounted to about 6 crores, and in 1902-3 to only 3½ crores³. Two factors contribute to the uncertain character of the annual profit. In the first place, the crop is in a high degree sensitive to seasonal influences and the out-turn is therefore extremely variable, a result which tends to speculation and violent fluctuations of price. In order to minimize this evil a reserve stock is now maintained to meet the deficiency of bad seasons. It is estimated that the area under cultivation, which the Government does not desire to be materially increased, produces on an average 48,000 chests. This figure is now taken as the sale standard, and the excess production of good years is added to the reserve store. The maximum quantity to be sold is notified each year, and is not changed without three months' warning. The second disturbing cause is the influence, on the sale price of the Indian drug, of the competition of Chinese opium, which has been stimulated by

Revenue
from
Bengal
provision
opium.

¹ The opium seer is about 2 lb.

² This term is derived from the circumstance that, in the early days of the Government monopoly, opium was exported to China 'to make provision for the Company's investment.'

³ There has since been some recovery, probably temporary only.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
25	Lindsay Arthur Paddon-Row, O.B.E., M. (H.S.). †	...	8 Nov. 32	925 OSP 630 CA 180 CLA 162	On 4 months' leave Ex-India from 17th June 1947.
26	Douglas William Beresford Carnaghan, M. (H.S.).	Karachi (Sind).	8 Nov 32	925 OSP 630 CA 115 CLA 188 SPL P 150 COMP A 135 H R 71-8	Provincial Motor Transport Controller.
27	Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinghji, J.P. M. (H.S.).	Bombay ...	17 May 30	900 SPL P 200 CLA 193 CA 180	Dy. Commr. of Police. (Invested with the powers of a Presy. Magte. under Secs. 523, 524 and 525 of the Cr. P. C., 1898).
28	Muhammed Shariff Khan Haniffkhan, B.A., † M.G. (H.S.).	Principal, P. T. S., Nasik.	2 Dec 30	900 SP 100 CLA 175	
29	Kaikhushru Jehangir Nanavatty, B.Sc., J.P., M. (H.S.), K. (H.S.).	Satara ...	2 Dec 30	850 CLA 149	
30	H. A. Galbraith, M.B.E. †.	Karachi (Sind).	1 Apr 37	925 OSP 630 CLA 162 COMP A 135	S. P., Tatta Dist. (Temp post).
31	Zafruddin Ziauddin Ahmed, B.Sc., M., K. and G. (H.S.).	Larkana .	7 Feb. 33	900 CLA 153	
32	Andrew Evan Davies, M. (H.S.).	Belgaum .	21 Nov 33	900 OSP 625 CLA 68	
33	Reginald Hugh Simpson, M. (H.S.). †	...	21 Nov 33	...	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as offg. Central Intelligence Officer, Karachi.

seers, and in Madras 1·1 seers. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. An infusion of poppy heads called *post* is commonly used in parts of Northern India. Opium-smoking is not extensively practised in India proper, where it is considered a disreputable habit. Opium is largely used for medicinal purposes, and is a common household drug of the people.

In consequence of a resolution passed in the House of Commons, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1893 to inquire into the extent and effects of opium consumption in India, and to consider whether the production and sale of the drug otherwise than for medicinal purposes should be prohibited. With regard to the export trade to China, the Commission held that it would be for that country to take action if it wished the existing treaties annulled on the ground that the import of opium is injurious to its population. Opium is now largely manufactured in China, and if the Indian supply ceased the deficiency would soon be filled by an increase in the home production. It may be added that so far from having encouraged the production of opium in India, as is often alleged, the British authorities found it produced wherever this could profitably be done; and that their whole policy has been to restrict the production to authorized areas, while they have procured from many Native States, and notably from Hyderābād and Mysore, the discontinuance of internal opium production¹.

As regards internal consumption, the Commission were of opinion that the evil effects ascribed to the drug have been much exaggerated. They summarized the preponderant medical evidence in saying that 'the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England. Opium is harmful, harmless, or even beneficial, according to the measure and discretion with which it is used.' They did not advise prohibition; they recommended the maintenance of the Bengal monopoly system of production;

¹ 'There is little doubt that more opium was consumed in India under native rule 150 years ago than now, and the stringent system of excise established by our Government has so greatly increased the price of the drug that consumption is reduced to a minimum. The danger is that this policy may be carried too far, and that by making opium too dear and too difficult to obtain, we may not only encourage smuggling, but may cause people who have been content with the moderate and beneficial use of opium to have recourse to alcohol, or to cheaper or more noxious stimulants, the consumption of which no Government can prevent.'—Sir John Strachey's *India*, 3rd edition, p. 154.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment in the Police Department.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
3	Hugh Sutherland McGugan, M. & K. (H.S.).	...	23 Nov 36	OFFG P 800 OSP £25 LA 140	(On L. A. P. for 6 mths. from 20th Apl. 1947.)
4	William Gordon Lang, M. (H.S.) J.P.	...	23 Nov 36	OFFG P 800 OSP £25 SP 200 CLA 175 C A 180	Transferred to Sind W. L. from 6th June 1947.)
5	Satyendra Nath Hosali, B.A., J.P., M. and K. (H.S.). †	...	3 Feb 37	OFFG P 800 SPL P 200 CA 180 CLA 175	(On L. A. P. for 2 mths. from 15th May 1947.)
6	Jamshid Dorab Nagarvala, B.A., M. (H.S.), H. (Col.).	Bombay ...	2 Feb 37	575 OFFG P 175 S A 100 CLA 149	Offg. Dy. Commr. of Police, Bombay.
7	Kenneth Henry Best, H. (Col.), M. (H.S.).	Hyderabad (Sind).	3 Dec 37	550 OFFG P 200 SP 200 OSP £25 CLA 71	Asstt. Commandant, Sind Police Rangers.
8	Vishwanath Shanbhag, B.A., H. (Col.), K. (H.S.), M. (H.S.).	Bombay ...	14 Mar 38	OFFG P 725 SPL P 150 CLA 158 COMP A 85	Offg. S. P., B. B. & C. I. Rly., Bombay.
9	Vishwasrao Dinkarrao Moray, B.A., J.P., H. (Col.), K. (H.S.). †=	Do. ...	14 Mar 38	OFFG P 725 SPL P 200 CLA 175 C A 180 ADDE. SPL. PAY 50	Dy. Comr. of Police, Bombay.
10	Paul Stafford, H. (Col.), M. (H.S.). †	...	29 Nov 38	550 OSP £25 OFFG P 175 SPL P 100 CLA 62	(Leave on ave. pay for 7 mths. and 11 days preparatory to retirement.)
11	Bertram Alfred Rowe, H. (Col.), M. (H.S.). †=	...	29 Nov 38	550 SPL P 100 OSP £25 CLA 144	(Leave Ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. from 22nd Apr. 1947.)

= Invested with the powers of a Presy. Magte. under Sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

to the duty on Bengal opium to cover the cost of production. Adding vend fees to the duty, the average taxation per seer in 1902-3 varied from Rs. 34.9 in Assam to Rs. 11.5 in the Punjab. -

Burma has been excluded from the above account because the circumstances in that Province are special. The consumption of opium, which there usually takes the form of smoking, is not commonly practised by Burmans: they appear to be specially susceptible to injury from it, and they view it in general with disfavour. The consumption is permitted only to non-Burmans, and to a limited number of Burmans specially registered as opium consumers in Lower Burma. The registration system was introduced in 1893, for the sake of such Burmans as had acquired the habit, when the general prohibition against consumption by Burmans was extended from Upper Burma, where it had been enforced since the kingdom was annexed, to the Lower Province. Bengal opium is used in Lower Burma; in Upper Burma this is supplemented by imports from Yünnan and the Shan States, and by manufacture in some remote Kachin villages. The number of retail shops is restricted within narrow limits, and the maximum amount that may be sold in each shop is fixed. The duty is very high, and, with the addition of the vend fees, the taxation in 1900-1 averaged Rs. 72 per seer. The high duty and stringent regulations encouraged smuggling; and it has recently been found necessary to make some improvements in the registration and vend system, and in the preventive arrangements, in order to meet this evil. These arrangements reduced the vend fees, but the average taxation per seer in 1902-3 was still as high as Rs. 51.

Salt

All salt consumed in British India is subject to duty, the rate which prevailed throughout the greater part of the empire between 1888 and 1903 being Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82½ lb., reduced in the latter year to Rs. 2, and further reduced in 1905 to Rs. 1-8 per maund. In 1902-3 (before the reduction) the tax yielded a gross revenue of 9.3 and a net revenue of 8.4 crores. Objection has sometimes been taken to the principle of taxing a prime necessary of life such as salt. The existing tax is, however, a light substitute for the transit and internal customs duties which were levied on various necessities of life, salt included, until the later days of the East India Company; the mass of the people could not be taxed readily in any other

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointments as Deputy Supdt. of Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<p align="center">BOMBAY POLICE SERVICE.</p> <p align="center">DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE (28).†</p> <p align="center">Old Time Scale of Pay.</p> <p align="center">Rs. 200—250 (two years for probationers).</p> <p align="center">" 300 (1st year for direct recruits after confirmation).</p> <p align="center">" 340—20—500 Efficiency Bar.</p> <p align="center">" 520—20—700.</p> <p align="center">" 750 Selection Grade (1 post).</p> <p align="center">" 800 " " (1 post).</p> <p align="center">New Time Scale of Pay in force from 6th November 1940.</p> <p align="center">(G.R., H.D., No. 8429/3, dated 6th October 1942.)</p> <p align="center"><i>I Grade.—8 posts (at 30 per cent. of the cadre).</i></p> <p align="center">Rs. 475—25—600.</p> <p align="center"><i>II Grade.—20 posts (at 70 per cent. of the cadre).</i></p> <p align="center">Rs. 250—250—20—450. (For direct recruits).</p> <p align="center">" 310—20—450. (For Deputy Superintendents of Police promoted from the lower ranks of the Police.)</p> <p align="center">" 330 (Initial pay for promoted Inspectors of Police according to the instructions in G.R., H.D., No. 8429/3, dated 6th October 1942).</p> <p align="center">" 200 (for direct recruits until confirmation which ordinarily takes two years but should not exceed 3 years).</p>					

Notes.—† (1) The cadre includes one post on account of the Deputation Reserve in the Western India States and Gujarath States Agencies which is under the Government of India, and one post on account of the Deputation Reserve in the Intelligence Bureau under the Government of India.

- (2) The strength of the cadre was increased from 26 to 27 from 1st April 1944, the date of the permanent conversion of one post of Insp. of Police in the Panch Mahals into that of a Dy. S. P. Increased to 30 due to addition of 3 posts for C. I. D from 1st March 1945. Reduced to 28 in consequence of abolition of 2 Deputation Reserve Posts in the Agencies from 1st September 1943 and 1st April 1945. This number (28) was further reduced to 27 when one post of Dy. S. P., B. S. D., was transferred to Bombay City on the introduction of the Greater Bombay Scheme on 1st Oct. 1945.
- (2-A) The strength was again increased to 28th from 1st March 1946 (when the temp. post of Dy. S. P., Surat, was made permanent) and to 29th from 1st April 1946 (when the temp. post of Dy. Supdt. of Police, Satara, was made permanent).
- (2-B) With the abolition of one of the two posts of Deputation Reserve for Dy. S. P., W. I. S. and G. states from 13th Oct. 1946 the present strength of Dy. Supdt. of Police's Cadre is 28th from 13th Oct. 1946.

by 1873-4, local manufacture had ceased and the accumulated stocks had become exhausted. The dampness of the climate and the large amount of fresh water discharged into the Bay of Bengal by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra tell against efficient salt manufacture on the Bengal coast ; but the manufacture of salt was not finally abandoned in Orissa until 1898. Nearly half the salt imported into Bengal comes from Liverpool, and the rest principally from Germany, Aden, Maskat, Jedda, Bombay, and Madras. Since the construction of the railway along the east coast, Madras salt transported by land has begun to compete successfully with the imported commodity. Beyond the Indus the Kohāt mines are the exclusive source of supply, and Kohāt salt is used also in Afghānistān and by the frontier tribes. The cis-Indus Punjab is mainly supplied by the Salt Range mines, but in the south-east of the Province salt from the Rājputāna sources is also used. In the United Provinces, Punjab rock-salt and Rājputāna salt compete, and Barāgara salt is also consumed. Rājputāna is supplied mainly from local sources, but also imports Barāgara salt. In Bombay, Barāgara salt is used north of the Narbadā, while Bombay sea-salt supplies the rest of the Presidency and the Western Madras Districts. The numerous east coast factories supply the rest of Madras.

In 1902 nearly half of the salt produced was manufactured under direct Government agency, and the rest by licensees under various excise systems. The principal northern sources, except the Kohāt mines, are worked by Government. In Bombay, Barāgara salt is manufactured by the Government, and sea-salt, as a rule, by private persons. In Madras the two systems exist side by side, 22 out of 67 factories belonging to the Government. The excise system was introduced throughout the greater part of this Province between 1882 and 1886, a few Government factories being maintained to prevent private manufacturers from combining to raise prices ; but since 1895 it has been found expedient to revert in part to the Government monopoly system. In Government factories all over India the usual practice is to pay the workers at a fixed price for their produce, the amount of which is estimated at the time of storage. Under the excise systems there is no interference with manufacture and sale beyond such as is necessary to secure payment of the duty. In both Government and excise factories careful systems of guard, storage, weighment, and issue have been introduced and developed.

Monopoly
and excise
systems.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointments as Deputy Supt. of Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
7	Shridhar Govind Pradhan, B.Sc., H. (Col.), G. (H.S.).	P a n c h M a h a l s, Godhra.	8 Apr 40	CLA 700 123	New Pay Scale. (Offg. D.S.P.)
8	R.S. Jagannath Shivram Rane.†	Broach	... 13 May 41	CLA 825 144	Do. (Offg. D.S.P.) Promoted to the first grade from 23rd July 1944.
9	R.S. Narainnath Shamnath Gurtu.	Poona	... 25 Dec 41	SP 800 CLA 100 158	New Pay Scale, (Pro- moted to the first grade from 2nd Sept. 1944.) (Offg. Asstt. to the Dy. I.G. of Police, C. I. D.)
10	R.S. Baburao Sakharan Nalawade.†	Surat	... 1 Mar 42	CLA 800 140	New Pay Scale, (Pro- moted to the first grade from 10th Aug. 1945. (Offg. D.S.P.)
11	R.B. Harjiwan Thakkar, M.B.E.	Ramji Rajkot	... 28 Mar 42	SP 525 CLA 100 109	New Pay Scale, (Pro- moted to the first grade from 6th March 1945.)
12	Madhukar Ganpat Mugve, B.A. (Hons.), H. (Col.), G. (H.S.).	Sholapur	... 11 Sept 42	CLA 650 CA 114 72	Do. (Offg. D.S.P.)
13	Anant Narsingrao Kagal, M.A., H. (Col.), G. (H.S.).	Nasik	... 15 Sept 42	Addl. Pay 250 CLA 10 50 CA 84	New Pay Scale.

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

hedge supplemented by stone walls and ditches¹. This arrangement naturally hampered trade, and resulted in an undue divergence of the price of salt in different parts of India. In 1870 the Government of India acquired a lease of the Sāmbhar Lake, with a view to increase and cheapen the supply in the United Provinces; and in 1874 more than 760 miles of the eastern portion of the line were abandoned, the trade in this direction having concentrated itself on the railway route. The necessity of changing the whole system was at the same time indicated by Lord Northbrook, and a few years later Lord Lytton's Government was able to acquire the remaining salt sources of Rājputāna and to equalize the duties throughout the greater part of India. Treaties were made with the Native States concerned, and in 1878 the Bengal duty was lowered to Rs. 2-14 a maund and the duty in Northern India to Rs. 2-8. At the same time the duty in Madras and Bombay was raised from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 a maund. The whole customs-line was abandoned in 1879, with the exception of a portion along the Indus, maintained to prevent the still lightly-taxed Kohāt salt from being smuggled across the river. In March, 1882, financial conditions being prosperous, the general rate of duty was lowered to Rs. 2 a maund. In 1888 financial difficulties made it necessary to re-establish the Rs. 2-8 rate, which was maintained up to 1903, when prosperity permitted a reversion to Rs. 2, further reduced in 1905 to Rs. 1-8. The rate on Kohāt salt was raised to Rs. 2 per Lahori maund² in 1896; and, efficient arrangements having been devised to prevent the cheaper salt from being introduced into cis-Indus territory, the last remnant of the old customs-line disappeared. Burma, where salt pays duty at R. 1 a maund³, is the only other part of India which does not now conform to the prevailing rate. The change carried out by Lord Lytton's Government was as successful in its financial as in its administrative aspect. While the duty was raised for 58 million people, it was reduced throughout the greater part of India, to the relief of 148 millions. In the three years preceding 1877-8 the average annual consumption was 24·2 million maunds, and the average

¹ It must be remembered, however, that this line took the place of a more annoying system of innumerable customs posts scattered throughout the interior of the country.

² This corresponds to about Rs. 1-10 per standard maund; and in 1903 the duty was fixed at Rs. 1-8 per standard maund.

³ This is the duty levied on imported salt. The local production, which is small and of a primitive character, has hitherto been taxed by fees on the vessels employed in the manufacture of the salt; but a system of taxation on the annual out-turn is now being tried in some Districts.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive Gazetted appointments as Deputy Supdt. of Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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OFFG. & TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS. (*New Pay Scale*).

Note.—All Offg. & Tempy. Dy. Supdts. of Police draw clothing allee. at Rs. 4-9-0 p.m. while holding appts. in the Executive line and at Rs. 5 p.m. while holding appts. in the C. I. D. except those Dy. Supdts. in the C. I. D. who draw special rates of pay fixed by Govt.

					Rs.	
1	R. H. Lickfold†	... Ahmednagar.	...	...	430	
				I P Medal		
				ALL	12-8	
				CLA	72	
2	A. E. Thornhill†	.. Jalgaon	...	...	410	
				CLA	72	
3	H. E. Bayliss†	... Poona	...	...	410	
				CA	90	
				CLA	72	
4	W. G. J. McKenzie	... Ahmedabad City.	...	...	400	
				CON ALL		
				CLA	120	
				CLA	70	
5	J. Cronet†	... Poona	...	...	390	
				CLA	68	
				CA	120	
6	J. Bowing	... Kaira	..	...	375	
				Offg. P	66	
				CLA		
7	V. S. Karnik†	... Poona	...	...	390	
				SPL	100	
				CLA	86	
8	A. B. Khan†	... Poona	...	...	350	A. C. Branch.
				SP P	150	
				CLA	88	
				CA	75	
9	R. S. B. L. Khedkar†	... Satara	...	...	370	
				CLA	65	
10	L. B. Nirmal† G. (H.S.)	... Thana	...	...	350	
				CLA	61	
				CONFA	32-8	
11	D. L. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. Lt. (Col.).	Bombay	...	...	350	On deputa-
				SP	100	tion to
				CLA	79	Govt. of
				CA	60	India, D. C.
				CONFA	15-12	I. O., Bom-
						bay.

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

the duty would fall mainly on the classes who are most affected already by the salt tax. The revenue under each head of excise has risen steadily with the increasing prosperity of the lower classes, and the improvement of the excise administration. Its progress is illustrated in the third table at the end of this chapter. The total net revenue from all sources increased from about $1\frac{1}{8}$ crores in 1860-1 to $7\frac{2}{5}$ crores in 1904-5. The excise on opium has been described in the section of this chapter dealing with opium generally; the present section is concerned with intoxicating liquors and hemp drugs.

The Excise department is in most Provinces under the control of a Commissioner who, in some cases, administers also other sources of revenue, such as salt. The Collector is the head of the excise administration in his District. In Madras the Collector is mainly concerned with arrangements for retail sale, distilleries and the preventive establishment being under direct departmental control. In other Provinces preventive arrangements are largely in the hands of the ordinary police.

Intoxicating Liquors

On the subject of excise before the days of British rule our information is scanty. But there is enough to prove that the habit of drinking, and even of excessive drinking, was not unknown, and that the native rulers realized revenue therefrom. Dr. Rājendralāla Mitra, in a paper contributed to the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal¹, showed by many citations from Sanskrit literature, ancient and mediaeval, that spirits and other intoxicating drinks have been extensively used in India at all times and by all classes. While admitting that their use had been condemned by moralists and lawgivers, he proved that rice-spirit was sold and drunk, and used in sacrifices, in the earliest Vedic times; that the leading characters of the Mahābhārata were addicted to strong drink; that the Rāmāyana frequently notices spirit-drinking with evident approbation; that in the time of Kālidāsa drinking seems to have been very common not only among men, but even among women of high rank; that the Purāṇas abound in descriptions of spirits and of drinking; and that the Tantras afford indubitable proofs of a strong attachment on the part of a large section of the Hindus to over-indulgence in spirituous drinks. There are many references to the use of spirits in Buddhist works, and it was stringently prohibited in the scriptures of that faith. The Korān, too, prohibits drinking, and the prohibition is heeded to

Use of intoxicating liquors in Hindu and Muhammadan times.

¹ Vol. xlii, pt. i, 1873.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Date of substantive appointment as Deputy Supdt. of Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
26	R. K. Khamkar†	... Kaira ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
27	S. S. Naik †	... Belgaum (C. I. D.).	...	310 PP 20 SPL P 100 CLA 75	
28	P. D. Patil	... P. Mahals ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
29	N. W. Barve	... Poona ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
30	G. S. Deshmukh†	... West Khandedesh.	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
31	S. U. S. Abdulla	... Thana ...	...	310 PP 20 COMP A	
32	N. Y. Deulkar	... Sutara ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
33	I. S. Mirajkar †	... Mahad ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
34	C. B. Nerli	... Thana ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
35	B. M. Fouzdar	... West Khandedesh.	...	330 CLA 30	
36	G. S. Chaubal	... Surat ...	...	310 PP 20 CLA 58	
37	K.S. S. K. Dawalbhai †	Mizamuddin Bombay	...	290 SP 100 CLA 68	On deputation to Delhi Special Police Establishment from 14th April 1947.
38	A. J. Hanney	... Poona ...	...	390 CLA 68 CA 90	
39	F. B. Undeli	... Dharwar ...	...	390 CLA 68	
40	G. V. Kaisare	... East Khandedesh.	...	330 CLA 58	

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

molasses, and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice, and rice—the last mainly in Bengal, Assam, and Burma. Country spirit is prepared by native methods in Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Sind, the Frontier Province, and Baluchistān. The ingredients are generally fermented in pots and then distilled in rudely constructed stills. The system is very crude, and the product is apt to contain a considerable percentage of fusel oils. In Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Burma manufacture of country spirit or of local brands of rum, whisky, &c., is, as a rule, carried on in highly organized private distilleries with European appliances.

It has been stated above that the British system of excise grew out of the uncontrolled farming system inherited from the native administration. The first step was the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the next the establishment of the out-still system, under which only the right to manufacture and sell at a specified shop is granted. The chief objection to both the farming and the out-still systems is that there is no control over the rate of duty per gallon, and it may consequently be to the interest of the farmer or licensee to lower prices and thus encourage the practice of drinking. It therefore became necessary to consider whether a system could not be established under which each gallon of spirit should pay a fixed duty. In some places this was done roughly and imperfectly by limiting the capacity of the out-still. If the still can only produce a certain number of gallons of spirit in the month, and must pay a certain tax monthly, each gallon of spirit must bear a proportionate rate of taxation and cannot be sold below a certain price. The practical difficulty in the way of securing this result is the facility which the licensee possesses for using a still other than that which has been licensed. A far more perfect system is that of the central distillery, in which manufacture and storage are under Government supervision and the liquor pays a still-head duty before issue. Unfortunately the practical experience of years, and the results of many experiments, have shown that it is impossible to enforce this system in all parts of India. In remote and sparsely populated tracts supply by the central distillery system is costly, and illicit manufacture and smuggling are so difficult to discover and suppress that it is practically impossible to put them down in the face of the strong temptation afforded by the high-priced licit liquor. The Provincial Governments have dealt with the subject in different ways suited to the peculiarities of local conditions; and the key to the numerous and complicated systems

Out-still
and cen-
tral distil-
lery sys-
tems.

No.	Name.	Date of substantive Gazetted appointment as Superin- tendent of Bombay City Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE FORCE.				
Superintendents (13) Rs. 500—50—800.				
+5 Temporary posts.				
			Rs.	
1	<i>Sidney Clarence Aubrey Lyon, M.B.E., J.P.*†‡</i>	10 Apr 37	SPL P 1,050 CA 200 CLA 180	Holds substantively from 12th August 1943 the temporary post of Dy. Comr. of Police, Bombay City. On leave from 3rd April 1947.
2	<i>Henry John Dyer*†</i>	19 Mar 38	OFFG P 925 PP 50 SPL P 200 CLA 180	On leave on A. P. 29 days followed by leave on half ave. pay for 2 yrs. 3 mths. and 2 days from 16th Dec. 1946 preparatory to retirement.
3	<i>Govind Hari Wanjara, J.P.††</i>	13 July 43	OFFG P 925 PP 50 SPL P 200 CLA 206 CA 180	Offg. Dy. Comr. of Police, Bombay.
4	<i>Robert Gray Paull*</i>	19 Dec 43	SPL P 1,000 CA 200 CLA 210 CA 180 Gallantry A 15	Offg. Dy. Comr. of Police, Bombay.
5	<i>William Waddell†</i>	18 Feb 44	CA 750 CLA 150 CLA 131	Leave ex-India on A. P. for 8 mths. from 15th June 1947.
6	<i>R.B. Gangadhar Balaji Mahankal, J.P.‡</i>	13 Jan 45	SPL P 950 CLA 200 CLA 201 CA 180	Offg. Dy. Comr. of Police, Bombay.
7	<i>Hugh Tyrell Hewson†§</i>	20 Mar 46	CLA 700 CLA 123 CA 150	
8	<i>Bapu Dhaku Sawant†</i>	1 July 46	CLA 700 CLA 123 CA 150	

* Awarded King's Police Medal.

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

‡ Invested with the powers of a Presy. Magte., under Sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Cr. P. C., 1898.

§ Awarded a Bar to the Indian Police Medal.

a fixed duty on issuing liquor for sale at their shops. The contract is not offered to competition, but the monopolist is selected at the discretion of the Excise Commissioner and the Local Government. He is required to guarantee a minimum return to the Government : in other words, he must pay duty on a certain quantity of liquor whether he sells that quantity or not. The object of this condition is to prevent the contractor from distilling illicitly outside the central distillery, or from entering into collusion with the preventive establishment to pass liquor out of the distillery without payment of duty. Endeavour is made to fix the amount of liquor on which duty is guaranteed at about the quantity for which there is a normal demand ; if this is successfully done the risk of illicit practices is in a large measure removed.

The average incidence of taxation per proof gallon of distillery spirit amounted in 1902-3 to Rs. 4-6-8, of which Rs. 3-4-6 was derived from still-head duty and Rs. 1-2-2 from vend fees. Among the major Provinces the average rate was highest in the Punjab (Rs. 6-1-0) and in Burma (Rs. 6 plus vend fees), and lowest in the Central Provinces (Rs. 3-8-4). The average consumption per thousand of the population in distillery areas varied from 14 gallons in the Punjab and 10 (roughly) in Burma, to 127 gallons in the Bombay Presidency proper.

The sap of the date, palmyra, and coco-nut palms (called *tāri*, ^{Toddy or *tāri*.} corrupted into *toddy* in Southern India) is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. The total excise revenue derived from this source in 1902-3 amounted to more than a crore of rupees, of which about 72 per cent. was derived from Madras, 12 per cent. from Bombay, 10 per cent. from Bengal, and 5 per cent. from Burma. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor, thus amounting to a rough duty, and from the sale of the right of retail vend. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licences is the sole form of taxation. Retail rights are sold by auction, either for single shops or for defined areas. Fresh sap is taxed in Bombay and Bengal, but not in Madras or Burma.

The revenue derived from rice and millet beer amounted in 1902-3 to about 6 lakhs in Bengal and 11 lakhs in Burma ; elsewhere it is inconsiderable. In Bengal *pachwai* brewed from rice or millet is consumed by aboriginal tribes, and by the lower orders in general, in certain Districts. It is valued both as a stimulant and as food. The bulk of the revenue which

No.	Name.	Date of substantive Gazetted appointment as Superintendent of Bombay City Police.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
10	B. Derozinsky	...	550 SPL P 75 CLA 100 CA 168	
11	B. R. Tawde	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	
12	W. G. Kilbourne *	...	550 SPL P 75 CLA 100 CA 168	
13	R. K. Hampton	...	500 SPL P 75 CLA 101 CA 168	
14	M. K. Kale	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	
15	J. D. A. Burns	...	.....	On leave ex-India.
16	G. K. Kokje *	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	
17	P. P. Kethawala *	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	
18	M. Bishiruddin Akram *	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	
19	R. R. Deshpande *	...	500 SPL P 75 CLA 101 CA 168	
20	T. A. Adams	...	500 CLA 88 CA 150	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

Foreign liquor is subject to import duty at the tariff rates, Imported liquor. the most important of which are Rs. 6¹ per proof gallon on spirit and 1 anna per gallon on beer, and can only be sold under licence. The import duty, which produced 76 lakhs in 1902-3, is credited to 'Customs,' and the sale licence fees to 'Excise.' Licence fees are of three main kinds: wholesale, retail, and special. The last class includes licences for hotels, rest-houses, restaurants, bars, places of amusement, railway refreshment rooms, trains, and steamers. Licences are generally granted at fixed rates, but in certain Provinces (Madras, Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab) some of them are sold by auction.

Hemp Drugs

The narcotic products of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* Classes of or *indica*) consumed in India fall under three main categories hemp which may, generally speaking, be defined as follows: *Ganja* drugs, consists of the dried flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant which have become coated with resin in consequence of being unable to set seeds freely; *charas* is the name applied to the resinous matter which forms the active principle when collected separately; *bhang* is the name given to the dried leaves of the hemp plant, whether male or female, cultivated or uncultivated. The plant grows wild in many parts of India, especially in the sub-montane tracts of the Himalayas.

The use of hemp drugs appears to have been practised in India from time immemorial, and enters into the religious and social observances of the Hindus. The hemp plant is popularly believed to have been a great favourite of the god Siva, and on almost all occasions on which his worship is practised *ganja* is offered to the god and consumed by certain classes of the worshippers. Until recent years little was known in regard to the consumption of hemp drugs for non-medicinal purposes, and their production was subject to definite control and quantitative duties in only a few Provinces. In 1893 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the production of hemp drugs, the effect of their consumption upon the social and moral condition of the people, and the desirability of prohibiting the growth of the plant and the sale of the narcotics. The inquiries of the Commission showed that *bhang* is, almost without exception, harmless when used in moderation, and that its abuse is not so hurtful as intemperate indulgence in alcohol. The excessive use of *ganja* and *charas* is more injurious, but as a rule they are used in moderation and without appreciable

¹ Raised to Rs. 7 in 1906.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
3	Shamrao Solkerji Navalkar.	11 Aug 38	6 May 46	Rs. 487 CL A 12-8 CA 30 CLA 85	
4	William Herbert Taylor ...	1 Aug 39	.....	Offg. 500 CLA 88 CA 150	Offg. Supdt. of Police.
5	R.S. Vasantrao Sakharani Kuwadkar.	5 Apr 39	.....	600 SPL P 125 HR 200 CA 168 CLA 127	On leave.
6	Charles Frederick C. Twiss.	6 Apr 39	.....	600 CA 150 CLA 105	Offg. Supdt. of Police, R. I. N., B o m b a y. Holds substantively the tempy. post of Supdt. of Police, Bom- bay.
7	Perey Winton*	1 May 39	.....	600 CA 150 CLA 105	Offg. Supdt. of Police.
8	James Ridsdale Scott*	6 Nov 41	...	550 CA 150 CLA 90	Offg. Supdt. of Police.

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

In the Punjab, and also now in the United Provinces, there are small import and transport duties and an acreage tax on licensed cultivation. In Assam, where the population is sparse and the wild plant grows freely, the only restriction it has been found possible to impose is a limit on possession without licence.

Licences which cover the retail sale of all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. In most cases single shops are leased, but sometimes the shops over a defined area are farmed. Distribution is aided by the sale of wholesale vend licences and the establishment of convenient dépôts.

In 1902-3 the average consumption of hemp drugs per 1,000 of the population in the larger Provinces varied from 9 seers in the United Provinces, and 7.5 seers in Bombay, to 2.9 seers in the Central Provinces and 1.2 in Madras. The total receipts from hemp drugs taxation have risen from 11 lakhs in 1860-1 to 66 lakhs in 1902-3. The reforms introduced on the report of the Commission have resulted in an appreciable increase of revenue. The average receipts during the three years ending with 1894-5 were about 46 lakhs; during the three years ending with 1902-3 they rose to about 62 lakhs.

Customs

The general customs duty is 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on commodities imported into British India by sea. This tax is levied for fiscal purposes, not for the protection of native industries. In certain cases the general tax is superseded by special duties levied for particular reasons. For administrative purposes a tax is imposed on the import of arms and ammunition; the import duties on liquors need no explanation; the import of opium is taxed at a rate which is, and is meant to be, prohibitive; an import duty on salt forms part of the general system of administering the salt tax, and the proceeds are credited in the public accounts to the head 'Salt'—the same plan has been followed in this chapter. Rice is practically the only commodity on which an export duty is levied. The net customs revenue amounted in 1904-5 to more than 6 crores, the proceeds of the import duties being nearly four times as great as those of the export tax.

The scope and rates of the import duties have varied from time to time in accordance with financial needs. Before the Mutiny there was a general tax on imports at the present rate of 5 per cent. In view of the unfavourable financial position, the rate was raised in 1859-60 to 10 per cent., and on some

Vend
licence
fees.

Consump-
tion and
revenue.

General.

Import
duties up
to 1876.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
19	Kaeki Hormurji Taraporwalla.*	7 June 45	26 Nov 46	422 CL A 12-8 CA 60 CLA 74	
20	Maheshwar Krishna Kale	22 June 45	.....	500 CLA 88 CA 150	Offg. Supdt. of Police.
21	James Donald Alexander Burns.	1 July 45	.....	...	On L. A. P. ex-India for 8 mths.
22	Ganesh Keshav Kolkje* ...	1 July 45	.....	500 CLA 88 CA 150	Offg. Supdt. of Police.
23	Parviz Phiroz Kothawala* .	1 Nov 45	.....	500 CLA 88 CA 150	Do.
24	Mohmed Akram Siddique Basiruddin.*	1 Nov 45	.....	500 CLA 88 CA 150	Offg. Supdt. of Police, Anti-Corruption Branch, Bombay.
25	Sydney Ralph Neale* ...	1 Nov 45	2 June 46	422 SPL P 50 Plus Add. SPL P 50 CL A 12-8 CA 76 CLA 91	On L. A. P. ex-India for 8 mths. from 15th Feb. 1947 to 14th Oct. 1947.
26	Ramchandra Deshpande.*	1 Nov 45	.....	500 SPL P 75 CLA 101 CA 168	Offg. Supdt. of Police, C.I.D., Spl. Branch.
27	Shanker Sitaram Vani* ...	1 Nov 45	6 Oct 46	422 CL A 12-8 CA 30 CLA 74	
28	Terance Adams. Alexander	1 Dec 45	.....	500 CLA 88 CA 150	Offg. Supdt. of Police.

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

regards other commodities, it became a question whether it would be worth while to keep up the customs arrangements when the principal source of revenue had been exempted. In 1882 the prosperous condition of the finances enabled the Government to abolish the rest of the cotton duties and the whole of the remaining general import duties. Until 1894 no further import duties were imposed, with the exception of a duty of half an anna per gallon on petroleum, first levied in 1888.

In 1894 the heavy burden thrown on the Government of India by the fall in exchange made it necessary to consider how it could increase its resources. Lord Herschell's Committee, reporting in May, 1893, on the currency question, had expressed the opinion that, of all the suggested methods of adding to the revenue, the reimposition of the import duties would excite the least opposition. In framing the budget for 1894-5, the Government of India found that, after making all possible reductions in expenditure, it had to face a deficit of 168 lakhs. It was accordingly determined to double the tax on petroleum and to reimpose a general duty of 5 per cent. on imports. These two sources were estimated to yield an additional revenue of 120 lakhs. Cotton yarns and fabrics were, however, excluded from the list of dutiable articles, and this exemption gave rise to great opposition in India. The Secretary of State, under whose orders it had been made, agreed to receive a further representation on the subject if, after a sufficient interval, the financial position was found not to have improved. By December, 1894, it had so far deteriorated that a further addition to the revenues of at least a crore of rupees was needed to restore equilibrium. It was then decided to reimpose the cotton duties, combined with an excise duty in India which would deprive the tax of any protective character. Cotton yarns and manufactures were made dutiable at the general rate of 5 per cent., and an excise duty at the same rate was imposed on all cotton yarns of 20's produced in mills in British India. The excise duty was confined to cotton produced in mills, as it would have been difficult and inexpedient to tax the hand-loom industry which is carried on in villages all over the country. The Lancashire manufacturers represented, however, that these arrangements had not made the duty non-protective. A certain quantity of yarns of counts not exceeding 20's, and of fabrics woven from such yarns, were exported to India; and in the case of woven goods made from excisable counts of yarn the Indian mills paid only on the yarn

Reimposi-
tion of the
import
duties,
1894-6.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
	<i>M. V. D.</i>			Rs.	
	T. M. Stenson	1 Nov 34			Offg. Asstt. & Ex. officer of the Regional Transport Authority.
	J. B. Rabitt	1 Apr 34	7 July 45	...	
	S. A. Rockley	1 Nov 34		...	On deputation to M. V. Department.
	C. E. Rudd	1 Nov 34		..	

to divert the trade previously carried on with India by Germany and Austria to other countries which did not come within the scope of the new legislation. The imports of beet sugar in 1902-3 fell to about half what they had been in 1901-2, while the imports of cane sugar, which comes mostly from Mauritius, Java, and China, increased by more than 40 per cent.

In December, 1903, orders were issued remitting the counter-vailing duties chargeable on sugar produced, after August of that year, in countries which have limited their direct or indirect bounties on sugar, and their protective duties, to the minimum permitted by the Brussels Convention of 1902.

Table IV at the end of this chapter shows the amount of Revenue derived from the principal imports. Cotton piece goods now yield more than one-fifth of the whole, and next in order come liquors, metals, general manufactured articles, petroleum, and sugar. Revenue from the import tariff.

In 1892-3, before the reintroduction of the general duty, the total revenue from import duties was 82 lakhs. In 1894-5, after the reimposition, it was 282 lakhs; in the following year, with the addition of cotton duties, it rose to 388 lakhs; in 1896-7, with the altered cotton arrangements, it fell to 347 lakhs; and in 1902-3 it had again risen to 426 lakhs.

Until 1860 the bulk of the export trade was taxed, and in that year the general rate was 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Between 1860 and 1867 many articles were exempted; and in 1874 the list comprised only cotton goods, grain, hides, indigo, lac, oils, seeds, and spices. In 1875 it was still further reduced to oil, rice, indigo, and lac. In thus limiting the tariff regard was given to the principle that an export duty may do serious injury to trade by fostering foreign competition. In 1880 the duty on lac and indigo was remitted, and from that date rice has been practically the sole source of export revenue¹. It is taxed at three annas a maund (3d. per 82 lb.), and the collections vary according to the out-turn of the Indian harvest, with a tendency to increase. The export is mainly from Burma. Export duties.

Assessed Taxes

The present income-tax was introduced in 1886, and yielded General. In 1902-3 a net revenue of 207 lakhs, reduced to 186 lakhs in

¹ In 1903 a trifling duty was imposed, at the request of the tea industry, on exports of that product by sea, in view to the proceeds being applied, by a representative committee of the industry, to increasing the consumption and sale of Indian tea. In respect of this duty, which follows a Ceylon precedent, the Government acts merely as a collecting agency.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
7	W. Birks†	... 5 Oct 44	10 Oct 46	396 CL A 12-8 CA 30 CLA 69	
8	M. T. Satam	... 30 July 45	29 Mar 47	396 CL A 12-8 CA 30 CLA 69	
9	D. V. Samant †*	... 16 May 45	28 Apr 46	383 CL A 12-8 IPM 7-8 CA 30 CLA 67 KPM 15	
10	S. M. Ferguson	... 1 Oct 46	10 Sept 46	383 CL A 12-8 CA 76 CLA 67	
11	G. B. Sawant	... ..	.....	...
12	F. T. Hale	... 1 Oct 45	17 Oct 46	383 CL A 12-8 CA 30 CLA 67	Earned leave followed by leave on private affairs for a total period of 6 mths. ex-India from 8th April 1947 to 7th October 1947.
13	M. L. Patankar*	... 1 Oct 45	1 Oct 45	383 CL A 12-8 CA 60 CLA 67	

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

* Awarded King's Police Medal.

from year to year to meet the exigencies of the moment. In 1868-9 some relief was given under a new 'Certificate Act' by which the minimum assessable income was raised to Rs. 500, and the fixed rates were reduced to $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the minimum income of each class. The tax then produced about 51 lakhs. In 1869 a considerable deficit was anticipated, and the 'certificate' tax was therefore converted into a general income tax, including agriculturists in its scope. The limit of assessable income was not changed, and the fixed rates amounted originally to a little over 1 per cent. of the minimum income in each class. In order to increase the proceeds the assessment was made more rigorous than before. Later in the same year the financial outlook became worse, and the assessment was generally raised by 50 per cent. It yielded a total of 111 lakhs, the number of private assesseees being about 521,000. In 1870, when a still greater excess of expenditure over income was anticipated, the fixed rates were raised to about $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the minimum of each class up to Rs. 2,000, an exact $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. being levied on incomes above that limit. But by reaction from the too rigorous assessment of the previous year the number of assesseees fell to 386,000, and the tax at the enhanced rate produced only 207 lakhs. In 1871-2 the minimum taxable income was raised to Rs. 750, and a general rate of 2 pies in the rupee, or a little over 1 per cent., was levied, the fixed rates on incomes below Rs. 2,000 being abandoned. Under these conditions the tax yielded 82 lakhs. In the following year the taxable limit was raised to Rs. 1,000, other incidents remaining as before, and the total collections fell in consequence to 58 lakhs. At the end of 1872-3 the financial position was so greatly improved that the Government was able to announce that the tax would not be renewed. The experiment had been unfortunate and was the cause of considerable discontent. The people could not readily understand the unfamiliar and somewhat complicated arrangements of a European income tax, and some oppression and extortion were practised by the temporarily engaged assessors and collectors. The constant variation of rates to suit the financial condition of the moment was, moreover, unsuitable to the conditions prevailing in India.

No further direct taxation was imposed until it was decided, ^{Licence tax} in 1877, to levy a licence tax on traders and artisans to meet ^{of 1877-} a portion of the annual expenditure to be incurred as insurance ^{86.} against famine. In 1878 the Government of India passed an Act for this purpose for the United Provinces and the Punjab,

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
23	D. R. Kadam	... 3 May 46	3 May 47	383 SPL P 50 CL A 12-8 CONA 76 CLA 76	
24	J. B. Read	... 15 May 46	15 May 47	383 CL A 12-8 CONA 115 CLA 67	
25	M. A. Bhajit†	... 16 May 45	16 May 47	396 SPL P 50 CL A 12-8 CON A 61 CLA 78	
26	A. W. Newland†	... 12 June 46	12 June 46	370 CL A 12-8 CON A 30 CLA 65	
27	D. Y. Kolhatkar	... 1 June 46	1 June 46	370 CL A 12-8 CON A 30 CLA 65	
28	V. N. Subandh	... 1 Oct 46	1 Oct 46	370 CL A 12-8 CON A 60 CLA 65	
29	H. C. Moore	... 18 Nov 46	18 Nov 46	370 SPL P 50 CL A 12-8 CA 60 CLA 74	
30	J. Keating	... 21 Dec 46	21 Dec 46	370 CL A 12-8 CON A 30 WA 65	
31	D. Y. Gupte	... 26 Nov 46	26 Nov 46	370 CL A 12-8 CON A 60 WA 65	

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

equal to 2 per cent. on the minimum income of the class, and for the others it was slightly in excess of 2 per cent. of the maximum. Incomes below Rs. 500 were not assessed, with the result that the tax is collected from a very small proportion of the community. Incomes derived from land and agriculture were exempted, because of the corresponding burdens placed on them under the system of taxation for famine purposes imposed in 1877-8; but the discretion of the Government to tax incomes derived from land in the future has been left unfettered. Charities and religious endowments, and soldiers whose pay is less than Rs. 500 a month, are free from the tax, and there are some other minor exemptions. On the whole the Act has worked well and smoothly, the assessment being made outside the Presidency towns by the ordinary District staff, sometimes reinforced, as in the United Provinces, by unofficial assessors; and the evils of the earlier system have been avoided, while due facilities are allowed for appeal.

In 1903 the favourable condition of the finances permitted the exemption from the tax of incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per annum, a measure which is calculated to free about 315,000 persons formerly assessed, out of a total number of about half a million. The loss of revenue sustained through this measure in 1903-4 was about 29 lakhs, or approximately one-seventh of the previous yield of the tax.

The progress of the tax between 1886-7 and 1902-3 is *Statistics*. shown in the table at the end of the chapter. The receipts have risen steadily from year to year, the total increase being nearly 60 per cent., while the number of assesseees has increased by 32 per cent. Of the four classes of income, salaries and pensions (mostly of Government servants) yielded in 1900-1 nearly 30 per cent. of the whole; profits of companies nearly 7 per cent.; interest on securities about 5 per cent.; and 'other sources' nearly 59 per cent. There have been but trifling variations in these proportions since the Act came into operation. Cotton-spinning, railway and banking companies, are the main sources of receipt under the second head. Under 'other sources' the principal classes are money lenders and changers (29 per cent.), general merchants (8 per cent.), grain merchants (6 per cent.), piece goods merchants, house-owners, and legal practitioners (each about 5 per cent.), and bankers (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). Prior to the recent exemption of incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, more than 84 per cent. of the assesseees were in classes with incomes of less than Rs. 2,000, but these classes returned less than 35 per cent. of the total collections. The

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
1 CHIEF POLICE PROSECUTOR: PAY Rs. 550—25—800.					
POLICE PROSECUTORS: 11 APPOINTMENTS PERMANENT.					
12 APPOINTMENTS TEMPORARY.					
<i>Old Scale of Pay Rs. 350—10—450 plus Rs. 100 Special pay.</i>					
<i>New Scale of pay Rs. 350—10—450 (without Special pay).</i>					
<i>Chief Police Prosecutor.</i>				Rs.	
	Motiram Ganpatrao Vyavaharkar.	11 Mar 36	19 Apr 46	450	
				CA 30	
				CLA 79	
<i>Temporary on Contract basis.</i>					
1	Sumant M. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B.	1 June 37	4 July 46	440	
				CA 30	
				CLA 77	
2	D. C. Munsiff, B.A., LL.B.	1 Jan 44	11 Dec 46	400	
				CA 30	
				CLA 70	
3	N. H. Jhabvala, B.A., LL.B.	1 July 44	17 Sept 46	420	
				CA 30	
				CLA 74	
4	S. G. Rane, B.A., LL.B. ...	1 Mar 45	4 Dec 46	390	
				CA 30	
				CLA 68	
5	S. A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	1 Mar 45	16 Dec 46	380	
				CA 30	
				CLA 67	
6	R. H. Dole, B.Sc., LL.B.	1 Oct 45	1 Oct 46	360	
				CA 30	
				CLA 63	
7	J. V. Rajadhyaksh B.A., (Hons.), LL.B.	1 Oct 45	1 Oct 46	360	
				CA 30	
				CLA 63	

Provincial Rates

These rates, which exclude municipal taxes, are levied chiefly for the construction and repair of roads, the up-keep of schools and dispensaries, village sanitation, and other local expenditure. They are generally assessed on the annual 'assets' or rent value of land, which is calculated variously in different Provinces, according to the nature of the prevailing system of land tenure. In 1904-5 the net receipts amounted to 418 lakhs, of which nearly half was administered by local boards.

Acts authorizing the levy of local cesses on the land rental were first passed in Bombay and Madras between 1865 and 1869. This principle was extended in pursuance of Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralization. In 1871 Acts were passed levying a similar cess in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. In the Punjab and Oudh cesses for roads, schools, and the District post, assessed at the time of the land revenue settlement, were continued side by side with the new general cess. Similar settlement cesses were levied in the Central Provinces, in Burma (from 1865), and in Assam (from 1874). The total Provincial rates, consisting for the main part of the general land cess, amounted to 184 lakhs net in 1872-3 and to 182 lakhs net in 1876-7.

History of
the land
cess.

In 1877-8 further local taxation was imposed in several Provinces, to make up the additional revenue needed to carry out the famine insurance policy of Lord Lytton's Government. In Bengal a public works cess, at a maximum rate of half an anna in the rupee, was established, in addition to the road cess of the same amount previously levied. The existing cesses were raised in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces; and in Assam a general cess was substituted for the settlement cess. A similar measure had been carried out in Burma in 1876. No addition was made to the rate in Madras and Bombay, as those Provinces were at the time actually suffering from famine. In 1879-80 the total collection from the general land cess amounted to 233 lakhs.

The extension of the system of local self-government carried out by Lord Ripon's Government in 1883-4 affected the control and disposal of the funds; but the new Acts did not in general materially alter the rates at which the cesses were levied, though in some Provinces the general and settlement cesses were combined into a single cess.

In 1905 financial prosperity enabled the Government of India to give substantial assistance to local funds. In the first

{No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Inspector.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present pay and allowan- ces.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
10	K. R. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B.	1 Feb 47	.....	350 CLA 61 CA 30	
11	B. V. Karmarkar, B.A., LL.B.	1 Feb 47	.....	350 CLA 61 CA 30	
12	K. L. Agaskar, B.Sc., LL.B.	1 Feb. 47	.....	350 CLA 61 CA 30	
13	K. S. V. Navalkar, B.A., LL.B.	1 Feb 47	.....	350 CLA 61 CA 30	
14	V. S. Thakore, B.A., LL.B.	1 Feb 47	.....	360 CLA 61 CA 30	
	<i>1 Appointment for Juvenile Court.</i>				
	G. K. Sohoni, B.A., LL.B.	1 Feb 47	.....	300 CLA 53	

fifths of the cess are assigned to the local boards, and the Local Government may reserve one-fifth for any of the purposes of the District Boards Act. In the Central Provinces the general rate introduced in 1878 (one per cent. on the rental) is administered by the Chief Commissioner, and the roads and school cesses are made over to the local boards.

Apart from the land cess imposed for purposes of local self-government are the rates levied, outside permanently settled estates, for the remuneration of the village watchman and headman. 'The support of this village staff has been a charge on the community from time immemorial. In the Central Provinces and Bombay watchmen are still remunerated, according to the ancient custom, by grants of land and by fees collected by them directly from the people. Elsewhere they are supported by the proceeds of a cess to which, in some Provinces, non-agriculturists not unreasonably subscribe. The headman is a functionary of more importance in ryotwāri than in zamindāri villages; and except in Madras, Sind, and Coorg, his remuneration in ryotwāri Provinces has been accepted in whole or in part as a charge upon the land revenue which he collects. In the zamindāri Provinces (the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and the Punjab) the proprietor of a village is also its headman; but where there are several sharers in the proprietorship of a village, one or more of their number represent the remainder, and have a right to a commission on the revenue payable through them, the rate being generally 5 per cent. This represents a communal arrangement of very long standing¹. The village accountant's functions have been considerably modified by his employment in the maintenance of a complex system of agricultural statistics for his village. His remuneration had been usually derived from a cess on land, supplemented in some places by grants from the public revenues, but in 1906 the cess was abolished everywhere, with minor exceptions.

In Bengal a small cess was levied under an Act of 1862 for the maintenance of a District post which transmitted papers between the magistrates and the police. A similar establishment was paid in some Provinces from small deductions from the general land cess, and other petty appropriations were made to meet the cost of normal schools, the establishment in Government offices for local purposes, and the like. These were all abolished in 1906.

¹ Resolution of the Government of India, dated January 16, 1902, on the subject of land revenue assessment.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present substantive pay.	Present pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
6	Frederick Dennis Cowper.	Nasik—Deolali Cantt.	24 Mar 46	400 CLA 4-9 ECA 50-0 CA 30 GLA 70	
7	Harold Ernest Bayliss.*	.....	.....	OFFG P 410 CA 90 CLA 72	Offg. Dy. S. P., Poona.
8	Vacant	...	.....	...	Vice Insp. G. S. More retired from 5th June 1947.
	SELECTION GRADE (9)—Rs. 375.				
1	Kaikhashru Dinshaw Subawala.	Ahmedabad	1 Jan 46	375 CL A 4-9 HR 37-8 CA 30 CLA 66	
2	K.S. Saiyidmiyan M. Qadri.	P. Mahals	28 Nov 45	375 CL A 4-9 HR 37-8 CA 30 CLA 66	
3	Arthur James Hanney.	Poona	.....	OFFG P 390 CL A 68 CA 90	Offg. Home Dy. S. P., Poona.
4	Purushottam Maruti-rao Nadkarni.	Kanara	.....	OFFG P 390 CLA 68	Offg. Dy. S. P., Sholapur.
5	Vishwanath Damodar Pingle.	Nasik	1 Sept 46	375 CL A 4-9 HR A 37-8 CA 30 CLA 66	
6	James Crone *	.....	.....	OFFG P 390 CLA 68 CA 120	Offg. Dy. S. P., Poona.
7	John Bowing	.....	.....	OFFG P 375 CLA 66	Offg. Dy. S. P., Kaira.

*Awarded Indian Police Medal.

TABLE I. OPIUM
(In lakhs of rupees)

	1850-1.	1860-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1902-3
BENGAL PROVISION OPIUM *:							
Receipts . . .	3,09	4,20	5,64	7,95	6,13	6,40	5,75
Charges . . .	1,03	88	2,01	2,03	2,18	2,68	2,47
Net Receipts	2,06	3,32	3,63	5,92	3,95	3,72	3,28
MALWA EXPORT OPIUM:							
Receipts . . .	70	2,48	2,40	2,53	1,75	1,25	1,00
Charges . . .	1	4	...	...	...	...	1
Net Receipts	69	2,44	2,40	2,53	1,75	1,25	99
TOTAL—BENGAL AND MALWA:							
Revenue . . .	3,79	6,68	8,04	10,48	7,88	7,65	6,75
Expenditure . .	1,04	92	2,01	2,03	2,18	2,68	2,48
Net Revenue	2,75	5,76	6,03	8,45	5,70	4,97	4,27
Revenue from opium credited under Excise . . .	...	16	36	74	97	1,03	1,10

* The cost price of opium sold in the Excise department is included in the receipts, and the corresponding expenditure in the charges.

TABLE II. SALT
(In lakhs of rupees and of maunds)

	1871-2.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1	1902-3.
Revenue Rs.	5,97	7,12	8,52	8,95	9,28
Charges „	56	90	88	89	90
Net Revenue „	5,41	6,22	7,64	8,06	8,38
Consumption . . . Mds.	228	274	333	358	369
Average consumption per head of the population * seers	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0
Incidence of duty per head of the population * annas	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
Average retail price of salt per maund in Rs. :—	1871.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1902
Madras	†	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bombay	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Bengal	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8
Agra	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7

* The figures here include the population of all India, as the bulk of the inhabitants of the Native States consume British salt. A few States have, however, some local manufacture, and to this extent the average consumption and incidence of taxation are slightly more than above indicated. The difference has, however, been very trifling since the acquisition of the Rājputān salt sources.

† Not available.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present substantive pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
3	Devprasad Joitaram Joshi.	Surat	2 Oct 46	340 CL A 4-9 HR 34 CA 30 CLA 60	
4	R.S. Balkrishna Laxman Khedkar.*	.....	.....	OFFG P 370 CLA 65	Offg. Dy. S. P., Satara.
5	Lamuel Bapuji Nirmal.* G. (R.S.).	.....	.....	OFFG P 350 CLA 61 COMP A 32-8	Offg. Dy. S. P., Thana.
6	Dinkar Laxman Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. H. (COL.).	.....	.....	OFFG P 350 SP 100 CLA 79 CA 60 COMP A 15-12	Offg. Dy. S. P., D. C. I. O., Bombay (under Govt. of India).
7	Bashiruddin Yasin-khan.	.....	.....	OFFG P 350 CLA 61	Offg. Dy. S. P., Nasik.
8	Saryuprasad Umabhai Mehta.*	.....	.....	OFFG P 370 CLA 65 CA 120	Offg. Dy. S. P., Ahmedabad.
9	Baburao Chunilal Shah.*	.....	.....	OFFG P 350 SP 100 CLA 79	Offg. Dy. S. P. (C. I. D.), Ahmedabad.
10	K.S. Ghulam Mohiuddin Shah Zarinkhan.	.....	22 Apr 47	330 CLA 4-9 HR 33 CA 10 CLA 58	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

TABLE V. ASSESSED TAXES. (Income Tax)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1886-7.	1890-1.	1895-6.	1900-1.	1902-3.
Collections	1,36	1,62	1,83	1,98	2,12
Charges	8	5	4	4	5
Net collections	1,28	1,57	1,79	1,94	2,07

TABLE VI. PROVINCIAL RATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1872-3.	1876-7.	1879-80.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1902-3.
Land cess			2,33	2,62	2,97	3,14
Village service and <i>Pat-</i> <i>wari</i> cess	Details not available.		50	77	73	81
District post cess			3	4	4	5
Miscellaneous			2	6	10	12
Total	1,89	1,93	2,88	3,49	3,84	4,12
Charges	5	11	5	6	5	7
Net receipts	1,84	1,82	2,83	3,43	3,79	4,05

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present substantive pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
19	Gurusidh. Shirbasappa Sambrani.	East Khandesh...	6 May 47	320 CLA 4-9-0 HR A 40 CA 30 CL A 56	
20	Yusuf Ibrahim Shaikh.	C. I. D.	... 12 Oct 46	320 BP P 75 CL A 5 HR A 40 CL A 69	
21	Benjamin Pandurang Kunk.	.....	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 SP 100 CL A 75	Offg. Dy. S. P., C. I. D.
22	Ramangouda Nagan- gouda Nagnoor.	Bijapur	... 25 Nov 46	320 CL A 4-9 HR A 32 CA 30 CL A 56	
23	Qadir Khan Pathan.*	Isakhan Ahmednagar	... 16 June 46	320 CL A 4-9 HR A 32 CA 30 CL A 56	
24	Muhammad Omar Shaikh Chand Azad.*	Poona	... 27 May 46	320 CL A 4-9 HR 40 CON 72 CL A 56	
25	Narayan Waman Bedekar.	.....	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 CL A 58 CA 90	Offg. Dy. S. P., Sholapur.

* Awarded the Indian Police Medal.

all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered, and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence¹.

The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. The arable fields have their several boundary marks, and their little subdivisions of earth ridges made for retaining rain or irrigation water. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organization and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules, and its little staff of functionaries, artisans, and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g. in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads.

The origin and characteristic features of the ordinary Indian villages have been carefully examined of late years by Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, who divides them into two main classes, viz.:—

(1) The 'severalty' or ryotwari village, which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the revenue authorities and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *pātel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.

(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still as a rule remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans,

¹ Quoted in Elphinstone's *History of India*, Book ii, chap. 2.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
32	Pirgonda Patil.	Dundappa	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 CL A 58	Offg. Dy. S. P., P. Mahals.
33	Narayan Parve.	Waman	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 CL A 58	Offg. Dy. S. P., Poona.
34	E. Twigg	...	6 Mar 47	310 CL A 4-9 FC A 50 COMP A 46-2 CL A 54 CON A 30	On leave from 15-5-47.
35	Ganpat Deshmukh. †	Shamrao	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 CL A 58	Offg. Dy. S. P., West Khan- desh.
36	Savnd Usman Sayad Abdulla.	.....	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 COMP A 32-8 CL A 58	Offg. Dy. S. P., Thana.
37	Narhar Deulkar.	Yeshwant	.....	OFFG P 310 PP 20 CL A 58	Offg. Dy. S. P., Satara.

† Awarded Indian Police Medal.

sell tobacco, drugs, salt, flour, spices, oil, and other necessities of life. Sometimes a dancing girl is attached to the village; always a barber, who is the agent for carrying marriage proposals, besides his functions as barber and also surgeon. Sometimes there is an astrologer and even a "witchfinder".

A more important functionary is the accountant (*patwāri* in Northern India, *karnam* in the South, *kārkun* or *kūlkarni* in the West). He keeps the village accounts, showing the ownership of holdings and the payments due to Government or to a landlord, maintains the village map, and is generally the scribe of the community. Lastly comes the *chaukidār* or village watchman, whose functions in connexion with our police administration are described in chapter xii. The village officials were formerly remunerated by free holdings of land or by fees in kind.

The Indian village still plays a large part in the revenue administration; and the headman, the accountant, and the *chaukidār* are practically Government functionaries who are being more and more remunerated by fixed salaries, as it has been found difficult to keep the lands attached to their offices from alienation. The position of the village headman is most important in Madras, Bombay, and Burma. In the first Province, besides being responsible for the collection of revenue and its remittance to the *tāluk* treasury, he can as village magistrate try petty cases, and must maintain law and order in his village, applying for assistance to higher authorities if necessary, and reporting to them the occurrence of crimes and the movement of criminal gangs, while as village Munsif he acts as a petty civil court. In Bombay the police *pātel* and the revenue *pātel* are sometimes separate officials, but more commonly the two posts are held by the same individual. The police *pātel* supervises the village police, and is bound to keep the Magistrate of the District informed of all matters connected with crime and police, and with the health and general condition of the village. The *lambardārs* of Northern India are more exclusively revenue officials, but they too are bound to give information of the occurrence of crime.

While the Hindus had thus for many ages a system of village self-government, neither they nor their Muhammadan conquerors succeeded in evolving a local administration such as that which grew up in Europe. Neither the customary rule

Position of
the village
in the
adminis-
tration of
British
India.

The
govern-
ment of
towns in
ancient
India.

¹ Baden-Powell, *Land Systems of British India*, vol. i, bk. i, chap. 4. This local economic organization does not however exist in Assam or Burma, and in Bengal proper it is much less developed than in other parts of India. See *Report on the Census of India* (1901), paragraphs 323-5.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
48	Narayan Sakharan Nimbalkar.	P. T. S., Nasik ...	5 May 47	300 SP P 50 CL A 4-9 CLA 61	Practical Instructor.
49	Fattasing Sahebsing Rana.	P. Mahals ...	29 May 46	290 CL A 4-9 HR A 29 CA 30 CLA 51	
50	Nawabali Mirza.	Ahmedabad (Dist.)	1 Jan 47	290 COMP A 50 CL A 4-9 CA 30 HR A 40 CLA 51	Home Inspr., A'bad (Dist. charge).
51	Narayan Bidi.*	Belgaum ...	18 June 46	290 CL A 4-9 HR A 29 CA 30 CLA 51	
52	Balkrishna Gudi.	A. C. Branch ...	1 Nov 46	290 SP. P 75 CL A 4-9 HR A 36-8 CA 30 CLA 64	
53	Narayan Khot.	Thana ...	14 Sept 44	290 SP P 50 CL A 4-9 CLA 60	
54	Alfred Edward Bryant.	Poona Canit. ...	1 May 46	330 CL A 4-9 EC A 50 CA 72 CLA 58	
55	Rahmankhan Dhawal-khan Pathan.	West Khandesh .	1 July 46	270 CLA 4-9 HR A 27 CA 30 CLA 50	
56	Azizkadar kadar.	Inayat-Ahmednagar ...	12 Feb 46	260 CL A 4-9 HR A 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
57	Gulabsing Sardarsing Chawan.	West Khandesh...	6 Mar 46	270 CL A 4-9 HR A 27 CA 30 CLA 50	
58	Laxman Deshmukh.	Baburao Satara ...	12 Mar 46	260 CL A 4-9 HR A 26 CA 30 CLA 50	

many functions now classed as municipal. Detailed instructions for his guidance are given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl. The following passage throws an interesting light on the town life and administration of those times :—

‘The appropriate person for this office should be vigorous, experienced, active, deliberate, patient, astute, and humane. Through his watchfulness and night-patrolling the citizens should enjoy the repose of security, and the evil-disposed lie in the slough of non-existence. He should keep a register of houses and frequented roads, and engage the citizens in a pledge of reciprocal assistance, and bind them to a common participation of weal and woe. He should form a quarter by the union of a certain number of habitations, and name one of his intelligent subordinates for its superintendence, and receive a daily report under his seal of those who enter or leave it and of whatever events therein occur. And he should appoint as a spy one among the obscure residents with whom the other should have no acquaintance, and keeping their reports in writing employ a heedful scrutiny. He should establish a separate *sarai* and cause unknown arrivals to alight therein, and by the aid of divers detectives take account of them. He should minutely observe the income and expenditure of the various classes of men, and by a refined address make his vigilance reflect honour on his administration. Of every guild of artificers he should name one as guildmaster, and another as broker, by whose intelligence the business of purchase and sale should be conducted. From these also he should require frequent reports. He should see to the open thoroughfares of the streets, and erect barriers at the entrances and secure freedom from defilement. When night is a little advanced, he should prohibit people from entering or leaving the city. He should set the idle to some handicraft. He should remove former grievances and forbid any one from forcibly entering the house of another. He shall discover thieves and the goods they have stolen or be responsible for the loss. He should so direct that no one shall demand a tax or cess save on arms, elephants, horses, cattle, camels, sheep, goats, and merchandise. In every *sūbah* a slight impost shall be levied at an appointed place. Old coins should be given in to be melted down or consigned to the treasury as bullion. He should suffer no alteration of value in the gold and silver coin of the realm, and its diminution by wear in circulation he shall recover to the amount of the deficiency. He should use his discretion in the reduction of prices and not allow purchases to be made outside the city. The rich shall not take beyond what is necessary for their consumption. He shall examine the weights and make the *ser* not more or less than thirty *dāms*. In the *gaz* [measure] hereinafter to be mentioned, he should permit neither decrease nor increase, and restrain the people from the making, the dis-

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
70	Dinkar Manjunath Bhat.	A. C. Branch ...	21 Oct 46	280 SP P 100 CL A 4-9 HR A 38 CA 30 CLA 87	
71	Rajaram Ramchandra Salvi.*	Poona ...	1 July 46	280 CL A 4-9 HR A 40 CA 72 CLA 50	
72	Yeshwant Gadre.	C.I.D. ...	10 Jan 47	280 SP 75 CL A 5 HR A 40 CLA 62	
73	Ismail Karim Sayed ...	Ahmedabad City	23 Oct 46	280 CL A 4-9 HR A 40 CA 72 CLA 50	
74	Raghunath Damodar Ditekar, B.A.	.....	1 Nov 46	280 CL A 4-9 HR A 28 CA 30 CLA 50	On leave from 25th. March 1947.
75	Devkarandas Kodar-das Patel.	C. I. D. ...	18 Dec 46	290 SP 75 CL A 5 HR A 40 CLA 64	
76	Shaikh Isa Shaikh Karim.*	Satara ...	1 July 46	260 CL A 4-9 HR 26 CA 24 CLA 50	H. Q. Inspector.
77	Shankarlal Bhulabhai Pandya.	A. C. Branch ...	27 Nov 46	290 SP P 100 CL A 4-9 HR A 40 CA 50 CLA 68	
78	Shankar Choudhari.	Shivram Ratnagiri ...	1 Nov 46	280 CL A 4-9 HR A 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
79	Darasha Shapurji Aibara.	B. B. & C. I. Rly..	1 Apr 47	280 CL A 4-9 CA 30 CLA 50 COM A 50	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

criminal cases. Nor were the ornamental features of municipal life forgotten. On solemn occasions the mayor was to have carried before him two 'silver maces gilt, not exceeding three feet and a half in length'; and the mayor and aldermen, robed in scarlet serge gowns, were to ride on horseback 'in the same order as is used by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, having their horses decently furnished with saddles, bridles, and other trimmings.' Notwithstanding this pomp and circumstance, the people strenuously resisted the imposition of anything in the nature of a direct tax. The town-hall, schools, and sewers which were to have been the first work of the new corporation could not be undertaken, and the mayor had to ask for permission to levy an octroi duty on certain articles of consumption that he might provide the necessary funds for cleaning the streets. In 1726 a mayor's court, with aldermen but no burgesses, was established by royal charter in each of the three Presidency towns, mainly according to the practice already existing in Madras; but these courts were intended to exercise judicial rather than administrative functions. The first statutory enforcement of municipal administration is contained in the Charter Act of 1793. This Act empowered the Governor-General to appoint justices of the peace for the Presidency towns from among the Company's servants and other British inhabitants. In addition to their judicial duties, the justices of the peace are expressly authorized to provide for scavenging, watching, and repairing the streets, the expenditure on which is to be defrayed by an assessment on houses and lands. Between 1840 and 1853 the municipal constitutions were widened, and the elective principle was introduced to a very limited extent; but in 1856 a different policy prevailed, and all municipal functions were concentrated in a body corporate consisting of three nominated and salaried members. After the passing of the Councils Act in 1861 the system of municipal government was remodelled by the local legislatures; and from this point onwards the history in each Presidency town is different, and leads through a series of Acts to those now in force, namely, the Bombay Act of 1888, the Calcutta Act of 1899, and the Madras Act of 1904. The Bombay Act has been amended in some particulars by later enactments. The system of election of representatives by the ratepayers was first established in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras by Acts passed in the years 1872, 1876, and 1878 respectively.

Outside the Presidency towns there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. In that year an ^{Creation of District}

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
88	Sydney Leonard Patton.	C. I. D., Poona ...	21 Feb 46	Rs. 290 SP P 75 CL A 5 HR 90 ECA 50 CLA 60	
89	Raizada Kundanlal Bali Jagannath Bali.	Ahmedabad City.	5 Oct 46	290 CL A 4-2 HR 27 CA 30 CLA 50	
90	Usman Ali Bagwan ...	Sholapur ...	1 Jan. 46	280 CL A 4-9 HR 28 CA 25 IFN 7-8 CLA 50	
91	Vacant	....	.....	...	Vice Inspector G. A. Shinde dismissed from 2nd March 1946.
92	Do.	....	.....	...	Vice Inspector R.S. L. S. Sholke, confirmed as Dy. S. P. from 1st March 1946.
93	Do.	....	.....	...	Vice Inspector K.S. M. I. Quraishi confirmed as Dy. S. P. from 20th June 1946.
94	Do.	....	.....	...	Vice Inspector R.S. L. R. Kolekar confirmed as Dy. S. P. from 13th October 1946.
95	Do.	....	.....	...	Vice Inspector C. S. Pandya confirmed as Dy. S. P. from 13th October 1946.

appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs and authorized the levy of various taxes. The Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab Acts made the election of commissioners permissive, but except in the Punjab and the Central Provinces they were in fact all nominated. As a measure of local self-government these Acts did not proceed far, but they were of great service in improving the sanitary condition of the towns.

The Resolution of Lord Mayo's Government which introduced, in 1870, the system of Provincial finance contained the following passage :—

Extension
by Lord
Mayo
and the
Marquis of
Ripon.

'Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs.'

To carry out this policy new Municipal Acts were passed for Madras in 1871; for Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces in 1873; and for Burma in 1874. These Acts widened the sphere of municipal usefulness and extended the elective principle. Election was not, however, brought into practical operation in many places. In Madras it was tried in four, and in Bengal in three towns; in the North-Western Provinces the experiment was made in a number of municipalities, but with only a moderate degree of success; and the Central Provinces was the only portion of India in which popular representation was generally and successfully introduced. Matters stood thus when, in 1881-2, the Government of Lord Ripon issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. That statesman took a keen interest in the system as a means of political and popular education, and under his influence the inhabitants of both town and country were given a more real and important share in the management of local affairs than they had hitherto possessed. Acts were passed in 1883-4 which greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies. A wide extension was now given to the elective system, and independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman in place of the executive officer who had hitherto filled the post. Arrangements were also made, in connexion with the periodical revision

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
	<i>Officiating Inspectors</i> —contd.			Rs.	
4	Dattatraya Balkrishna Rajderkar.	West Khandesh	7 May 46	280 CL A 4-2 HR 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
5	Bapu Balwant Parnerkar.	Satara	1 July 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 25 CA 30 CLA 50	
6	Mohanlal Karushankar Shukla, B.A.	Ahmedabad City.	2 June 46	290 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CA 72 CLA 51 SP COMP A 50	
7	Narayan Shankar Moholkar.	Broach	1 Feb 47	270 CL A 4-2 HR 27 CA 30 CLA 50	
8	Khaserao Shankarrao Sase.	.....	.....	...	On deputation to the Special Police Estt., G. of I., War Department, Bombay, from 18th October 1943.
9	Govind Laxman Limaye, B.A.	C. I. D., Poona	20 July 46	280 SP P 75 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CLA 62	
10	Irappa Ramappa Raichur.*	Dharwar	12 Aug 46	280 CL A 4-2 HR 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
11	Gandu Gangadhar Wandkar.*	Thana	14 Aug 46	280 CL A 4-2 HR 45 CA 30 CLA 50 COMP A 16-3	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

variously styled the municipal council or committee, or the municipality, and has the custody of the municipal fund and property. The latter comprises items such as public buildings, streets, sewers, drains, tanks, wells, other sources of water-supply, markets, and slaughter-houses. In the great majority of municipalities some of the commissioners are elected, the remainder being appointed by name or office under the orders of the Local Government. In most Provinces the proportion of elected members is fixed by law, varying from one-half in Bombay to three-fourths in Madras and the United Provinces. Power is usually reserved to the Local Government to declare that this provision of the law shall not apply to any particular municipality. The maximum proportion of salaried Government officers who may serve on the committee is also laid down in several Provinces, being one-fourth in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. The rules for election are framed by the Local Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, and representation in the larger municipalities is in general by wards or classes of the community, or both. Voters must be male residents not below a specified age, and property or status qualifications are generally laid down.

The maximum period of municipal office is three years in all cases. The chairman or president of the municipal corporation is sometimes nominated under the orders of the Local Government, but more often elected by the commissioners from among themselves; and where there is a vice-chairman or vice-president he is similarly chosen. The principal servant of the municipality is a paid secretary, whose functions correspond to those of a town clerk in England.

It was the policy of Lord Ripon's Government to substitute Government control. outside control for inside interference in municipal affairs. This control is in general exercised through the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of the Division. The latter may inspect any municipal work or record, and, subject to Government confirmation of his orders, may restrain a municipality from performing any act which is unlawful, or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or a breach of the peace. The Government may provide for the performance of any duty which the commissioners neglect, and may suspend them in case of incompetence, default, or abuse of powers. Special control is exercised over finance and appointments. Thus in Bengal the budget estimate must be submitted to, and may be amended by, the Commissioner of the Division, and the sanction of Government is required to the creation

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
20	Venibhai Bhaijibhai Patel.	Ahmedabad City.	1 Feb 47	270 CL A 4-2 HR A 40 CA 72 CLA 50 COMP A 50	
21	Nawal Cawasji Mistry.	C. I. D.	... 17 Apr 46	290 SP P 75 CL A 4-2 HR A 40 CA 30 CLA 50 COMP A 50	
22	Mustafakhan Fazal-khan.	A h m e d a b a d District.	21 Apr 47	270 CL A 4-2 HR A 40 CA 30 CLA 50 COMP A 50	
23	Mahadeo Dalvi.	Kolaba	... 16 Jan 47	280 CL A 4-2 HR A 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
24	Bhimaji Hanmant Jainapur, B.Ag.*	C. I. D.	... 9 Nov 46	280 SP 75 CL A 4-2 HR A 35-8 CLA 62	
25	Mahableshwar Vithal Kaisare.	Poona	... 1 Nov 46	280 CL A 4-2 HR A 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
26	Yeshwant Samarth.	Thana	... 17 Nov 46	270 CL A 4-2 HR A 27 CA 30 CLA 50	On two months leave.
27	Subraya Prabhu.	Dharwar	... 17 Oct 46	280 CL A 4-2 CA 30 HR A 28 CLA 50	
28	Nagosa Jituri.	Bijapur	... 22 June 46	270 CL A 4-2 HR 27 CA 30 CLA 50	Home Insp.

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

and continuous fines may be inflicted for disobedience to lawful municipal orders relating to the public health or safety.

Statistics regarding the income and expenditure of District Municipal municipalities, outside Upper Burma, Baluchistān, and Ajmer, ^{Municipal revenues.} are given in the first table at the end of this chapter. The total income rose from about 1.3 crores in 1880-1 to 2.6 crores in 1900-1. During the same period the average incidence of taxation rose from R. 0-13-9 to Rs. 1-3-4 per head. The average is highest in Bombay (Rs. 1-11-1) and lowest in Bengal (Rs. 1-1-5) and Madras (R. 0-15-1). The highest incidence of all occurs in the hill stations, where a small population live under conditions which make municipal work specially expensive. In Simla the incidence amounts to as much as Rs. 12-11-3. In many important centres of population it averages between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, while in a large number of small municipalities it is less than 8 annas. Leaving aside 'extraordinary and debt' receipts, about two-thirds of the aggregate municipal income is derived from taxation, and the remainder from municipal property and powers other than taxation, contributions from Provincial revenues, and miscellaneous sources. The Provincial contributions amounted in 1900-1 to about 3 lakhs for general, 3½ lakhs for educational, and 1 lakh for medical purposes. The principal heads of taxation are octroi; taxes on houses and lands, animals and vehicles, and professions and trades; tolls on roads and ferries; and water, lighting, and conservancy rates.

Octroi is levied only in the Punjab, the United Provinces, ^{Octroi.} the Central Provinces, and Bombay. In these Provinces it is the principal source of taxation, and in the Punjab it yields more than 90 per cent. of the total municipal taxes. It is a form of impost which is not without objection, as its management is expensive, and unless kept within narrow limits and carefully watched it is apt to degenerate into a transit duty and thus inflict injury on trade. It is, however, familiar through long usage to the inhabitants of the North and West of India, and could not be abolished without the imposition of direct taxes, which would be much less popular. Town duties were a common incident of native administration, and everything that passed into or through the city had to pay the *chungī* or 'handful'. It was not until many years had elapsed, and repeated orders had been issued, that the impost lost the injurious qualities of a transit duty. Nowadays careful precautions are taken to limit the tax to articles actually consumed in the town. The list of dutiable articles contains only staple

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
38.	Keshav Bendigiri.	Bhimrao G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys.	22 Apr 47	250 ADDL P 10 CL A 4-2 CA 30 CLA 50 EPM 15	
39	Pashupati Kotbagi.	Basappa Kanara	6 Jan 46	260 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CA 30 CLA 50	
40	Sadashiv Gaikwad.	Govind Sholapur	15 Sept 46	260 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
41	Ramchandra Narayan Walame.	Ratnagiri	12 Apr 47	270 CL A 3-5 HR 27 CA 25 CLA 50	
42	Raghunath Moreswar Phatak.	East Khandesh...	4 July 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 CA 30 CLA 50	
43	Shankar Sonavne.	Barku Broach	15 Sept 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 25 CA 30 CLA 50	
44	Dattatraya Ramchandra Salunke.	Thana	15 Sept 46	260 CH 4-2 HR 45 COMP A 17-1 CA 30 CLA 50	
45	Jashbhai Patel.	Dayabhai Panch Mahals	11 Jan 47	260 CL A 4-2 HR A 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
46	Dhondo Dhande, B.A.	Bhagwan Nasik	1 Dec 46	280 HR 50 CL A 4-2 CLA 58	As instructor P. T. School, Nasik.

objections to a local tax of this nature which trenches on the scope of the Imperial income tax, but it is allowed to stand owing to the difficulty in replacing a source of taxation to which the people have become accustomed by many years' usage. The amount of the Madras tax has, however, from time to time been diminished, and a considerable reduction resulted in 1897-8 from an amendment of the schedule to the Act under which it is levied.

Tolls on roads and ferries yielded about 10 lakhs in 1900-1, two-fifths of which belonged to Madras. They form an important item of revenue also in Assam. More than half the conservancy receipts are collected in Bengal, where a latrine tax is one of the common forms of taxation. Water-rate is levied in the large towns which have been furnished with water-works. It is assessed on the annual value of holdings at a maximum rate of 8 per cent. in Madras and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Bengal and the United Provinces. Other items of revenue are proceeds of municipal lands and buildings, conservancy receipts (other than the rate), educational and medical fees, receipts from markets and slaughter-houses (a very important item in Burma), and interest on investments. Other sources of income.

Municipal expenditure increased, like the revenue, from 1.3 crores in 1880-1 to 2.6 crores in 1900-1. The objects on which it is incurred are indicated by the list of municipal functions and duties given above (p. 290). The cost of general administration and collection averages somewhat over 10 per cent. of the total expenditure and varies little from Province to Province. Under public safety the main items are police, lighting, and protection against fire. The total under these three heads amounted in 1900-1 to about 21½ lakhs. The expenditure on police has greatly diminished in accordance with the change of system made by Lord Ripon's Government. In 1900-1 there remained less than 12 lakhs under this head, of which 11 lakhs was incurred in the United Provinces and the Punjab, where the new policy has not been completely carried out¹. The expenditure on lighting has more than doubled during the past twenty years. The streets are, in general, lit by oil lamps, but a few important municipalities are provided for in a more modern fashion. The expenditure on protection against fire is small. Where thatched roofs are common the danger of fire during the hot season is great; but poor municipalities cannot afford to spend money on establish- Municipal expenditure.

¹ The relief of the United Provinces municipalities from this charge was undertaken in connexion with the Financial Settlement of 1904.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
55	Laxman Pandurang Jadhav.	C. I. D.	... 3 Oct 46	260 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CA 30 CLA 50	
56	Madhusudan Ramchandra Karkhanis.	G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys.	15 Apr 47	250 AP 10 CL A 4-2 HRA 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
57	Keshav Vishram Tawade.	Sholapur	... 10 July 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
58	Balgauda Shidgouda Patil.	Satara	... 30 Mar 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
59	Dattatraya Pandurang Sawant.	Poona	... 29 May 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CA 72 CLA 50	
60	Chaturbhai Chhanna-bhai Patel.	Ahmedabad City.	10 Mar 47	260 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CA 72 CLA 50 COMP A	
61	Datta Sadashiv Naik*.	Belgaum	... 15 Feb 47	50 260 BADCL A 20 CL A 4-2 HR 28 CA 30 CLA 50	
62	Vishnu Ramkrishna Hegde.	Satara	... 19 May 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

to meet emergent outlay caused by famine or epidemic disease, and it has been used to obtain money for expenditure connected with plague.

In several Provinces the Local Government is empowered to extend any section of the Municipal Act to small towns which it is not expedient to form into regular municipalities, and to impose taxation in such towns, and appoint managing committees.

Reverting to the Presidency towns, it has to be noted that the administration of Calcutta under its Municipal Acts of 1876 and 1888 was not very successful. The government was vested in a nominated chairman and seventy-five commissioners, fifty of whom were elected by twenty-five ward constituencies and the remainder appointed by Government or nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies specially interested in the prosperity of the city¹. The commissioners interfered too much with the executive; and although some large schemes for the improvement of the city were carried through, parts of it were allowed to remain in a very insanitary condition and municipal business was neglected in several other directions. These dangers were brought prominently to notice when plague first threatened the city. Special effort was then made to improve sanitation, and it was determined, in order to secure better administration in the future, to alter the municipal constitution. Under the new constitution, established by Act III of 1899 (Bengal), the number of commissioners was reduced to fifty, of whom twenty-five are elected (one by each ward) and twenty-five are appointed as follows: fifteen by the Local Government, four each by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association, and two by the Commissioners of the Port. At the same time a general committee of twelve of the commissioners was created to assist in the ordinary work of administration, the general government remaining vested in the corporation. Four members of the general committee are appointed by the ward commissioners, four by the nominated commissioners, and four by the Local Government. More independent authority was also vested in the chairman, who is appointed by the Government, subject to removal by a two-thirds vote of the commissioners, and is assisted by a deputy and a vice-chairman. The Act invests him with general executive powers, specifically imposes on him a number of important duties, and confers on him the control of the municipal establishments.

¹ Between 1863 and 1876 the governing body consisted of the justices of the peace, with a salaried chairman.

Embryo
District
municipa-
lities.

Present
constitu-
tion of
Presidency
municipa-
lities.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
71	Raphael Dhawate. Reuben	Surat	7 May 47	250 AP 10 CLA 50 HR 30 CLA 4-2 CA 30	
72	Balkrishna Walanju. Narayan	G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys.	15 May 47	250 AP 10 CA 45-12 CLA 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
73	Narayan Palckar. Mangesh	.....	5 July 46	250 ADD P 10 CLA 4-2 HR 25 CA 30 CLA 50	Seconded as A.C.I.O., Goa with H.Q. at Vasco.
74	Abdussamad Inayatulla Shaikh.	Ahmedabad City.	12 May 46	250 ADD P 10 CLA 4-2 HR 40 CA 72 CLA 50 SP CON A	
75	Mahadeo Vishwanath Pendse*.	C. I. D., Bombay.	7 May 46	50 250 ADD P 10 SP 75 CLA 4-2 HR 110 CA 30 COMP A	
				47-3 CLA 59	
76	Jivabhai Gadhwai*. Kalidas	Ahmedabad City.	22 May 46	250 ADD P 10 CLA 4-2 HR 40 CA 72 CLA 50	
77	Vithal Panchwagh. Damodar	West Khandesh.	10 July 46	250 ADD P 10 CLA 4-2 HR 25 CA 30 CLA 50	Home Inspr.

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

regarding the sanitary administration the reader is referred to chapter xiv.

The city of Calcutta has a population (excluding the suburbs, *Statistics.* which are under separate municipal administration) of about 809,000, and its ordinary income amounted in 1903-4 to 60½ lakhs. Nearly 54 lakhs was derived from taxation, out of which more than 46 lakhs was the proceeds of a consolidated rate on lands and buildings levied for general purposes and for water-supply, sewage, and lighting. Taxes are also levied on animals and vehicles, and on professions and trades. The average incidence of taxation in 1903-4 was Rs. 6-10-9 per head of population. Large works are carried out with funds borrowed in the open market or from Government, and the debt outstanding at the end of 1902-3 amounted to about 3½ crores.

The population of Bombay is 776,000. The ordinary income is considerably larger than in Calcutta, amounting in 1902-3 to nearly 81 lakhs, of which nearly 71 lakhs was derived from taxation. The rate on buildings and lands yielded about 50 lakhs, and octroi duties (which do not exist in Calcutta) about 12 lakhs. The debt outstanding at the end of the year was about 5 crores. Madras is a smaller town and its trade is much less important. The population is about 509,000, and its ordinary income in 1902-3 was about 15 lakhs.

In concluding this brief account of the administration of the Presidency towns it is necessary to say a few words regarding the schemes which are now in progress for opening out and improving the congested areas of Calcutta and Bombay. The matter is further advanced in the latter city. A large proportion of the poorer inhabitants of Bombay live in *chawls* or tenement houses. These tenements, which may run to seven stories, consist of a congeries of corridors and rooms sheltering as many as from 500 to 1,000 persons. They are often built in narrow and dirty lanes without proper light or ventilation. Under the scheme for the improvement of the city, nearly seven miles of new streets are to be run through the most crowded quarters, and large sums are to be spent on reclaiming building sites along the shore and on the erection of more sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes of the population. The estimated cost of the whole plan is 5 crores. Its execution has been entrusted to a Board of Trustees created under a special Act passed in 1898. To defray a portion of the cost, vacant Government and municipal lands have been made over to the trustees, and the balance will be met by increased collections from municipal assessments on the improved property, and by

Schemes for the improvement of Calcutta and Bombay.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
86	Ramchandra Powar. *	Maruti Thana	... 1 Oct 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
87	Manohar Korde.	Govind G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Rlys.	1 Nov 46	250 ADD P 10 SP 30 CLA 4-2 HR 40 CA 30 CLA 50	
88	Shankar Sawant.	Narayan C. I. D.	... 5 Oct 46	250 ADD P 10 SP 75 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CLA 57	
89	Laxman Muzumdar.	Govind Bijapur	... 28 Sept 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	
90	Govind Kakeri.	Narsinh C. I. D.	... 16 Nov 46	250 ADD P 10 SP 75 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CLA 59	
91	Yeshwantrao Ganpat- rao Borwankar.	Do.	... 18 Nov 46	250 ADD P 10 SP 75 CL A 4-2 HR 40 CLA 59	
92	Bhaskar Kulkarni.	Narayan Ratnagiri	... 26 Nov 46	250 ADD P 10 CL A 4-2 HR 26 CA 30 CLA 50	

* Awarded Indian Police Medal.

needs and partly the result of the financial decentralization scheme of Lord Mayo's Government. In that year Acts were passed for Madras, Bengal, the present United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab, while Bombay and Sind remained satisfied with the existing law. The new Madras Act divided the country into local fund circles, and constituted for their administration consultative boards nominated by the Government and under the presidency of the Collector. The Bengal Road Cess Act of 1871 provided for the levy of a rate on real property for the improvement of communications, and established local bodies who might be either nominated or elected by the ratepayers. The new scheme of Provincial finance made it essential for the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab to supplement their resources by local taxation, and the Acts passed for those Provinces authorized the levy of a rate on land and the constitution of local committees to administer the funds. In both cases the members of the committees were nominated. The work of the new committees in Northern India was not very satisfactory. They met with reluctance and took little interest in their duties, and the administration remained practically with the District officers. Matters rested much on this footing until the whole system was reorganized in accordance with the policy of Lord Ripon's Government. Under the orders of 1881-2 the existing local committees were to be replaced by a network of boards extending all over the country. The lowest administrative unit was to be small enough to secure local knowledge and interest on the part of each member of the board, and the various minor boards of the District were to be under the control of a general District board, or to send delegates to a District council for the settlement of measures common to all. The non-official element was to preponderate, and the elective principle was to be recognized as in the case of municipalities. At the same time the resources and financial responsibility of the boards were to be increased by the transfer to them of certain items of Provincial revenue with a proportional share of Provincial expenditure. It was, however, recognized that conditions were not sufficiently advanced or uniform to permit of one general system being imposed in all Provinces, and a large discretion was left to Local Governments as to the manner and time for giving effect to the instructions. Of this discretion they availed themselves fully, and the systems introduced by the Acts of 1883-5 (most of which are still in force) vary greatly in different parts of India.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
		(Europeans).		Rs.	
1	Richard George Bangs.	Belgaum ...	7 May 47	300 H C A 50 CL A 6 CA 36 CLA 53	Home Insp.
2	Ivor Royston Cates ...	Poona ...	1 July 47	280 EC A 50 CL A 6 CA 72 CLA 50	
3	John James Dangerfield.	G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys.	3 Dec 46	310 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 24 CLA 54	Home Insp.
4	Walter George Doiley.	Ahmednagar ...	30 Jan 46	280 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 72 CLA 50	Home Insp.
5	Patrick Joseph Rogers.	B. B. & C. I. Rly.	Oct. 46	280 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 30 CLA 50 CA 43	Home Insp.
6	Ernest James Swain ...	B. B. & C. I. Rly.	8 Sept 46	270 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 24 CLA 50 CA 43	Home Insp.
7	Arthur Joseph Mahon.	Do. ...	15 Sept 46	270 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 30 CLA 53	
8	William Arthur John Baldry.	Ahmedabad ...	6 Sept 46	270 H C A 41-4 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 72 CLA 50	
9	Joseph Noel Henry Hawkins Dady.	.....	1 Aug. 46	260 STP 75 CLA 6 H C A 50 HR 90 CLA 59	On 180 days' leave from 4th April 1947.
10	Arthur William Hearn.	Poona ...	May 46	270 CL A 6 H C A 50 CA 72 CL -	

adequate means of communication. A proposal to introduce a Local Boards Regulation in Assam is at present under the consideration of the Government. No local boards have as yet been formed in Burma.

The degree to which the elective principle has been introduced varies greatly in different parts of India. In Madras the Local Government is empowered to sanction the election of a portion of the members of District, *tāluk*, and 'union' boards in any locality. As yet the representative principle has only been applied to District boards, the elected members of which must be chosen from among the members of the *tāluk* boards, who are themselves nominated. Nearly one-half the members of the District boards are thus elected. In Bombay at least one-half of the members of both *tāluka* and District boards must be elected, and some of the District board members are chosen by the *tāluka* boards from among their own number. In the Bengal Districts throughout which sub-District boards have been constituted, these boards are entitled to elect not less than half the members of the District board. Two-thirds of the members of each sub-district board are elected in the more advanced Districts, in others all the members are nominated. At least three-fourths of the members of the District boards in the United Provinces must be elected, except in a few backward tracts.

The various Acts usually leave it to the discretion of the Local Government to decide whether the chairman of the District board shall be elected or nominated. In no Province has it hitherto been found advisable to permit election, and the office is still in general held by the Collector. In the United Provinces, however, election, subject to the veto of the Local Government, has been prescribed by recent legislation. As regards the subordinate boards law and practice vary. In Madras and Bombay the chairman may be elected or nominated, but in practice is always nominated. In Bengal the right to elect a chairman is vested in the subdivisional board. On the whole, the principle of representation is much less developed in rural than in municipal areas. Where the ratepayers have a voice in the appointment of the members of the boards, the franchise is in general granted to male residents above a certain age and with specific qualifications either of property or status. The usual term of office on a board is three years.

The primary duty of the local boards is the maintenance and improvement of the means of local communication. Their obligations do not, in general, extend to the main lines of

Popular
representation.

Functions
of local
boards.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present pay & allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
3	R.S. Dilsukshankar Bhaishankar Bhatt, B.A., LL.B.	Kaira	... 1 Jan 46	350 CA 30 HR A 35 CLA 61	
4	Laxmishankar Bhaishankar Dave, M.A., LL.B.	Broach	... 1 July 46	330 CA 30 HR A 33 CLA 58	
5	Gajanan Modak, Pleader.	Narayan H. C. Ahmedabad District.	1 Aug 46	330 HR A 33 CA 30 CLA 58	

contributions were relinquished, and arrangements were made to secure to the various boards a real financial independence. In Bengal the District boards have been much hampered by the narrowness of their resources, and in 1900 the Local Government took steps to improve their financial position by allotting to them a portion of that part of the cess on land which is there levied for public works. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the finances of the local boards have been greatly crippled by famine, and in the former Province by plague also. The local funds have been assisted since 1905 by a grant from Imperial funds approximately equal to one-fourth of their income from cesses on land, and it is proposed to make similar contributions annually.

The total expenditure rose between 1889-90 and 1900-1 <sup>Expendi-
ture.</sup> from about 2.6 to more than 3 crores, nearly one-third of which was incurred in Madras. The rise has been substantial in most Provinces, but in Bombay and the Central Provinces there has been a decline since 1896-7, due to famine and plague. Nearly half the total expenditure is under the head of public works; and deducting the cost of establishment, tools, and plant, five-sixths of the public works outlay is spent on roads, bridges, and other objects connected with communications. In Bengal there are 41,000 miles of road under the charge of the local boards. Roadside avenues of trees are a great comfort to the traveller under the heat of an Indian sun, and they are everywhere regarded as an object of local expenditure. Out of 27,000 miles of District board roads in Madras, 16,000 are sheltered in this manner. Next to roads the chief item under the head of public works is buildings, which include offices, schools, dispensaries, staging bungalows, and the like. The most important officer of the District board is, in Madras and Bengal, the District Engineer, who superintends local public works and is aided by a subordinate staff of overseers, &c.; elsewhere the more important works paid for and controlled by the District boards are generally carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department. Expenditure on hospitals, sanitation, and vaccination increased from a little over 22 to about 36 lakhs, and on public instruction from 51 to nearly 65 lakhs. These subjects are dealt with in other chapters of this volume. Among the minor items of local expenditure, veterinary charges are of considerable importance. In Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces local cattle-shows are held with the object of improving the breed, veterinary assistants are employed in a number of Districts, and

No.	Name.	District.	Date of promotion to present Pay.	Present Pay & allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
12	Ratanlal Chunilal Sheth, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad City.	24 May 46	310 HRA 40 CA 30 CLA 54	
13	Narayan Sadashiv Barve, B.A., LL.B.	P. T. S., Nasik ...	20 Jan 47	310 SPL P 50 CLA 63	Law Ins ^t
14	Amarshi Vasram Sutarin, B.A., LL.B.	Panch Mahals ...	6 July 46	290 CA 30 HRA 29 CLA 50	
15	Himatlal Chhotalal Shukla, B.Sc., LL.B.	Surat ...	30 Aug 46	290 HRA 29 CA 30 CLA 51	
16	Narayan Shivanand Wajape, B.A., LL.B.	Bijapur ...	11 Sept 46	290 HRA 29 CA 30 CLA 51	
17	Raghunath Mukund- rao Gaitonde, B.Sc., LL.B.	G.I.P. & M.S.M. Rlys.	7 Jan 47	290 HRA 105 CA 30 COMP. A 44-10 CLA 50	
18	Hannant Annarao Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B.	Dharwar ...	15 Aug 46	270 HRA 27 CA 30 CLA 50	
19	Chimanlal Somchand Shah, High Court Pleader.	B. B. & C. I. Rly.	1 Sept 46	270 HRA 40 CA 30 CLA 50	

(1902-3). Among the most important works carried out by Port Trusts in recent years may be mentioned the opening of the Kidderpore docks in Calcutta (1892), the Merewether dry dock in Bombay (1891), and a dry dock in Karāchi (1901). The construction of a new dock in Bombay, to suit the increased size of modern steamships, has recently been begun.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

For village government see B. H. Baden-Powell's *Indian Village Community* (1896); the same author's *Village Communities in India* (1899); and Sir H. S. Maine's *Village Communities in the East and West* (1890).

The principal Acts regulating District Municipalities are IV of 1884 (Madras), III of 1901 (Bombay), III of 1884 (Bengal), I of 1900 (United Provinces), XX of 1891 (India—for the Punjab), and III of 1898 (Burma).

Those regulating the Presidency Municipalities are III of 1899 (Bengal—for Calcutta), III of 1904 (Madras), and III of 1888 (Bombay). See also for Calcutta, vol. vii (part i) of the *Census of India Reports* for 1901; and vol. x (part iv) of the same series for Bombay.

The principal Acts regulating Local Boards are V of 1884 (Madras), I of 1884 (Bombay), III of 1885 (Bengal), III of 1906 (United Provinces), and XX of 1883 (India—for the Punjab).

In every Province the Local Government publishes an annual review of the operations of the District Municipalities and Local Boards, and there are separate reviews for the Presidency towns.

Most Provinces also possess Municipal Manuals, and some possess Local Board Manuals, which bring together the regulating Acts, the principal rules made thereunder, and decisions on points of difficulty.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (MEN).

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay.	
		If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	400	.....	150
2nd	450	.....	150
3rd	500	.....	150
4th	550	.....	150
5th	600	15	150
6th	600	25	250
7th	650	25	250
8th	700	25	250
9th	750	25	250
10th	800	25	250
11th	850	25	250
12th	900	30	300
13th	950	30	300
14th	1,000	30	300
15th	1,000	30	300
16th	1,050	30	300
17th	1,100	30	300
18th	1,150	30	300
19th	1,200	30	300
20th and over	1,250	30	300
	1,250	30	300
	1,300	30	300
Lower Selection Grade	1,350	30	300
	1,400	30	300
	1,450	30	300
	1,500	30	300
	1,550	30	300
Higher Selection Grade	1,600	30	300
	1,750	30	300

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC WORKS ORGANIZATION

IRRIGATION, Railways, and Roads have already been dealt with under their economic aspect in Vol. III. The present chapter is mainly concerned with the agency by which these and other undertakings falling within the sphere of the Indian Public Works Department are carried out and supervised.

Public Works in India fall naturally into three classes, Build-ings and Roads, Irrigation, and Railways. Military, as distinct from Civil, buildings make a fourth class, when separately administered as they are now. The organization of the three main branches originated separately and at different times. A Military Board in each of the three Presidencies was the first recognized authority for works of the first class, which in those days were all of a military character, comprising barracks and other buildings for troops, and the few military roads that had been commenced prior to 1850. The history of the Military Boards is buried in 789 ponderous tomes of manuscript records, extending from the year 1773 to 1858, which are stored in the record-room at Calcutta. Of the Bengal Board the Marquis of Dalhousie, when Governor-General, recorded that its constitution was faulty, its duties far too onerous, and its work badly done in consequence. The idea of dissociating the Public Works business from the Board of the Bengal Presidency, which eventually led to the extinction of all three Military Boards, was probably aided by the success that attended the experiment of creating a department for Public Works in the newly acquired Province of the Punjab. This was in 1849, and the first Chief Engineer of the new department was Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdāla. In the following year a Commission appointed by order of the Court of Directors reported conclusively against the system of the Military Board in Bengal, and suggested that each Local Government should control its own Public Works, civil and military, under certain limitations, with the aid of a Chief Engineer and a staff of Superintending, Executive, and Assistant

Three main
classes of
Public
Works.
Their early
adminis-
tration.
Buildings
and Roads.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

CLASS I.

MEN'S BRANCH—54 POSTS.

Time-scale of Pay Rs. 320—40—640—Eff. bnr—40—1,200.

				Rs.	
1	Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc., (B. H. U.) F.I.C. M.Sc. (Allahabad), F.N.I. (Aligarh).	Prof. of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry & Offg. Principal, R.I.S., Bombay, and Hon. Industrial Chemist in the Deptt. of Industries.	1 Jan 31	1,200 CONF A 90 SPL P 100 CLA 225	Credit is given for service of 5 yrs. 5 ms. 17 ds. for seniority in class I.
2	* R. H. Dastur, M.Sc.	Prof. of Botany, R.I.S., Bombay.	1 Jan 31	...	Credit is given for service of 2 yrs. 6 ms. 12 ds. for seniority in class I.
3	F. Correia Afonso, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. LL.B. (Bombay).	Principal and Professor of English, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	1 June 30	1,120 SPL P 100 CLA 214	Credit is given for service of 1 yr. 7 ms. for seniority in class I.

* Services lent to the Indian Central Cotton Committee from 9th March 1935 in the scale of Rs. 850—40—1,010. The post is held in abeyance and a temporary post on contract created in its place with effect from 1st June 1935, vide G.Rs., E.D., Nos. 5930 of 31st May 1935, 15th April 1942, 7th April 1943 and 25th February 1944.

branch had hardly been formed as yet; but the Government of India had entered into arrangements with companies for the construction of certain trunk lines, some of which had been partially completed, while others had been begun or surveyed; and there was a Consulting Engineer at head-quarters to assist and advise in dealing with these matters. In 1854 a Secretary to the Government of India for the Department of Public Works was appointed, the first incumbent of the post being Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Baker of the Bengal Engineers. The Secretary is shown in the lists of the day as 'vested with the powers of the late Military Board.' The control exercised by the new central office over civil and military and irrigation works was probably less at this time than it became at a later date, owing to the organization being incomplete. The first effort towards a general control over the operations of the Provincial Governments seems to have taken effect in a call for annual budget estimates and progress reports of works. The first series of the latter was for the year 1854, and the attempt of Major (afterwards Sir Henry) Yule of the Bengal Engineers, then Under Secretary, to reduce these from chaos to order forms one of the early Selections from the Records of the Department. The total expenditure by the Government on works and repairs of all kinds for that year was 226 lakhs. Of this nearly a crore was on communications of all kinds, including navigable canals; over 54 lakhs was on irrigation; 56½ lakhs on military works; 3 lakhs on land for railways and their control. In addition 59 lakhs had been spent by the East Indian, and over 9 lakhs by the Madras, Railway Company. Thus the total outlay on public works of all kinds by Government, and by companies with capital guaranteed by Government, was close upon three millions sterling at the current rate of exchange. In the year 1849-50, or only four years before, the outlay, it is believed, did not exceed 60 lakhs.

The staff of engineers was at this time drawn from many sources. The Engineer corps of the three Presidencies supplied the nucleus, and a few more came from the Company's Artillery; some were recruited from the line regiments of the Company's service, and a few officers of Royal regiments in India were employed with permission of the British Government. Lastly, a considerable number of civilians had been engaged in England and in India, and steps had been taken to increase the supply from both sources. The Thomason College at Roorkee, which will be referred to later on, was beginning to supply engineers and subordinates in fair numbers,

tration.
Constitu-
tion of a
Public
Works
Secretariat
and engi-
neering
staff.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—contd.
CLASS I—contd.

On Time-scale of Rs. 300—20—420—E.S.—30—660—E.B.—40—900.

10	Dr. M. S. Shah, Ph.D. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Dist.) (Bom.), D.I.C. Chemistry (Lond.).	Prof. of Chemistry, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad.	1 Jan 37	Rs. 860 CLA 151	
11	L. R. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), B.T. (Bom.), I, T.D. (Lond.).	E. I., C. D. and offg. Dy. D. P. I.	1 Jan 37	600 SPL P 150 CLA 131	Holds a temp. B.E.S. Cl. I post of Dy. D. P. I.

On Time-scale of Rs. 320—40—640—E.B.—40—1,200.

12	J. A. Taraporevala, B.Sc. (Bom. & Edin.), M.I. Struct. E., M.I.C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.).	Principal and Prof. of Applied Mechanics, Coll. of Engineering, Poona.	1 Aug 31	920 SPL P 100 CLA 179	
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On Time-scale of Rs. 300—20—420—E. B.—30—660—E. B.—40—900.

13	D. G. Badigar, G. D. (Art), Bombay Grad. of the Royal Academy of Art. (Lond.); M. (H.S.).	Insp. of Drawing and Craft-work, B. P., Bombay.	1 May 35	600 COMP A 75 CLA 105	
14	G. C. Banerji, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), G. (H.S.).	Prof. of English Literature, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	18 July 36	800	On deputation as Education Officer, Education and Industries Department, Bombay (in the scale of Rs. 800—50—900). Allowances to be granted in his case are under reference to Government.

Supreme Governments is absolutely effective, which was not the case in earlier times.

We have seen how the supreme control over civil and military Buildings and Communications, Irrigation, and Railways was centred, in 1854, in a Secretariat on which the authority of the late Military Boards devolved. As time went on, this central authority was split up, first into three, and later into four, branches. This separation began during the period 1863-6, at the commencement of which a Royal Engineer officer had been placed on special duty in connexion with the accommodation of troops, and a little later was appointed Inspector-General of Military Works, holding charge of the military works business of the Secretariat when not on tour. A few years later (1872) this policy was extended, by placing the military works at all the chief stations of the Bengal Presidency directly under the control of this officer, acting under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government, with a separate system of circles of superintendence and executive divisions. The Provincial form of administration had, in fact, been found unsuitable for these works: the military buildings were not properly maintained, and failures in construction had occurred. In 1866, in order to meet the accumulating business, the Secretariat staff had to be strengthened and three branches formed, each with an Under or Assistant Secretary in charge—the Military Works branch, the Civil Works branch including Irrigation, and Railways. A year later (1867), owing to the impetus given to the spread of irrigation and the intention to develop such works from loans, an Inspector-General of Irrigation was appointed, holding a corresponding position to that of the Military Works officer, already mentioned¹. In 1870 the development of Railway work led to the appointment of a Deputy-Secretary for each of the three branches above referred to. At the same time the Public Works Accounts department was recognized as a branch of the Secretariat, the Accountant-General becoming a fourth Deputy-Secretary.

The process, begun during the period 1863-72, of separating military from civil works made rapid progress in the ensuing ten years; and in 1882 this separation was emphasized by the whole of the business in connexion with the Bengal army being handed over to the Military Department, together with the Military Works branch of the Public Works Secretariat. The

Development and sub-division of the Government of India Public Works Secretariat.

Complete separation of Military Works from the Public Works Department.

¹ The functions of this officer were subsequently merged in those of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation and Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department, but an Inspector-General was again appointed in 1905.

φ No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE— <i>contd.</i>					
CLASS I— <i>contd.</i>				Rs.	
23	Dr. H. F. Ali Hamdani.	Prof. of Arabic, Ismail Y. Coll., Andheri.	20 June 41	420 COMP A 32-8-0 CLA 74	
24	Dr. R. C. Shah, B.A. (Hons.) I, B.Sc. II, M.Sc. (Dist.) Ph.D. (Lond.) A.I.I. Sc. F.N.I. F.A.Sc.	Prof. of Organic Chem., R. I. S., Bombay.	1 July 41	660 COMP A 80 CLA 116	
25	V. P. Khanolkar, B.A. II (Hons.), B.T. (Bom.) II, T.D. (Lond.), M.A. (Lond.), S.T.C. K. (U.S.), M.R.S.T. (Eng.).	Prof. of Edn., S. T. College, Belgaum.	1 July 41	420 CLA 74	
26	W. R. Naidu, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.).	Statistical Adviser to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Edcn., H. & L.	15 Sept 41	1,000 W A 100	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India as Statistical Adviser up to 31st March 1946.
27	P. W. Gideon, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras).	Prof. of Biology, Kar. Coll., Dharwar.	1 Apr 43	820 CLA 144	
28	L. M. A. Menezes, M.A.I. (Bom.), M. (H.S.).	Prof. of English, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	19 Apr. 43	420 CLA 74	
29	G. M. Sankpal, M.B.E., B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.).	Prof. of Hist. & Econ., Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	25 June 43	900 SPL P 100 CLA 175	Promoted to B. E. S. Class I. Continues to be on deputation as Director of Econ. and Statistics Bureau, Bombay. Holds the post of Statistician, Civil Supplies Dept., in addn. to his duties as Director. (G. R., F. D., No. S. 20 (1) dated 25th June 1943.)
30	Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A., (Madras), Ph.D. (Columbia) H. (H.S.).	Edl. Insp. for Bombay City and the Bombay Sub. Dist. and Insp. of European Schools, B. P., Bombay.	1 July 43	780 CON A 72 CON A 80 CLA 137	Subject to the maintenance of a car.

Government. This conversion of the Public Works Department into a civil organization had a marked effect on the strength and distribution of Royal Engineers employed in India. The 250 Royal Engineers formerly allotted for civil and military works in peace time have been reduced to 200; the normal distribution of strength between the military and civil organizations, which twenty years ago was 70 and 180 respectively, has become 130 and 70; and R. E. officers still attached to the Public Works Department are employed mainly on railways, which now furnish the most useful civil experience for the scientific corps of the army.

The problem of decentralizing railway control, which from the commencement had rested in some form or other with the Public Works Secretariat, continued to occupy the Supreme Government for twenty years after the creation of a separate Railway branch in the Secretariat in 1866. The first step taken was the institution of several local Consulting Engineers, each responsible for the supervision of companies' lines in the area under his control. But, as the pressure of business increased, it became evident that the control of details hitherto exercised by the Government of India must be delegated to some external authority, either to the several Provincial Governments, or to a Railway Board, or to an officer like the Director-General of Post Offices, exercising very full power and standing in the place of a Local Government. The railways are, with one or two exceptions, Imperial assets and liabilities, and several of them run through more than one Province. Their alignment; the general principles regulating maximum, minimum, and competing rates and fares; and the collection and compilation of statistics, are matters of policy which have hitherto been best dealt with by the Supreme Government, just as, in Great Britain, the Board of Trade deals with similar matters concerning railways in which the Government is not financially interested. It is clear therefore that, in endeavouring to divest itself of unnecessary details connected with the control of railways, the Supreme Government was precluded at the outset from having general recourse to the Provincial Governments, which had hitherto afforded a ready means of assistance when measures of relief from the effects of excessive centralization were in question. Nevertheless the Madras and Bombay Governments, which have always enjoyed a somewhat greater measure of independence than those of the more recently constituted Provinces, were allowed to have local Consulting Engineers who were also Secretaries to the Provincial Govern-

Decentral-
ization of
railway
control.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—*contd.*CLASS I—*contd.*

				Rs.	
41	Vacant	... Prof. of Physics, R. I. S., Bombay.	
42	Vacant	... Prof. of Mathematics, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	...	...	The corresponding post is at present held by a member of the I. E. S.
43	Vacant	... Prof. of Engineering, Coll. of Engineering, Poona.	...	...	Vacant from 3rd June 1945.
44	Vacant	... Prof. of Business Organisation and Cotton Economics, Syd. Coll. of Com. and Eco., Bombay.	...	..	Vacant from 5th June 1943.
45	Vacant	... Prof. of French, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	...	...	Vacant from 24th September 1943.
46	Vacant	... Dy. D. P. I. ...	...	...	Vacant from 25th Sept. 1945.
47	Vacant	... E. I. N. E. D. ...	...	...	New post.
48	Vacant	... Prof. of Education S. T. Coll., Belgaum.	...	...	Vacant from 17th June 1946.
49	Vacant	... Prof. of Sanskrit, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	...	Vacant from 7th Aug. 1945.
50	Vacant	... Prof. of Econs. & Transport, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Econs., Bombay.	...	...	New post created from June 1946 (G. R., E. D., No. 6402, dated 1st May 1946).
51	Vacant	... Dy. D. P. I. ...	...	...	Vacant from 25th January 1947.
52	Vacant	... Prof. of Persian, Ismail Yusufi Coll., Andheri.	...	...	Vacant from 16th May 1947.

exercising Secretariat functions as Deputy-Secretaries to the Railway Secretary. These changes were accompanied by the delegation of certain powers to Managers and Engineers-in-Chief in the case of state lines ; and to Consulting Engineers (or to such Local Governments as supervise these officers¹) in the case of lines worked by companies.

Although some relief was given by these reforms, the great expansion in the railway system, and the consequent necessity for providing more efficient machinery for the rapid disposal of business, led to changes of greater importance than any which have been made since the first establishment of a Public Works Secretariat. It was held that there should be a body of practical business men entrusted with full authority to manage the railways of India on commercial principles, freed from all non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules. In 1905 the Railway branch of the Secretariat was abolished and its place taken by a Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members. While the Government of India reserves to itself the final decision in regard to the preparation of the railway programme and the larger question of railway policy and finance which affect all lines, administrative duties have been generally delegated to the Board. The Board is directly under the new Department of Commerce and Industry, while the Public Works Department, which now deals only with irrigation and civil works, has been transferred to the charge of the member for Revenue and Agriculture.

The Telegraph department was at one time under the control of the Home, and later of the Foreign, Department. It was transferred to the Public Works Department in 1870 ; and on the division of that Department into two branches dealing with railways, and with irrigation and civil works, the Telegraph department was placed under the latter branch. In 1905 the control was transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Industry.

As regards Buildings, Roads, and Irrigation, the delegation of powers to Provincial Governments has been very complete. Each Local Government has its own Engineering staff, the head of which acts as its Public Works Secretary² and is responsible for the up-keep and construction of its irrigation works, its

¹ Madras, Bombay, and Burma.

² In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces there are two Chief Engineers and Secretaries—one for Irrigation and the other for Buildings and Roads, while in the Punjab, where the development of irrigation has been specially marked, there are now (1906) two Chief Engineers and Secretaries for this branch and one for Buildings and Roads.

Creation
of Railway
Board.

Control
of the
Telegraph
depart-
ment.

Buildings,
Roads, and
Irrigation.
Functions
of Local
Govern-
ments and

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—*contd.*CLASS I—*contd.**Offg. and Temporary Officers—contd.*

On time-scale of Rs. 300—20—420—E.B.—30—660—E.B.—40—900.

Rs.					
8	G. J. Kulkarni, B.E. (Civil), (Bom.), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. (Lond.), A.M. I.E. (Ind.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.)	Prof. of Civil Engineering, Coll. of Engi- neering, Poona.	...	340 CLA 60 Tech. A 75	Offg. from 1st June 1945.
9	A. DeSouza, B.A., B.E. (Civil), A.M. I.C.E. (Lond.) A.M.I. Struct. E. M. (H.S)	Prof. of Engi- neering, Coll. of Eng., Poona.	...	320 CLA 56 Tech. A 80	Offg. from 7th July 1945.
10	Dr. V. G. Bhat, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.). B.A. I Tripos. (Cantab.), M.A. (Cantab.), Cert. in Edn. II (Cambridge), Ph. D. (Cantab.), 1933.	Prof. of Sanskrit, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	860 CLA 151	Offg. from 7th August 1945.
11	G. V. Vartak, B.E. (Civil).	Prof. of Applied Mechanics, Coll. of Engi- neering, Poona.	...	320 CLA 56 Tech. A 75	Offg. from 22nd December 1945.
12	Dr. N. R. Tawde, B.A. (Hons.) M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), F.Inst. P.F.A.Sc., F.N.I.	Prof. of Physics, R. I. S., Bom- bay.	...	420 COMP A 67-8 CLA 74	Offg. from 30th Jan- uary 1946.
13	V. K. Kelkar, B.E. (Mech.) (Bom.), A.M. I.E. (Ind.)	Prof. of Mechani- cal Engineering, Coll. of Engi- neering, Poona.	...	380 CLA 67 Tech. A 90	Offg. from 24th February 1946.

ings and communications are concerned, will gradually contract. It has already nearly disappeared from the larger towns, in which municipal establishments supply its place, and from the great Port Trusts, which have assumed charge of docks, harbours, and in some cases lighthouses, formerly in charge of the Department, and which now maintain complete and efficient establishments of their own. As regards irrigation too, the control of minor works such as the less important tanks has, in Madras, where these are very numerous, been transferred to the Revenue Department¹.

Besides buildings and roads there are other miscellaneous works, such as drainage and water-works of towns, harbours, docks, and lighthouses, which were originally within the scope of departmental operations. But as they have now, for the most part, been taken over by municipal and District boards and Port Trusts, they need not be further referred to. There are, however, two classes of miscellaneous works, connected with coal and iron production and river embankments, which may be briefly mentioned.

The coal-mines worked directly by Government are the Warorā colliery², in the Central Provinces, under the control of the local Public Works Department, and the Dandot and Khost collieries (the former in the Punjab, and the latter in Baluchistān), worked by the North-Western Railway. The output of the first was 115,000 to 150,000 tons annually, and the profit 10 to 13 per cent. on capital. The other two are small concerns, with an annual output of about 70,000 and 20,000 tons respectively. They supply coal at moderate rates to the railway and are maintained for that purpose.

The Government has, from time to time since 1850, engaged in investigations in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Kumaun, and elsewhere, with the object of manufacturing iron in India. The only works, however, which have been erected up to the present are at Barākar, in Mānbhūm District, within the Bengal coal-field. These were originally started by the Bengal Iron Company, but were acquired by Government in 1880 and worked directly under a manager. In 1890 the property was leased to the Barākar Iron Works Company, which undertook to produce at least 15,000 tons of pig iron annually. Since then various modifications in the contract have been made ;

¹ Before the Public Works Department was organized in the various Provinces, the Madras Revenue Board had the supervision of all irrigation works in that Presidency.

² The Warorā colliery was closed in 1906, the coal having been exhausted.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of commencement of the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—*concl'd.*CLASS I—*concl'd.*

Women's Branch—Class I—4 Posts.

On time-scale of Rs. 300—25—600—E. B.—25—750.

				Rs.	
1	Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A. (Cantab.)	I. G. S., Bombay D.	1 May 35	675 CLA 51 SPL P 100 COMP A 80	Offg. Principal, S. T. College, Bombay.

On time-scale of Rs. 300—20—560.

2	Miss M. Shinde, M.A., C.T.C. (Cantab.)	L. S., T. C. W. & Girls' H. S., Nasik.	1 April 42	560 CLA 42	
3	Vacant	... I. G. S., C. D.	...	...	The corresponding post is at present held by a member of the I. E. S.
4	Vacant	... L. S., T. C. W. & Girls' H. S., Ahmedabad.	...	...	Vacant from 21st May 1945.

Officiating Appointments.

	Miss Sarah Paul, B.A., B.T. (Bom.), T.D. (Lond.).	L. S., T. C. W., Ahmedabad.	...	480 CLA 36	Offg. from 2nd June 1945.
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are broken, banks breached, and the head-works of canals threatened or damaged. And when drought is followed by famine, the execution of important relief works falls within his province. At all times he is responsible for the preparation of estimates for repairs and construction, and for the execution of contracts for supply of labour and material.

Executive Engineers have under them Assistant Engineers who are in training for higher functions, and a subordinate staff, the principal members of which are styled Subordinate Engineers, Supervisors, and Overseers. These assistants may be either in subordinate control of a portion of the division or in charge of particular works.

Five or six divisions are grouped into a 'Circle' in charge of a Superintending Engineer. All important estimates are passed on to him for scrutiny, and the inspection of the works and projects in his Circle is his primary duty.

The Chief, Superintending, Executive, and Assistant Engineers form the permanent Engineer establishment, or superior staff of the Department, for Buildings and Roads, Irrigation, and Railways. In 1903 they numbered about 760, of whom about 60 were Royal Engineers. Of the rest, 420 were Civil Engineers recruited in Europe, mainly from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, while 280 were recruited in India, chiefly from the Indian Engineering Colleges, and of this number nearly 100 were 'Provincial' Engineers appointed under certain special conditions which will be referred to later on. With the great expansion of public works of all descriptions which has taken place in recent years, the present staff has been found inadequate, and it is now proposed to raise the number of permanent Engineers gradually to 900. There are also about 100 temporary and non-pensionable Engineers, employed chiefly on irrigation works in the Punjab and on railways.

During the early days of the Public Works Department the Engineer establishment was recruited in a haphazard and miscellaneous way. In 1870 about two-fifths of its strength was made up of Royal Engineers, while the rest consisted, in proportions roughly equal, of men recruited in India, largely through the Indian Engineering Colleges, and of engineers procured in England under covenant, who were popularly known as 'Stanley engineers,' from Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby), Secretary of State when this arrangement was initiated. With the diminution of the number of Royal Engineers available for civil works, necessitated by the develop-

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
Time-scale of Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500.					
6	A. N. Sane, B.A., B.T. II.	Asstt. Edcl. Inspr., S. D., Dharwar.	1 Nov 38	Rs. 300 CLA 53	Offg. as E. I. S. D. in the B. E. S., Cl. I.
7	Syed Abdur Rauf, M.A. I, B.T. II. (Bom.).	Lec. in Edn., S. T. Coll., Bom- bay.	1 Feb 40	320 COMP A 65 CLA 56 CON. A. 16-6	Offg. as Prof. of Educa- tion, S. T. Coll., Bombay, in the B. E. S., Cl. I.
8	R. A. Rege, B.A., II Hons., S.T. C.D. I.	S. B. A. O., D. L. B., Poona.	5 Apr 41	310 SPL P 30 CLA 60	
9	B. M. Meemansi, B.A., B.T. I, M. (H.S.)	Lec. in Edn., S. T. Coll., Belgaum.	1 July 41	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Off. Asstt. E, I, C, D.
10	R. A. Kulkarni, M.A. II, Dip. Ed. (Leeds), M.Ed. (Leeds), M.R. S.T. (Eng), M. (H.S.).	Do. ...	1 July 41	340 CLA 60	

entered the superior service before the organization of 1892 came into operation draw the same rate of pay as men of the Imperial Service, but are under inferior leave and pension rules. Some of these are Europeans recruited prior to 1882 and not necessarily educated in India.

The subordinate executive Public Works service is recruited entirely in India from the local Engineering Colleges. It contains a sprinkling of British soldiers who have undergone an engineering course at Roorkee, while the rest are natives of India in the wide sense above referred to, but with a large predominance of the purely Asiatic element. The subordinate ranks of the Military Works Service are similarly recruited, but here the appointments are reserved mainly for the military element obtained through Roorkee. The subordinate service.

There are four Engineering Colleges in India—at Roorkee in the United Provinces, Sibpur (Calcutta), Madras, and Poona; also Engineering Schools at Rangoon, in Bihār, and elsewhere. Of these the oldest and most important is the Thomason College at Roorkee, which was founded in 1848 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces whose name it bears. It was first established as a training school for supplying subordinates for the Ganges Canal; and a few years later it was enlarged and converted into a college, with the object of training civilian engineers for the newly constituted Department of Public Works, and for the instruction of regimental officers in engineering. In 1902 it had a strength of about 320 students, of whom about 125 of various classes pass out annually. The greater number of these find employment with Native States, Railway Companies, local boards and municipalities, and in private industrial concerns, while others enter the Public Works Department as above indicated and also the Survey of India. The college is equipped with chemical, physical, and mechanical laboratories, and with technical workshops, comprising carpentry, foundry, smithy, machinery, and fitting shops, worked entirely by electrical power generated by steam and oil engines within the college grounds. All these form part of the teaching apparatus. There are courses of instruction in civil, electrical, and telegraph engineering for engineers and subordinates; classes for training draftsmen and computers and for mechanics; and industrial classes for teaching the trades of printing and photography in their various branches, and for art handiwork in wood, metal, and stone. The civil and electrical engineer students who compete for a limited number of guaranteed

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
16	M. D. Barchiwale, B.A., B.T. II.	D. E. I. for Urdu Schools, S. D., Dharwar.	1 Mar 42	310 CLA 60	
17	A. I. Patel, B.A., B.T.	D. E. I., Urdu Schools, N. D.	17 July 42	365 CLA 50	
18	G. G. Patankar, B.A., B.T. II.	A. O., D. S. B., Ratnagiri.	1 Nov 42	295 SPL P 30 CLA 57	
19	R. D. Sathe, M.A., B.T. I.	H. M., Elph. H.S., Bombay.	1 Nov 42	280 PP 30 COM A 60 CLA 54	Allowed to cross the E. B. at Rs. 250 from 8th June 1946.
20	G. B. Khan, B.A., B.T. II, T.D. (Lond.).	Principal, Urdu Training College for Men, Poona.	1 Nov 42	265 CLA 50	Allowed to cross the E. B. at Rs. 250 from 29th September 1946.
21	G. M. Suryavanshi, B.A., B.T. II.	S. B. A. O., D. L. B., Nasik.	1 Apr. 42	385 SPL P 30 CLA 73	
22	C. L. Parmar, B.E. (Mech.) II, A. M. I. E. (India).	Engineering Supdt., Elph. H. S., Bombay (Technical Side).	6 Apr. 43	310 CLA 54	Doing duty as H.M.N. Tech. H.S., Sholapur.

from Cooper's Hill. The superior Locomotive officers are now, for the most part, recruited from England, as a high standard of qualification is required; but qualified men have been, and still are, appointed in India when they can be obtained. Storekeepers are almost invariably Europeans appointed in India. The whole strength of the superior staff is under 120 men. With the exception of officers transferred from the Engineer establishment or otherwise recruited prior to 1881, the majority are non-pensionable and, in the case of the Locomotive branch, are engaged under short covenants, their service being capable of extension by mutual consent when the term of the covenant ends. A Provident Fund liberally subsidized by Government, the terms of which were greatly improved in 1900, supplies the place of a pension for those who were not originally on the pensionable list.

The Railway subordinate staff is very large, including subordinate Superintendents on Rs. 400 and a few on Rs. 500, down to men on Rs. 15 a month. All those appointed since 1881, that is, by far the greater number of the present establishment, are non-pensionable and subject to the same Provident Fund rules as the superior non-pensionable staff. The higher Locomotive subordinates are, as a rule, obtained under covenant from England; other members of the skilled staff are, like the subordinates of the Civil Works branch, obtained from the Indian colleges.

Railway Companies engage their own staff, but frequently enlist the services of Government officers in active service or after retirement. Owing to the financial concern which the Government has in the majority of the Companies' lines, on account of guarantee of interest, profit-sharing, or assistance in some form or other, the approval of the Government of India is required for the salaries of the superior establishment, as well as for the rules regulating their leave and acting allowances, or for any special concessions in regard to pay. Taking State and Companies' lines together, the total number of railway employes of all classes at the end of 1902 was 942 superior officers (mostly Europeans), and about 392,000 subordinates, of whom 13,200 were Europeans or Eurasians.

The accounts of the Public Works Department, including those of State Railways, are audited and consolidated by a special Public Works Accounts department, at the head of which is an Accountant-General with the rank and pay of a senior Chief Engineer. The superior Accounts branch was formerly closely allied to the Engineer branch, and its ranks

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Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey.—*Finances and Public Works of India* (1882).

Earlier numbers of Selections from the Records of the Government of India relating to Public Works, as below :—

No. 1.—*Papers on the Proposed Railway in Bengal*.

No. 13.—*Progress Reports of Public Works Department for the Year 1854-5*.

No. 14.—*Minute* by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie), dated Feb. 28, 1856.

No. 21.—Lt.-Col. R. Baird-Smith.—*Revenue Reports of the Ganges Canal for the Year 1855-6*.

Horace Bell.—*Railway Policy of India* (1894).

Calendar of Thomason College, Roorkee, containing a history of the college from its commencement in 1851, together with a description of the theoretical and practical education given at the college (1902).

but it was not till 1740 that his successor, Dumas, formed a military force consisting of a body of European infantry and 4,000 to 5,000 Muhammadans armed in the European fashion. The brilliant Swiss officer, Paradis, was one of the first to make the fullest use of this instrument of war; and his successes led Robert Clive to follow the example of the French, and to give to the native soldiery a discipline they had never before experienced.

The military forces of each British Presidency were at first necessarily separate and distinct. Communication by sea or land was long and tedious; and although in early days the Bengal establishment was subordinate to that of Madras, it was soon placed on an independent footing. The geographical situation of the first settlements thus gave rise to local or Presidency armies which were practically independent of each other. The gradual growth of those forces up to the reorganization of 1796 was very similar in character. The nucleus of the white portion of the army in India may be found in detachments of soldiers sent out from England, supplemented by European mercenaries, deserters, and prisoners of war from other foreign settlements, and sailors from the Company's ships. Small bodies of European cavalry were raised; the infantry were formed into companies and battalions; while artillerymen were sent from home and recruited locally, some companies of Royal Artillery being transferred bodily to the service of the Company. The 'European Infantry' of Bombay eventually became the 1st Bombay European regiment (Fusiliers); in Madras (1748) the European companies were formed into a battalion, ultimately to be the 1st Madras European regiment (Fusiliers); while in Bengal the companies were similarly regimented and became the 1st Bengal European regiment (Fusiliers). Swiss companies, 'French Rangers,' formed from the Irish and other regiments of Lally's force after the capture of Pondicherry, and, later, Hanoverians, supplemented the ordinary 'European infantry.' Gradually Royal regiments were sent out to India, the 39th Foot being the first to arrive in 1754: four years later many of the officers and men were received as volunteers into the Company's army, and several King's regiments were transferred to that service.

Before the battle of Plassey (1757) Clive had set to work to improve the native troops. The peons and watchmen, armed and equipped in the native style with swords and targets, bows and arrows, lances and matchlocks, had dis-

Origin of
the Presi-
dency
armies.

Clive's re-
forms.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
89	Vacant	... D. E. I., Colaba ...	...	Vacant from 24th Sept., 1945.
90	Vacant	... A. O., D. S. B., Panch Mahals.	...	Vacant from 17th July 1946.
91	Vacant	... Prin., T. C. M., Ahmedabad.	...	Vacant from 14th Jan. 1947.
92	Vacant	... H. M., Telang H. S., Godhra.	...	Vacant from 25th Feb. 1947.
93	Vacant	... D. E. I., Belgaum...	...	Vacant from 18th March 1947.
94	Vacant	... D. E. I. for V. I., Bombay.	...	Vacant from 1st April 1947.
95	Vacant	... H. M., H. U. H. S., Hubli.	...	Vacant from 1st May, 1947.
96	Vacant	... S. B. A. O., D. L. B., West Khandesh.	...	Vacant from 8th May, 1947.
97	Vacant	... D. E. I. for Urdu School, C. D.	...	Vacant from 9th May, 1947.
98	Vacant	... D. E. I., East Khandesh.	...	Vacant from 22nd May 1947.
99	Vacant	... Prin. T. C. M., Poona.	...	Vacant from
100	Vacant	... Asstt. E. I., N. D. ...	...	Vacant from

But even admitting the want of discipline thus shown, nothing is more remarkable than the achievements of our troops in the vast territory which formed the theatre of war, if we consider the material of which they were composed, the great distances, often in unknown territory, they had to traverse, and the frequent failure of supplies and equipments.

Two years after the battle of Plassey the Dutch were overpowered at Chinsura, and later the Nawāb of Oudh was defeated at the battle of Buxar (1764). Soon afterwards the Madras Government joined the Nizām and the Marāthās against Haidar Alī, and a new coalition of the latter with the Nizām was overcome. Then came the Rohilla War of 1773, the wars with the Marāthās in which the Bombay troops were engaged, and during which the wonderful march of General Goddard* from the banks of the Jumna to the western coast took place, and the escalade and capture of Gwalior by Popham and Bruce. In 1779 a confederacy of nearly all the chief princes of India to destroy the growing power of the Company was only frustrated by the genius of Warren Hastings, the prowess of the Company's troops, and their good fortune in war. The conflict with the French in Southern India and the brunt of the Mysore campaigns against Tipū fell upon the Madras army, but both Bengal and Bombay troops were engaged. The capture of Pondicherry in 1793 was a final blow to the French power in Southern India; and the advance of the Company's rule along the valley of the Ganges as far as Allahābād, the undertaking of the defence of Oudh and the garrisoning of Cawnpore and Fatehgarh, the conquest of Gujarāt, and the acquisition of territory as the fruits of the Mysore Wars formed a series of operations which carried with them the constant development of the army. The native troops were formed into brigades with proper staffs, the artillery was increased and the power of field guns recognized, Presidency Commanders-in-Chief were appointed, and the military administration was improved in many ways. The chief reorganization of the army took place in 1796; but before entering into the details of this change, it is desirable to consider the character of the native forces of the Company during this first period of their formation, and of the adversaries whom they were called upon to meet.

It is not easy to state with exactitude how the Company's ^{Constitution of the} armies were then recruited. We know that the times were ^{Company's} turbulent, that fighting was a trade followed by thousands, ^{native} and that violence and the 'art of cutting throats' were ^{armies at}

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
14	T. F. Panvala	... Prin., Basic Trg. Centre, Katargaon.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st April 1945.
15	H. A. Syed	... Prin., Urdu T. C. M., Ahmedabad.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st April 1945.
16	R. V. Desai	... Prin., Basic Trg. Centre, Dharwar.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st April 1945.
17	N. S. Navare	... Pl., T. C. M., Panvel.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st May 1945. Temp. post sanctioned up to 31st May 1948.
18	K. G. Kurtketi	... Pl., T. C. M., Bijapur.	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st May 1945. Temp. post sanctioned up to 31st May 1948.
19	Mrs. A. Trinda-de Figuerado.	Lecturer in Edcn., S. T. Coll., Bombay.	178 TAP 10 CLA 50 C.A. 52-8 CON A	Offg. from 12th June 1945.
20	S. K. Agashe	... Pl., T. C. M., Poona.	166 220 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 14th July 1945.
21	B. D. Alurkar	... Pl., T. C. M., Ratnagiri.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 13th April 1945.
22	T. H. Karanjikar	... Pl., T. C. M., Bordi.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 21st July 1945.
23	Dr. D. V. Chikermane, B.A. (Hons.), B.T., M.Ed., Ph.D.	Asstt. E. I., S. D. ...	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 20th June 1945.
24	V. S. Tirodkar	... H. M., Agr. H. S., Bijapur.	230 TAP 10 PP 20 CLA 50	Offg. from 20th June 1945.
25	D. N. Kulkarni	... H. M., Garud H. S., Dhulia.	240 TAP 10 PP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 13th July 1945.
26	S. K. Thakore	... P. A., E. I., N. D. ...	220 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 17th July 1945.
27	S. S. Satpute	... S. B. A. O., D. L. B., East Khandesh.	220 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 22nd July 1945.
28	M. D. Nabar	... H. M., Govt. H. S., Satara.	230 PP 20 CLA 50 TAP 10	Offg. from 4th August 1945.

oxen, and the lighter artillery by horses, but the service of the guns was slow and inefficient. Corruption and disloyalty, intrigue and indulgence, were rampant in such forces. The chiefs were often playing their own game, while the masses were mutinous or, if not openly disloyal, were only waiting till the happy hour arrived when their course of plunder and rapine could be pursued unchecked. There was no training, no discipline, no watchful commander to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat or to retrieve desperate fortunes by a dogged resistance and firm retreat. When the supreme moment came and the opposing forces entered into the fight, the death or flight of the commander would paralyse the action of the army even in the height of victory, and the safety of the *zanāna* would be more considered than that of the army. Courage was displayed by individuals and by masses, but panics would occur on the slightest provocation. It can be readily seen what great odds there were in favour of the attack, on such loosely bound masses, of disciplined bodies led by European officers, after well-sustained and, for those times, well-aimed musketry fire, preceded by and accompanied with comparatively rapid and efficient fire from field and heavy guns. As time went on the native princes endeavoured to imitate our system of training; but the best characteristics were wanting, while the want of equipment and material and the slackness of discipline operated against the attempt. Led by really good soldiers in their own way, these enormous bodies of horsemen and foot-soldiers were foemen who might succeed by sheer numbers; but directly they half-copied their adversaries they became easier to overcome, because they had neither the training, the European officers, the equipment, nor the tactical skill to cope with the smaller forces of the British, animated by a common spirit and commanded by resolute men. After the French forces in the field had been disposed of, there were, for many years, French officers to train and direct native operations against us. Sometimes they would even be employed on opposite sides by the native princes, as when Raymond was with the Nizām and Perron with Sindhia. But these officers were not sufficiently numerous, nor had they the advantages of the British officers in continuous employment, in material and in power. While their troops, mercenaries like our own, were not regularly paid. Sindhia's army, which had been trained by De Boigne, was perhaps an exception to this rule, and might have become a formidable power had Mahādji Sindhia lived longer.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
43	Y. B. Shinde	... D. E. I., Ratnagiri...	200 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st Aug. 1946.
44	C. S. Parikh	... D. E. I., Ahmedabad.	210 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 1st Aug. 1946.
45	S. S. Bhatawadekar	... P. A. to E. I., C. D.	220 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 9th June 1946.
46	N. Y. Pedrum	... D. E. I., Satara ...	210 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 26th Aug. 1946.
47	B. M. Shintri	... P. A. to E. I., S. D.	220 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 8th Sept. 1946.
48	A. R. P. Shaikh	.. D. E. I. for Urdu Schools, C. D.	190 CLA 50 TPA 10	Offg. from 18th Oct. 1946.
49	G. J. Gunjkar	... S.R. A.O., D. S. B., Kanam.	170 SP 30 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 4th Nov. 1946.
50	R. K. Sohoni	... Principal, T. C. M., Sangamner.	200 TAP 10 CLA 50	Temp. Post.
51	A. S. Shaikh	... D. E. I. for U. S., B. D.	220 TAP 10 CLA 50 COMP A	Offg. from 1st Dec. 1946.
52	V. V. Divekar	... H. M., H. S., Karwar.	55 TAP 10 CLA 50	*Offg. from 25th Dec. 1946. *Pay not yet fixed.
53	S. A. Tahir	... Principal, U. T. C. for Men, Belgaum	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 4th June 1947.
54	K. S. Vakil	... Lecturer in Edcn., S. T. C., Bombay.	190 TAP 10 COMP A	Offg.
			52-8 CLA 50 CON A	
	M. J. Dave	... D. E. I., Ahmedabad	16-6 210 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 10th Dec. 1946.
55	R. B. Sanjana, B.A., S.T.C.D.	H. M., R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 8th Mar. 1947.
56	P. H. Barve	... Principal, T. C. M., Jalgaon.	210 CLA 50 TAP 10	Offg. from 10th Jan. 1947. Temp. post.

title of the Khālsa, the 'pure' or 'elect.' The Khālsa army eventually became a most formidable instrument of war, and only terminated its splendid career after fighting six pitched battles with the British. The admirable qualities of the soldiers of this army were innate. In the early days of their history the Sikh horsemen were renowned, but, in the course of time, the Sikh matchlock-men replaced them to some extent and became equally known for their stanchness and fire-power. Ventura and Allard, Court and Avitabile, did something towards the training of the troops, but the material and the martial ability were there already. In 1809-10 Ranjīt Singh began to form regular infantry of Sikhs, Hindustānis, and Gurkhas. Every battalion had its commandant and adjutant, and was about 700 strong. The administrative government was by means of committees or *panchāyats*, and the army was divided into divisions and brigades. In 1844 the Khālsa army consisted of from 40,000 to 50,000 regulars, with a large force of irregulars and a number of light and heavy guns. At Gujrat (1849), 'the battle of the guns,' the Sikh power was finally overthrown and the glorious history of the Khālsa army closed. Many of the soldiers gave up the pursuit of arms to follow the plough again, while numbers took service with us; and they and their descendants have proved to be the finest and most loyal soldiers of the native army, second to none in the whole empire for constancy, fidelity, and military prowess.

The year 1796 marked the first general reorganization of the native armies. The European troops, including the white soldiers of the Company, were then about 13,000 strong; the native troops about 57,000, of whom the Madras and Bengal armies had 24,000 each, and Bombay 9,000. The army in Bengal was now organized as follows :—

European artillery, 3 battalions of 5 companies each.

„ infantry, 3 regiments of 10 companies each.

Regular native cavalry (replacing two irregular cavalry regiments), 4 regiments of 6 troops each.

Native infantry, 12 regiments of 2 battalions each.

Each native cavalry regiment consisted of 1 field officer in command, 15 officers, including the regimental staff, 4 European non-commissioned officers, 12 native officers, 39 native non-commissioned officers, and 426 troopers. A major-general was appointed to command the cavalry brigade, and the cavalry officers were separated from the infantry and placed on a general cavalry list.

Reorganization of the Presidency armies in 1796. Bengal.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—*contd.*

CLASS II.

COLLEGIATE BRANCH (MEN)—68 posts.

SELECTION GRADE Rs. 650—30—800.

Rs.

1	Albert Victor Harris Pearce, A.I. Struct, E., A.M.I. Loco, E. (Lond.), H. (H.S.)	Superintendent of Workshops, Coll. of Engineering, Poona.	1 Apr 21	800 CLA 140 TECH A. 75	S. G. from 1st Mar. 32.
2	V. G. Bhat, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.A.I., Tripos (Cantab.), M.A., (Cantab.), Cert. in Een. II (Cambridge), Ph.D. (Cantab.), 1933.	Prof. of Sanskrit, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	21 June 20	OFFG. P 860 C.L.A. 151	S. G. from 1st July 33. Appointed to officiate as Prof. of Sanskrit, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, in B.E.S. Class I from 7th August 45.
3	Trimbak Krishnaji Devlalkar, M.A., II B.Sc.	Prof. of Physics, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	1 Apr 17	800 C.L.A. 140	S. G. from 29th Apr. 1939. Post held in abeyance and Mr. Devlalkar promoted to the floating B. E. S. Class I post created by G. L., E. D., No. 7744-E of 19th Dec. 1945 with effect from 19th Dec. 1945.
4	Manohar Bhaskar Arle, M.A. II.	Librarian, R.I. S., Bombay.	3 May 21	680 COMP. A. 80 C.L.A. 119	Promoted to the Selection Grade of Rs. 650—30—800. from 26th November 1945.

talion commanders were not invested with sufficient authority, even the promotion of non-commissioned officers, the approval of recruits, and the granting of leave resting with the colonels of regiments. Proposals of a far more drastic character had been framed by Lord Cornwallis, but had to be modified in view of the discontent they evoked among the Company's officers.

The next sixty years saw immense changes in India, which were reflected in the army. In 1798 Lord Wellesley became Governor-General, and to his administration must be traced the final predominance of British power. French influence was extinguished at Hyderābād, the Mysore campaign resulted in the defeat and death of Tipū, the Carnatic became a British province, and British influence was established at the capital of the Peshwā. The campaigns of General Wellesley and Lord Lake against Sindhia and Holkar not only broke the strength of the Marāthās, but dealt a heavy blow at French influence, which had maintained itself in hostile activity in Hindustān after being driven out of the South. Under Lord Hastings, the Nepāl War gave us the Curkha soldier. Then came the crushing of the Pindāris, the first Burmese and Afghan Wars, the campaigns against Sind and Gwalior, the two Punjab campaigns, and the second Burmese War. During this period vast territories had been annexed, the larger part of India had become subject to the Company, and the great Native States were influenced and controlled by its agents. These events necessarily resulted in large increases to the Presidency armies. The reduction effected by the reorganization of 1796 was only temporary. The end of the eighteenth century saw fresh augmentations; and even when the Marāthā War of 1803-5 had terminated and the armies had been placed on a peace footing, their establishment stood, approximately, as follows:—

Further
expansion
of do-
minion,
and armies,
after 1796.

	British.	Native.	Total.
Bengal . . .	7,000	57,000	64,000
Madras . . .	11,000	53,000	64,000
Bombay . . .	6,500	20,000	26,500
Total	24,500	130,000	154,500

The year 1806 was notable for a mutiny in the Madras Local army. The sepoys garrisoning the fort at Vellore, exasperated at the introduction of innovations which they considered an attack on their religion, massacred European officers and soldiers. In 1809 the European officers again combined in

Local
mutinies,
1806-24.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
7	Saiyid Seraj Husain Naqvi, M.Sc. I (Lucknow).	Lecturer in Physics, Ismail Y. Coll., Andheri.	29 Apr 30	590 CONF A 37-8 C.L.A. 103	
8	Gopal Vaman Bhagwat, M.A. I (Bom.), G. (H. S.).	Prof. of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay.	1 June 30	590 C.L.A. 103 CONF A 75	
9	M. M. Zakuruddin Ahmed, M.A. (Aligarh).	Lecturer in English and Logic, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad.	3 June 30	750†	On deputation as Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, for 5 years from 27th April 1938 in the scale of Rs. 500—25—750. Period extended by 5 years. Lien on this post suspended.
10	M. L. Chandratreya, M.A. (1st class).	Prof. of Mathematics, R. I. S., Bombay.	21 June 30	630 C.L.A. 110	Doing duty at the Coll. of Engineering, Poona, in a temporary post of Lecturer in Applied Mechanics.
11	S. P. Taraporewala, M.A., LL.B.	Prof. of French, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	24 July 30	630 CONF A 80 C.L.A. 110	Offg. as Prof. of French, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay (B. E. S. Cl. I).

† Pay on F. S.

lery, 8 companies of foot artillery, a corps of engineers and pioneers, 3 regiments of regular cavalry, 2 regiments of irregular cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry, and 24 battalions of native infantry.

The enrolment of irregular cavalry was but following the example of our opponents, who always had levies of horse attached to their armies. These horsemen were not clothed or armed by the state, but were on the *silladār*¹ system, each man furnishing his own horse and equipment, while the horse supply was kept up by means of a 'Chandā fund' supported by monthly subscriptions. There were only two or three European officers with each of these corps.

As territorial expansion took place, local corps, more rough and ready than the regular army, were raised for the particular part of the country to which it was desired to afford protection. In 1846 a frontier brigade was raised in the Sutlej States for police and general purposes; the corps of Guides was formed; and in 1849 the 'Punjab Irregular Force' was enrolled for duty on the frontier. In 1851 the establishment of this force was fixed at 3 light field batteries, 5 regiments of cavalry, and 5 of infantry. A garrison company was added in 1852, a sixth infantry regiment (formed from the Sind Camel Corps) in 1853, one mountain battery in 1856, and a second in 1862. The light field batteries were converted into mountain batteries in 1876. The force was originally under the Provincial administration, and was not placed under the Commander-in-Chief until many years later. A local force was raised on the annexation of Nāgpur in 1854, and the 'Oudh Irregular Force' after Oudh was annexed. The latter force disappeared in the Mutiny, while the former was broken up a few years later. By the treaty of 1800 the Nizām of Hyderābād maintained a 'contingent' of 9,000 horse and 6,000 foot, which was officered from the Company's service. In 1853 a new treaty was negotiated, Berār being assigned for the payment of the Contingent, and the force ceased to be a part of the Nizām's army. It was to be maintained for his use, but available for service elsewhere. It consisted of 4 regiments of cavalry, 4 field batteries, and 6 battalions of infantry, commanded by a general officer under the civil authority of the Resident at Hyderābād. Besides this special force, which was thus practically incorporated in the Indian army, many other Native States maintained 'contingents' of troops, representing the military aid which they were supposed to render to the

¹ *Silladār* means 'bearer of weapons.'

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
19	Dr. R. D. Godbole, M.Sc., Ph.D.	Lecturer in Chem. and Geology, Coll. of Engineering, Poona, and Hony. Geologist in the Deptt. of Industries, Bombay.	1 June 42	Rs. 220 CLA 50 TAP 10	
20	N. R. Trivedi, B.A. 1st Cl. M.A. II. Cl. (Bom.), Math. Trip. Parts 1 & 2. First Class Hr. Both, (Wrangler), B.A. (Cantab.)	Lecturer in Mathematics, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad.	1 Aug. 40	340 CLA 60	
21	K. B. Vyas, M.A.	Lecturer in Gujarati, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	1 Aug. 40	250 TAP 10 COMPA 60 CLA 50	
22	A. M. Raval, M.A.	Lecturer in Gujarati, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	1 Aug. 40	250 TAP 10 CLA 50	
23	S. S. Malwad, M.A. II.	Lecturer in Kannad, Kar. Coll., Dharwar.	1 Aug. 40	250 TAP 10 CLA 50	
24	N. S. Pardasani, M.A. (Bom.).	Lecturer in History and Economics, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	1 Aug. 40	700 CLA 123	On Deputation as Education Officer, Education and Industries Department, Bombay.
25	K. T. Merchant, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.R.G.S. (Lond.).	Lecturer in History & Political Economy at the Elph. Coll., Bombay.	1 Aug. 40	340 COMP A 65 CLA 60	Doing duty as Prof. of Economics at the Syd. Coll. of C. & E., Bombay, in the B. E. S. Cl. I.
26	C. D. Deshpande, M.A. II, Dip. in Geography (Lond.).	Lecturer in History, Kar. Coll., Dharwar.	1 Aug. 40	340 CLA 60	Offg. in the B. E. S. Cl. I. from 20th June 1945.
27	Dr. G. V. Jadhav, B.A. Hons., M.Sc., A.I.C., Ph.D.	Lecturer in Chem., Karnatak College, Dharwar.	1 Aug. 40	355 COMP A 32-8 CLA 62	
28	Mrs. Lilla Wagle Dhume, M.A., B.A. (Cantb.).	Lecturer in English, Ismail Y. Coll., Andheri.	1 Aug. 40	250 TAP 10 COMP A 30 CLA 50	
29	R. N. Sutar, B.A., B.Sc. (Dist.), M.Sc.	Lecturer in Biology, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	1 Aug. 40	380 CLA 67	Offg. in B. E. S. Cl. I.

against their own countrymen. In taking service with us they merely followed their old precedent of fighting under the banner of the conqueror; and if plunder was more restricted than in former days, they had compensating pecuniary advantages, present and prospective. We were justified, therefore, in regarding with some complacency this marvellous army of mercenaries. But as the years went on we forgot how slight were the bonds which united this great mass of Asiatic soldiers to their conquerors; such warnings as we had passed by unheeded; and we ignored the effect of the measures political, domestic, and military, which were carried out to satisfy the craving for improvement according to Western ideals. It has been said that the absorption of Sātāra, Nāgpur, and Jhānsi by right of lapse, and the annexation of Oudh, were among the political causes of the Mutiny; and whatever doubt may be felt as to the effect of the first-mentioned measure, there can be none as regards the last. The greater portion of the native army of Bengal was drawn from Oudh and the adjacent territories; and it is small wonder that they should have been affected when they saw their king deposed, and their privilege, as British sepoy, of precedence for their cases in Native civil tribunals passing away from them. As to the domestic causes of the Mutiny, the religious question, the basis of Eastern life, was the most important. Rites justly considered barbarous had been suppressed; the Brāhmans thought they saw some fell design to lessen their influence; an Act had been passed permitting Hindu widows to marry again; the new innovations of railways and telegraphs were represented as a part of the plot; caste was to be destroyed, and the first step was to christianize the army. Reports were assiduously spread that force was to be used to this end, and years before the Mutiny every kind of report and rumour was abroad that our aim was to subvert the faith of Hindu and Muhammadan alike. Nor did the educational policy of the day, the action of the civil courts, and the depreciation of the land-holding classes lessen the feeling of alarm. If the army had been sound, this seed would have fallen on soil where it could not have fructified. But the army was ripe for rebellion; and many causes, operating through many sources and for many years, combined to bring about its self-destruction.

The native army had a splendid history; but, as with all mercenary Asiatic armies, insubordination had stained its colours from the first. There had been, as has been shown, mutinies in the Bengal and Madras armies, sometimes sternly

No.	Name and Languages passed,	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
41	F. C. Datar, M.A., LL.B.	Lecturer in English, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	1st July 1941.	Rs. 420 CLA 74	On leave preparatory to retirement from 21st June 1947 to 13th Aug. 1947.
42	Dr. Y. G. Naik, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Bom.).	Lecturer in Physics, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	1st July 1941.	230 CLA 50 TAP 10	
43	S. P. Kukde, B.Sc. (Ohio).	Lecturer in Engineering, Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	1st July 1941.	355 CLA 67	
44 H (Co-l.)	P. N. Driver, M.A.†	Lecturer in History & Econ., Ismail Y. Coll., Andheri.	1st July 1941.	250 CLA 50	On deputation to the Agr. Deptt. as Prof. of Agricultural Economics, Agr. Coll., Poona.
45	Dr. J. N. Chubb.	Lecturer in Philosophy, Elph. Coll., Bombay.	1st Oct. 1941.	250 TAP 10 CLA 30 COMP A 60	
46	*Miss S. S. Boyce, M.A. II, B.T. I	Lecturer in English, Kar. Coll., Dharwar.	10th Mar. 1942.	210 TAP 10 CON A 16.6 CLA 30	Doing duty as Lecturer in Education at the S. T. Coll., Bombay.
47	V. K. Kelkar, B.E. (Mch.), Bombay, A.M.I.E. (India).	Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Coll. of Engineering, Poona.	1st Nov. 1942.	380 CLA 67 TECH A 90	Offg. as Prof. of Mechanical Engineering (B. E. S. Cl. I).
48	*Mrs. (Kamal) Evelyn Wool, M.A. (Nagpur), B.Litt. (Oxon.).	Lecturer in English, Syd. Coll. of Com. & Econ., Bombay.	1st Nov. 1942.	202 COMP A 55 CLA 50 TAP 10	Doing duty at the Elph. Coll., Bombay. On leave.
49	S. M. Mehta, B.A. (Hons. II), M.Sc.	Lecturer in Inorganic Chem., R.I.S., Bombay.	1st Nov. 1942.	355 CLA 62 COMP A 65	
50	S. V. Pandit, M.A.	Lecturer in English and Logic, Ismail Y. Coll., Andheri.	21 March 1943.	440 CLA 77 COMP A 33-12	(Should be treated as senior to Dr. J. N. Chubb vide Govt. E.D. letter No. S.49(1) 242 E, dated 18th February 1947.)
51	Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A. (Bom.), D.Phil. (Gies.), Ph.D. (Lond.), L.T. (Madras).	Lecturer in History & Pol. Econ., Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	15th Nov. 1943.	295 CLA 52	
52	V. V. Yashi, B.A. II, B.A. (Oxon) (Hons.).	Lecturer in Econs. & Hist., Kar. Coll., Dharwar.	8th Dec. 1943.	400 CLA 70	Offg. P. A. to the Comm. of Labour.
53	B. B. Bagi, M.A.	Lecturer in Maths., Kar. Coll. Dharwar.	20th June 1944.	400 CLA 70	
54	Vacant	Lecturer in History & Economics, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	...	Held in abeyance from 11th Mar. 1937.

*On time scale of Rs. 170-8-250-effc. bar-266-12-350.

†Exempted from passing in Marathi Higher Standard Exam.

Other and more general causes were at work in the direction of evil. Success in war had undoubtedly been the most potent attraction to the service of the Company, but the disasters in Afghānistān broke the charm. The stoppage of *batta* also furnished a powerful weapon to discontent. When Sind was annexed the extra allowance, or *batta*, granted on foreign service was discontinued, and in consequence several Madras and Bengal regiments refused to march. Similar difficulties took place on the annexation of the Punjab. Here, too, several Bengal regiments conspired to resist the order stopping the foreign-service allowance they had formerly received, and to refuse their pay. The mutiny was tided over, but only by measures of alternate coercion and concession. The native army was perfectly aware of its own strength and numbers, and of the weakness of the European force, and extraordinary stories were circulated about our difficulties in the Crimea.

An unsound and centralized military system ; a large army of high-caste men drawn from one part of the country, confident in its own strength, and acted on by intense religious fears, with other less direct causes, constituted a highly inflammable material which thousands of secret agents were conspiring to ignite. They were helped in a remarkable way by our own action. The old musket was to be replaced by the Enfield rifle, and dépôts of instruction were formed. Cartridges were made 'agreeably to instructions received from home'; and not only had the cartridge paper itself, which was sent out from England, a glossy or greasy appearance, but the end of the cartridge containing the bullet was greased. The previous lubricating compound was composed of coco-nut oil and bees-wax. The new stuff was concocted of one part of bees-wax and six parts of tallow ; and there was 'no official knowledge' of what the components as supplied by the contractor consisted, or from what animal's fat the tallow was made. At all events the sepoy thought that the grease used was a mixture of the fat of pigs and cows, the animals most abhorrent and sacred to Musalmāns and Hindus respectively. It was in vain that the suggestion of the men that only wax and oil should be used was adopted ; that they were allowed to prepare their own mixture ; and that steps were taken to disabuse their minds of any sinister intention against their religion. The mischief had been done, the native officers were afraid of their men, and emissaries to every regiment in the army spread disaffection successfully among an excited and credulous soldiery. Even then, had there been a strong Government and a sufficient European

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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*Offg. and Temporary Officers.**On time-scale of Rs. 170—10—250—efficiency bar—15—400—efficiency bar—20—500.*

				Rs.	
1	Morris Benson, M.A.	Lecturer in English, Coll. of Engineering, Poona.	...	170 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	Offg. from 1st Sept. 1942.
2	V. K. Kothurkar, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Bom.) H. (H. S.).	Lecturer in Philosophy, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	...	180 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 1st June 1942.
3	Dr. P. H. Valavalkar, Ph.D. (Bom.), B.A. Hons., LL.B.	Offg. Lecturer in Logic and English, Guj Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	170 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Do.
4	J. C. Bahl	Lecturer in Commerce, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	...	250 COMP 1 60 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 22nd July 1943.
5	M. I. Dar, B.A. (Punjab) I.	Prof. of Persian, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	310 C.L.A. 54	Offg. from 26th Nov. 1943.

in Madras and Bombay; they also recommended that native regiments should be formed by a general mixture of all classes and castes. The British force was 69,000 strong at first, but sank very low in 'actuals' in some subsequent years. The proportion of British to native troops has been fairly maintained, taking the regular army as a whole: the 'general mixture' system in native regiments was never wholly adopted, and has now ceased to exist altogether.

Before passing to the consideration of the native armies as they were organized after the close of the Mutiny, a few words are necessary in respect to the employment of the British army in India. Since the amalgamation of the Company's European troops with the Royal forces, regiments and batteries have been sent to India and relieved on the same system as for any other part of the empire, the tour of service being about nine years for cavalry and sixteen for infantry regiments, and from eleven to fifteen years for artillery units. Royal Engineer, Medical, and Veterinary officers come out to India for a term of five years, but may extend it. While in India, British troops are lent to and paid for by the Indian Government, and are in many respects under Indian regulations as regards pay, equipment, and various other matters.

The Company had always been liable for the cost of the British troops serving in India; and by the Act of 21 Geo. III, cap. 70, it had 'to pay to the king, in the East Indies, two lakhs of current rupees per annum for each and every regiment consisting of 1,000 men.' In 1788 this was altered to a charge for 'raising, transporting, and maintaining such forces.' From 1834 to 1857 the average payment was about £195,000 annually. In 1860-1 a capitation rate of £10 was fixed, the expenses having largely increased, but this plan was abandoned for one based on 'actual expenses.' Finally, after much discussion, a capitation rate of £7½ was decided on and came into force in 1890-1. This 'capitation rate' is based on the charges for enlisting and training the recruit, the pay of young officers before they go to India, a share of the cost of educational establishments, and the expenses of men sent home time-expired or invalided. It does not include 'deferred pay' or gratuities, and transport and non-effective charges are paid separately. For the 'non-effective' charges (pensions, &c.) a capitation rate of £3½ was paid from 1861-2 until 1870-1, when the Indian share of the valuation of pensions granted annually was capitalized. In 1884-5 a new system was introduced, spreading the charge over a series of years. All changes and

Conditions
of service
of British
troops in
India.

Charges
for British
troops paid
by India.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
14	M. V. Rajadhyaksha.	Lectr. in Engg., Guj Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	230 C.L.A. 30 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 28th June 1945.
15	R. R. Umarji ...	Lecturer in Mathematics, Guj. Coll., Ahmedabad.	...	220 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 26th June 1945.
16	N. B. Inamdar ...	Prof. of Bio- logy, Guj Coll., Ahmed- abad.	...	230 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 20th April 1945.
17	J. M. Shah ...	Lecturer in Mechl Engrg., Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	190 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 T.C.H. A. 47	Offg. from 20th July 1945. (Tempy. post).
18	R. E. Cooper ...	Lecturer in Biology, Elphinstone College, Bom- bay.	...	310 C.L.A. 65 T.A.P. 51	Offg. from 20th July 1945.
19	K. R. Maheshi ...	Lecturer in English, Syd. Coll. of Com. & Econ., Bom- bay.	...	210 T.A.P. 10 C.W.A. 30 COMP A 55	Offg. from 1st Sept. 1945.
20	T. P. Kanetkar, B.A. (Hon.), B.E. (Civil).	Lectr. in Civil Engrg., Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	..	280 C.L.A. 50 HON 50 T.C.H. A. 40	Offg. from 17th Oct. 1945. (Tempy. post).
21	R. M. Joshi ...	Lecturer in Chemistry, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar.	...	220 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 10th Nov. 1945.
22	D. V. Virkar, B.E. (Mech.), B.E. (Elec.), A.M.I.E.	Lectr. in Elec. Engrg., Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	230 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	Offg. in a tempy. post from 10th Nov. 1945.
23	P. C. Vasundaney.	Lecturer in Mechl. Engrg., Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 19th Nov. 1945.
24	Govind Keshav Ogale.	Lecturer in Metallurgy, Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	500 C.L.A. 65	Offg. in a tempy. post from 31st December 1945.

carry with it a staff salary in addition to pay of rank. The powers of commanding officers were at the same time much increased.

The native cavalry regiments were to consist of 420 *sowārs* or troopers, with a due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, organized in six troops. Each regiment was to have a British commandant, a second-in-command, two squadron officers, an adjutant, and a general-duty officer. The native infantry regiments were reduced to a strength of 600 privates, with native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, in eight companies. The European officers were: a commandant, two wing commanders, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a general-duty officer. Cavalry and infantry regiments had therefore six officers each, double the number of the European officer establishment of the old irregular corps, but only a fourth of the nominal establishment of the old regular regiments. The general order effecting these changes was not published till 1863, and it took some time to apply the system to the Madras and Bombay armies.

After this reorganization had been completed, the native armies stood as follows:—

	Cavalry regiments.	Artillery batteries.	Infantry battalions.	Reduction in total strength, but in- crease in British element.
Bengal army . . .	19	...	41	
Madras army . . .	4	...	40	
Bombay army . . .	7	2	30	
Punjab Frontier Force .	6	5	12	
Local corps . . .	2	...	5	
Hyderābād Contingent .	4	4	6	

This reduction did not take place at once, and even in 1864 several corps existed which were ultimately reduced. In that year the armies in India had an aggregate strength of 205,000 men, of whom 65,000 were British. As compared with the establishment prior to the Mutiny, there was thus a decrease of about 40 per cent. in total strength, but an increase of 60 per cent. in the number of British troops.

The question of officering the reorganized native armies was an important and difficult one. It was solved by the institution in 1861 of a Staff Corps for each of the three Presidencies, to provide a body of officers 'by whom various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments' of the Indian forces should in future be held. These Staff Corps were thrown open to British as well as Indian officers, the Company's military college at Addiscombe was closed, and henceforth all fresh appointments to the Indian army were to be made from the British army. In recent years cadets from Sandhurst have also

No.	Name and Languages passed	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
34	S. K. Katrak ..	Lecturer in Civil Engineering, Drawing & Design, Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	250 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 31st July 1946.
35	S. K. Deo ...	Lecturer in Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.	...	280 C.L.A. 50 TECH A. 40	Offg. from 1st July 1946. Tempy. post.
36	G. V. Bal ...	Lecturer in Applied Mechanics, Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	170 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	Offg. from 17th February 1947.
37	B. S. Bhir ...	Lecturer in Commerce, Syd. Coll. of Comm. & Economics, Bombay.	...	170 T.A.P. 10 COM. A. 52-8 C.L.A. 50	Offg. from 10th June 1947.
38	Vacant ...	Lectr. in Applied Mechanics, Coll. of Engrg., Poona.	...	...	Tempy. Post.
39	Vacant ...	Lecturer in Botany, R.I. Sc., Bombay.	...	...	Vacant from 20th June 1947. (Temp. post created by G. R., E. & I. D. 5600 of 23rd April 1947).
40	Vacant ...	Lecturer in Zoology, R. I. Sc., Bombay.	...	...	Do.

The strength of European officers with native regiments was increased to seven, and in 1874-5 one or two 'probationers' were added to each corps to take the place of absentees. In 1875-6 a review of the 'irregular' system took place. The conclusions arrived at were that it had been successful and that the establishment of officers was sufficient; but as the cost of living had increased during the previous twenty years, certain increases in allowances were given to native officers and soldiers, and the pension rules were revised.

The Afghān War of 1878-80, involving the employment of a considerable army and a strain upon the military resources, was fruitful of lessons in every branch of the art of war and of army organization. Many defects had been observed, and the Army Organization Commission of 1879 was assembled by Lord Lytton not only to devise means for the reduction of military expenditure, but to test how far the existing system had been found adapted to the requirements of troops on active service. The British forces in India at this date consisted of 9 cavalry regiments, 50 infantry battalions, and 86 batteries of horse, field, heavy, garrison, and mountain artillery, while the composition of the native armies was much the same as that indicated on page 345. The British troops numbered nearly 65,000, the native troops about 135,000.

The Commission made a most exhaustive and comprehensive inquiry which eventually gave rise to many important reforms, but the only immediate outcome was the reduction (in 1881) of four regiments of native cavalry and eighteen of native infantry, and an addition of one British officer to each of the remaining corps. The strength of each regiment was at the same time generally increased from 499 to 550 of all ranks in the cavalry, and from 712 to 832 in the infantry. This gave as nearly as possible the same total establishment as previously existed, and the Commission were satisfied that increased efficiency and fighting power would be gained.

The reductions were distributed as follows:—

	Native cavalry.	Native infantry.
Bengal army	2	5
Madras „ . . . . .	...	8
Bombay „	1	4
Punjab Frontier Force	1	1

There was also a net reduction of eleven batteries of British Artillery.

Meanwhile the way was being prepared for the larger reforms proposed by the Army Commission and the Government of changes.

No.	Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of admission to the service.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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[Offg. and Tempy. Officers.]

On time-scale of Rs. 170—S—250—efficiency bar—266—12—350.

				Rs.	
Mrs. S. B. Shirazee, B.A., B.T.-M. (H.S.).	Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., Poona.	...		178 C.A. 36 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10	Offg. (on probation) from 20th Dec. 1943.
Miss S. S. Mchta, B.A., B.T., D.P.E.	Asstt. I. G. S., N. D.	...		218 C.L.A. 30 T.A.P. 10	Offg. from 2nd June 1945.
Mrs. M. Gupte ...	D. E. I. attached to the Office of the Inspectress of Girls Schools, Bombay Divn.	...		250 COMP A 60 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 CON A 36	Offg. from 1st June 1945.

Bengal and one in Bombay ; and a fourth squadron was to be added to all the Bengal and Bombay cavalry regiments, while the Madras cavalry were to have a regimental strength of 489 in place of 387 of all ranks. The native mountain batteries were each to have six instead of four guns. The native infantry of the Bengal army was to be increased by 9 battalions : namely, 5 of Gurkhas, 2 of Sikhs, and 1 of Dogrās, with 1 of Mazhabi Sikhs as pioneers, while every battalion was to be 912 instead of 832 strong. Various subsequent additions, such as two native mountain batteries, brought up the increase of the native army to 20,000 men. These increases, which were completed in 1887, were calculated to cost about two millions sterling annually, and when they had been carried into effect the strength of the British and native armies was as shown below :—

	BRITISH.					NATIVE				
	Cavalry.	Artillery	Royal Engineer Officers.	Infantry.	Total.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Sappers and Miners	Infantry.	Total.
Bengal .	3,286	7,084	203	34,442	45,515	15,202	1,508	1,438	58,944	77,092
Madras .	2,524	2,658	35	11,143	16,360	2,146	271	1,495	28,737	32,649
Bombay .	631	2,947	45	8,104	11,727	4,667	452	935	22,490	28,544
Local corps	..	..	..	..	..	1,598	..	..	5,669	7,267
Hyderabad Contingent	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	536	..	5,004	7,540
TOTAL.	6,941	12,689	283	53,689	73,602	25,613	2,767	3,868	120,844	153,092
GRAND TOTAL, British and native troops										226,694

The third Burmese War in 1885, which was followed by a series of further operations against guerilla bands and dacoits, resulted in the annexation of Upper Burma, so that the increased garrison which was there necessary absorbed a considerable portion of the augmentation above referred to.

In 1886 the battalions of the native armies were linked together in regiments of three, or sometimes two, battalions each. The linked battalions could thus supply trained men to battalions in the field, whereas under the single battalion system previously in existence battalions in the field could only be strengthened by volunteers from other corps or by recruits. In 1888 regimental centres were fixed upon for these groups, and were placed at such stations as it would be obligatory to garrison in case of a large mobilization of the army.

Introduction of the linked battalion and reserve systems in the native armies.

Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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(b) PART-TIME APPOINTMENTS.

Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.

P. C. Hansotia, B.Com., G.D.A., F.S.A.A. (Lond.).	Prof. of Accountancy.	...	Rs. 300	Reappointed for 3 years from 20th June 1941. (Period extended up to the end of the academic year 1949-50.)
R. H. Pandya	... Lecturer in Mercantile Law at the Registered Accountants' Class and the Diploma Classes.	...	100	Continuance of the post sanctioned for a period of three years from the end of the academic year 1944-45.
M. P. Gandhi	... Hony. Part-time Lecturer in Cotton Economics.	...	...	From 26th July 1943 up to 10th March 1945. Services continued up to 20th June 1948.
D. N. Navder, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.	Lecturer in Accountancy for the R. A. & Diploma Classes, Syd. Coll. of Com. & Econ., Bombay.	...	100	Continuance sanctioned for a period of three years from the end of the academic year 1944-45.
U. V. Desai	... Prof. of Mercantile Law.	...	200	Pending further orders. apptd. from 1st August 1946.

formed of Sikhs, Punjabi Muhammadans, Gurkhas, and other races; and in the course of a few years eight battalions of the Madras army were thus reconstituted. An elimination of the lower classes of Hindus had already taken place in the Bengal army, their place being filled by Rājputs, Jāts, and others.

In the Afghān War of 1878-80 contingents from some of the Native States of the Punjab did good service in the Kurram valley; and when war seemed imminent in 1885, the Native princes of India placed the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government of India. From this offer arose (in 1889) the body of 'Imperial Service troops,' which are under the control of the States furnishing them and are commanded by native officers, subject to the supervision of British inspecting officers who are responsible to the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Constitu-
tion of
Imperial
Service
troops.

Many other changes and improvements were brought about during this period. We can only mention the most important, and in doing so must necessarily anticipate the course of events in some cases. As has been explained in chapter x, the execution and supervision of military works, which had formerly been carried out by the Department of Civil Public Works, was, between 1882 and 1890, transferred to a separate Military Works Department; and this in 1899 was completely militarized as the Military Works Services.

Other
changes
during this
period.

The first step in the amalgamation of the Presidency Commissariat departments was made in 1885, when a Commissary-General-in-Chief was appointed. In 1886 a plan of mobilization was started, and that year also saw the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the control of the Punjab Government to that of the Commander-in-Chief. In 1888 the departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in the military districts were amalgamated, the intention being to form a higher staff for important military work, routine duties being relegated to a garrison or station staff. In 1890 the number of trans-frontier men in the army was increased. In 1891 the four regiments of Madras cavalry were reorganized in three regiments of four squadrons each. In the same year the three Staff Corps were amalgamated into one 'Indian Staff Corps'; four old 'levy' regiments were re-formed with better material; the pay of non-commissioned officers and *sowārs* of the native *silladār* cavalry was raised by Rs. 4 per mensem; and four years afterwards the pay of all non-commissioned officers and men in the native artillery, the sappers and miners, and the native infantry was raised by Rs. 2 per mensem,

Name and Languages passed.	Appointment.	Date of first substantive gazetted appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<i>General Provincial Service (Educational).</i>				<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Vacant</i>	... 1st Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona.	...	...	<i>Vacant from 23rd August 1945 (scale of Rs. 170—500.)</i>
<i>Vacant</i>	... Junior Supdt., D. P. I.'s office Poona.	...	...	<i>Vacant (scale of Rs. 170—325).</i>
<i>Vacant</i>	... Secy., further Education Selection Board.	...	...	<i>Vacant from June 1946.</i>
R. A. Abhyankar	... Accounts Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona.	15 Mar. 41	325 CLA 57	.
G. N. Aiyar, (Madras).	B.A. Junior Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona.	16th Oct. 44.	340 CLA 60	<i>In the grade of Rs. 170—10—250—eff. bar—15—325. Offg. as 1st Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona from 6th March 1947 in the scale of Rs. 170—500.</i>
V. S. Bendrey	... Junior Supdt., D. P. I.'s office.	...	220 CLA 50 TAP 10	<i>Offg. from 2nd Oct. 1945 (continued for a further period of one year). On leave from 2nd June 1947.</i>
M. V. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B.	Fin. Supdt., D. P. I.'s office.	...	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	<i>Offg. from 1st Aug. 1946.</i>
C. L. Dandekar	... Junior Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona.	...	210 CLA 50 TAP 10	<i>Offg. from 6th March 1947.</i>
Surendra Shantaram Mone.	Secy., School Leaving Certificate Exam. Board.	...	280 CLA 50	<i>Tempy. from 1st March 1945.</i>
L. P. Kirane, B.A., B.T. II., S.T.C., Dip. in Eden.—(Edin.)	Secy., Further Education Selection Board.	...	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	<i>Offg. from 15th July 1946 (scale of Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—325.</i>
M. V. Pradhan	... Junior Supdt., D. P. I.'s office, Poona.	...	OFFG. P. 210 TAP 10 CLA 50	<i>Offg.</i>

cap. 62), abolishing the office of Commander-in-Chief in those armies, and withdrawing the power of military control hitherto exercised by the Governments of the two Presidencies. 'This measure, which took effect in April, 1895, brings to a natural conclusion the section recounting the changes which took place in the Presidency armies after the great Mutiny of 1857. Of lower strength than their predecessors, but more powerful in efficiency and armament, their quality was tried in many campaigns; the general reorganization consequent on the reconstruction of the Bengal army was followed by alternate periods of rest, reform, and reduction; and then by increase, improvement, and the unification of the great departments of military business. The time was now ripe for the consolidation of military control and the application of a more modern system of army administration.

separate
Presidency
armies.

III. Unification of the Armies and present Military Organization

The Army Organization Commission of 1879 had recommended the abolition of the Presidency army system, and the division of the Indian army into four territorial army corps under one supreme authority. The cause of the existence of the separate armies has been explained: they were the actual result of military establishments formed at three independent bases far distant from each other. In the course of years it had come to be an anachronism that the Central Government should have but little authority, and the Commander-in-Chief in India none at all, over the native armies of Madras and Bombay, which were, moreover, largely stationed outside those Presidencies. The evils of this state of things were many and varied. But this was not all. The Bengal army, occupying an area of immense extent, had become unwieldy for a single command and was in danger of becoming homogeneous. It was accordingly felt that the division of the army into four great parts, primarily connected with the Punjab, Hindustān proper, Bombay, and Madras, would best prevent its fusion into one huge body of soldiers. As already stated, various measures subsidiary to this end, such as the unification of military departments, had been gradually carried out before the Madras and Bombay Armies Act was passed. After much deliberation and discussion, the new system came into being in April, 1895, and India was now divided into four territorial commands,

Organiza-
tion of
the old
Presidency
armies into
four com-
mands.

exempted from this change, but these corps will probably be converted into military police. The cavalry and infantry of the Hyderābād Contingent were reorganized on the class squadron and company system. In 1898-1902 the establishments of British and native mountain batteries were strengthened, and two native mountain batteries and five native infantry battalions were added to the Punjab and Bengal commands. The infantry battalions were raised to replace five corps lent to the Imperial Government for service at colonial garrisons, such as Mauritius, Ceylon, and Singapore. Indian troops were first employed in colonial garrisons in 1898, but the larger measure arose from the call made on India during the South African War and is now accepted as a permanent arrangement. Other important changes have been the reconstitution of four regiments of the Bengal portion of the army, three as Muhammadans of the Eastern Punjab and Hindustān, and one as a pioneer regiment of Lobāna Sikhs and Jāts; and the incorporation of the Punjab Frontier Force as an integral part of the Punjab command. The Madras army has undergone considerable changes. In 1895 Telugus were eliminated, and the remaining material gradually improved. Between 1902 and 1904 two infantry battalions were reconstituted from Moplahs, and one battalion was converted into a Gurkha corps, while nine others have been transformed into battalions of Punjābis, leaving the locally recruited Madras regiments at thirteen. The former material of a regiment of Madras cavalry has also been replaced by a large infusion of men from Rājputāna and the Punjab. The Bombay army has not undergone any important change, but its material has been gradually improved by the elimination of the less efficient elements. The Bombay sappers were increased by two ordinary companies in 1902-3, and by a fortress company for Aden. The Hyderābād Contingent was broken up in 1904, in consequence of the arrangement concluded with the Nizām in respect to Berār. Its cavalry was formed into three regiments of four squadrons, instead of four regiments of three squadrons each, and was transferred to the Bombay command; the field batteries were abolished; and the six battalions of infantry were transferred to the Madras command. Aurangābād and Bolārum are the only old stations of the Contingent now retained.

In 1896 the three Presidency Medical services were amalgamated under a Director-General. In 1897-8 the British infantry in India was reduced by one battalion, twenty men

Other
changes,
1896-9.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of arrival.	Pay and allowances.	Station, etc.
CHAPLAINS (12) on Time Scale.					
SENIOR CHAPLAINS.					
Rs.					
1	The Venerable Canon K. C. McPherson, M.A., J.P.	10 Oct 31	India ...	...	On leave preparatory to retirement from the 6th March 1946.
2	The Venerable Canon T. R. H. Elliot, M.A.	27 Oct 27	In India...	1,050 OSP £30 SPL PAY 166-11 BISHOP'S COMMISSARY A. 500 C.L.A. 213 COMP A 100	Offg. Archdeacon of Bombay appointed as Bishop's Commissary from 28th March 1947.
3	Rev. J. Barnes, B.A. ...	24 Feb 28	24 Feb 28	1,050 OSP £30 C.L.A. 184	Chaplain of Belgaum.
4	Rev. Henry Ball, M.A.	30 Nov 28	30 Nov 28	1,050 OSP £30 CON A 30 C.L.A. 54	Chaplain of Kirkee.
5	Rev. O. G. Lewis, M.A., C.F.	5 Oct 29	5 Oct 29	1,250 OSP £30 CON A 25 C.L.A. 184	On leave for eight months on average pay followed by leave for one year and eight months on half average pay preparatory to retirement from 25th March 1947.
6	Rev. H. R. Stansfield...	25 Dec 31	25 Dec 31	1,050 OSP £30 C.L.A. 184 CON A 50	Chaplain of Poona.
7	Rev. J. F. W. Ruddell, B.A.	1 Oct 34	1 Oct 34	750 OSP £30 C.L.A. 131	Chaplain of Deolali.
8	Rev. R. P. S. Waddy, M.A. (Oxon).	3 Sept 35	Was already in India.	800 OSP £30 COMP A 75 C.L.A. 140	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.
JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.					
9	Rev. William King ...	18 Dec 39	18 Dec 39	700 OSP £30 COMP A 75 C.L.A. 123	Chaplain of Colaba.
10	Rev. R. B. Doherty ...	18 Dec 39	18 Dec 39	650 OSP £25 C.L.A. 114	Chaplain of Ghorpuri.
11	Rev. F. A. Thompson .	18 Dec 39	18 Dec 39	...	On mily. duty (confirmed as a Junior Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Estt. in the Bombay Diocese from 18th December 1941).
12	Rev. C. F. C. Newell, B.A.	2 June 44	5 July 45	575 OSP £25 C.L.A. 101	Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

troops was completed in 1902-3. A new mountain gun was introduced; many improvements were made in the field artillery; a large number of machine guns were obtained; a cordite factory was established; additional ammunition was issued for practice; and the coast defences were improved. The year 1900-1 also saw the inception of other measures of reform, such as mounted infantry schools; improvements in the Commissariat department, whose title was now changed to 'Supply and Transport Corps'; increase in artillery horses and the establishment of mountain batteries; development of the plan of mobilization, and increased equipments and stores; the completion of frontier defences and communications; simplification in the methods of military audit and accounting; and reform of the Horse-breeding and Remount departments. The commissariat service has received special attention of recent years; besides various reforms in its internal economy, the staff of officers and subordinates has been increased, and their pay and prospects improved; and new administrative appointments have been made. In a cognate business, the supply of fodder, milk, and butter, great progress has been made in the establishment of grass and dairy farms. In 1901 promotion in the Staff Corps (now 'Indian Army') was accelerated, the ranks of captain and major being attainable in nine and eighteen years instead of in eleven and twenty years. In April, 1902, consequent on the grant of increased pay to the army at home, the pay of the British soldier in India was increased by 2*d.* a day; and in April, 1904, a further increase of from 4*d.* to 7*d.* a day was given, in the form of service pay, augmenting Indian military expenditure by £700,000 annually. In 1902-3 the scattered ambulance establishment was organized into an Army Bearer Corps. Three howitzer batteries were added to the artillery; a corps of frontier garrison artillery was formed from the existing native garrison battery; and various improvements were made in the Army Hospital Corps, in the nursing service, and in the body of military Hospital Assistants. The 'brigade' system for mounted artillery—i.e. the association of three field or two horse-artillery batteries, under a lieutenant-colonel, as a tactical and administrative unit—was introduced, and ammunition columns were reorganized.

In 1903-4 various further measures were carried out. The transport organization was more fully developed by the establishment of thirteen additional mule corps and cadres, and horses were partially substituted for bullocks in four heavy

Increase
in pay of
British
troops.

Reform
in the
artillery.

Other
reforms.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

LIST OF OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Bombay	Mr. E. L. Vaz, Marriage Registrar, Bombay.	Mr. W. S. Durham Mr. Godfrey Vedamuthu Rev. Abdul Majid Khan Rev. V. Silcock Rev. P. K. Uzgare " B. P. Hivale, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. " Samuel John R. Ramdas, B.A., B.T. Rev. George Thomas Paradesi " K. D. Garrison " A. J. Reynell, O.B.E. Dr. Roshan Singh Lazarus Rev. Wynford Bellin " W. A. Ritchie, M.S. " Chas S. H. Stone " W. T. Harvey " W. K. R. Griffiths Pastor R. H. Pierson Mr. G. A. Hamilton Rev. Robert C. Richardson " Balavant Bhaskare " K. L. Shinde " Vishwasrao Anandrao Satalkar. " T. H. Sheriff, H.C.F. " J. H. Manson " W. K. MacReynolds " Frank E. Poad Commandant Dagdoba Dive. Lieut.-Comr. Archibald Moffat Mr. James Smith Lt.-Colonel Wm. E. Carter Rev. R. T. Kerr, H.C.F. " A. F. Pentney, M.C. Pastor R. S. Cole Rev. A. K. Philpose Mr. Leslie B. Taylor (Pastor)
Colaba		Rev. Cecil John Buffam
Bombay Suburban	Mr. J. R. Athaide, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bandra.	Rev. J. P. Ravade

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
in this

Command.	Number of British troops.	Number of native troops.	Total.
Punjab . . .	20,051	53,496	73,547
Bengal . . .	24,048	33,191	57,239
Bombay . . .	16,209	34,843	51,052
Madras . . .	9,440	29,630	39,070
Burma . . .	4,422	6,781	11,203
Total	74,170.	157,941	232,111

The reserve of the native army numbered about 25,000 men¹, and the auxiliary forces (British volunteers, Imperial Service troops, frontier militias, and military police) about an additional 76,000 men.

A new scheme of military organization, which owes its inception largely to the present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, is now, however, in process of development. The leading features of this scheme are the recognition of the fact that the main function of the army is the defence of the north-west frontier, and that the army in peace should be organized and trained in units of command similar to those in which it would take the field. As a result, a number of small military stations are being abandoned; the bulk of the troops will be concentrated in large cantonments; and their distribution is in three army corps and ten divisional commands, as shown below:—

Army corps command. Divisional command.

Northern	{ 1st. (Peshāwar.) 2nd. (Rāwalpindi.) 3rd. (Lahore.)
Western . . .	{ 4th. (Quetta.) 5th. (Mhow.) 6th. (Poona.)
Eastern . . .	{ 7th. (Meerut.) 8th. (Lucknow.)
Directly under the Commander-in-Chief	{ 9th. (Secunderābād.) Burma.

Each divisional command (excluding Burma) will, in the event of wholesale mobilization, supply a full division to take the field. Below the divisional organization comes that of brigades, details of which are given on pp. 366-7. It will thus be seen

¹ In 1904 it was decided gradually to increase the native army reserve to 50,000.

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Ahmedabad	... The Dist. Magte. (when a Christian), Sen. Marriage Regtr.	Rev. G. Wilson, B.A. ... „ W. Graham Mulligan, M.A. ... „ Finlay John Stewart ... Major Madhavlal Jivrani ... Rev. James F. Brabazon ... „ G. A. Gustafson ... „ A. Helfers ... „ Ashirvad Lalji ... „ Heralal Raysingh ... Major Deodas Dhula ... Staff Captain J. Edwards ... Adj't. Alfred Mevitt Pratt ... Rev. Pau. Gulabhai ...
Broach	... The Gentleman in charge of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Broach, Sen. Marriage Registrar.	„ J. M. Lyle, M.A. ... „ R. E. Hanna ...
Panch Mahals	... The Gentleman in charge of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Dohad.	„ David Lewis ... „ J. H. McNeill ... „ W. E. Kirkpatrick ... Mr. Andrew Crockart ... „ William Robinson ... „ Alexander S. Brezzo ...
Kaira	... Mr. Obedbhai Tulshibhai of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Anand.	Major George A. Selby ... Rev. W. M. Beatty, B.A. ... „ J. H. Davey, B.A., B.D. ... „ F. H. Cromey, B.A. ... Major Haribhai Devji ... Adjutant Robert McKay ... „ Ivar Palmer ... Rev. J. Ringenberg ... „ Donald Moses Kennedy ... „ Peter G. Doty ... Major (Dr.) A. Bramwell Cook ... Mr. Pratap Jethalal Contractor ...

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar,
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
 in this

The administrative departments under the Military Supply Department thus deal with supply and transport (in part); clothing; ordnance; medical stores; and horse-breeding and remount work. The Military Works Services are also under the Military Supply Department, so far as the financial and technical side of their business is concerned.

Up to 1905 the Supply and Transport Corps, until recently known as the Commissariat Transport department, was entirely under the Military Department. The Military Supply Department is now responsible for the supply and storage in bulk of all provisions and stores, and for the registration and provision of transport animals and attendants. The executive control of the corps, the administration of transport units when formed, and questions relating to the distribution of stores to troops have, however, been transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. The officers of the corps are recruited from both the Indian and British armies. Between 1899 and 1904, ninety British officers were added to the corps. In its supply branch it deals with the food of the British troops and of the horses of British mounted corps, and with bedding, barrack, and hospital supplies; in certain localities, too, this corps supplies native troops; and it undertakes the whole of the supply of both British and native troops when on active service¹. The recent reorganization of the transport has already been mentioned. This now consists of 21 mule corps, 18 cadres of mule corps, 9 *silladār* camel cadres, and 2 pony cart train cadres. A mule corps is commanded by a British officer, and is divided into two subdivisions, each in charge of a warrant officer. Those for use with cavalry brigades are divided into six draught and four pack troops, each under a *daffadār*, and have a total strength of 552 of all ranks, with 936 mules. Those for use with other arms are divided into nine pack troops, each under a *daffadār*, and have a total strength of 388 of all ranks, with 840 mules. Cadres of mule corps are commanded by a British officer, and maintain practically the full number of supervising and artificer establishments. They have, however, a much smaller number of mules. A *silladār* camel corps is commanded by a British officer, and is divided into four subdivisions, each in charge of a native officer. The total strength of the corps is 405 of all ranks, with 357 camels (augmented on mobilization to 1,068). Four camel corps have recently been raised in connexion with the grant of lands for colonization under the Chenāb Canal in the Punjab, camel-owners who receive such lands

¹ In times of peace native troops usually provide their own food.

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Kaira— <i>contd.</i>	.....	.....
Surat	... The Gentleman in charge of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Surat.	Rev. James Broolly, B.A. ... } „ J. Rogers, B.A. ... } Mr. A. E. Nelson ... } Pastor T. K. Ludgate ... } Rev. J. M. Blough, B.A. ... } „ C. G. Shull ... } „ H. P. Garner ... } „ G. K. Salvedi ... } „ W. C. MacReynolds ... } „ Robert Dickey ... }
Thana	... Mr. T. Wells, Thana Luis Almeida	... Rev. H. L. Alley ... } ... „ J. A. Bhole ... } ... Mr. T. Wells ... } ... Rev. B. B. Bhagwat ... } ... „ Anandrai J. Waghchaure ... } ... „ B. S. Bhalerao ... }
Ahmednagar	... Mr. E. J. Jenner	... Rev. Edward Fairbank, M.A., D.D. ... } ... „ J. L. Moulton ... } ... „ Robert W. Fairbank ... } ... „ Wynfield Q. Smart ... } ... „ Loy L. Long ... } ... „ Gifford H. Lowle ... } ... „ D. B. Bhingardire ... } ... „ S. B. Gorda ... } ... „ R. S. Modak ... }

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar.
 Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under sec. 6 and 19 of the
 in this

officers are four Controllers of Military Accounts, stationed at Calcutta, Poona, Madras, and Rāwalpindi, each of whom is assisted by a staff of paying, auditing, and accountant officers. As stated above, the Military Accounts department is now under the control of the Finance Department.

The Medical Store department, which is administered by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, maintains medical store dépôts at Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon, containing all kinds of medical stores and hospital equipments. At these dépôts, except that at Rangoon, which is a supply dépôt only, drugs of various kinds and medicines are manufactured. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service is under the Home Department as regards civil duties; but he is also the adviser of the Military Supply Department on all questions relating to the Indian Medical Service and the Indian subordinate medical department. It may be mentioned here that the Indian Medical Service is primarily a military service; but while each unit in the native army has a medical officer from this service attached to it, and certain commands and military districts have drawn their administrative medical officers from the same source, a large number of the members of the service are employed in civil duties, a considerable proportion being held available for military duty when active service requires their presence.

The Remount department, under a Director-General, deals with the breeding and supply of horses for the army. There are five remount dépôts, at Sahāranpur and Hāpur (United Provinces), Mona (Punjab), Ahmadnagar (Bombay), and Hosūr (Madras). The control of horse, mule, and donkey-breeding in certain selected Districts of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind, and the Bombay Deccan has been transferred from the Civil Veterinary to the Army Remount department; outside these areas the former department continues to control breeding. The system is to purchase young stock at an early age, and rear them on Government runs. Australian horses are also imported, for the British mounted services chiefly, while Arabs are likewise obtained for cavalry in limited numbers. Country-bred horses, on which the native cavalry are mainly mounted, have been improved in the last thirty years, and are superior in hardiness and endurance to the Australian.

Officers of the Royal Engineers in India are primarily employed on military works, with the native sappers and miners, in the submarine mining corps, and on the army staff.

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Ahmednagar— <i>contd.</i>		Pastor W. H. McHenry ...
		Rev. V. Deolalikar ...
		Rev. R. M. Onavale ...
		Rev. M. A. Patole ...
		Rev. N. G. Suryawanshi ...
		Rev. D. Walters ...
		Mr. Paul G. Sonawane ...
		Mr. Chandrasen Daulatrao Dongre..
		Pastor Daniel Jadhav ... } " William Sunder Hivale ... }

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
 in this

Since 1895 the powers of the Commander-in-Chief as such have been much extended, while at the same time he has been freed from a good deal of petty business. For filling up the higher commands and staff appointments, the approval of the Secretary of State for India is required, besides that of the Governor-General-in-Council; and in the case of British service officers the concurrence of the Army Council has to be obtained for all appointments of any consequence. Minor staff and regimental posts, again, are dealt with by the Lieutenant-Generals of the commands, and the Military Supply Member has the right of appointment in the departments subordinate to him; but subject to these exceptions, all important army patronage vests in the Commander-in-Chief, and much of the business that formerly used to go before the Government of India is now dealt with at Army Headquarters. The Commander-in-Chief's direct financial powers are limited to sanctioning expenditure not provided by regulations up to a limit of Rs. 50,000 a year.

Powers of
the Com-
mander-in-
Chief.

The Lieutenant-Generals of the main commands are each assisted by an army and departmental staff, the principal officers in which are the following: Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel on the Staff (Brigadier-General) for Royal Artillery, Chief Engineer, Principal Medical Officer, Inspector-General of Ordnance (two for the former four commands), and Inspector of Supply and Transport. The Controller of Military Accounts in each command is also the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General of the command.

Lieutenant-
Generals
of com-
mands.

The local heads of the Army departments carry on their duties under the general regulations applicable to the department, but in their executive work act under the Lieutenant-General of the command.

Each of the four commands formerly existing was divided into first and second class military districts as follows:—

Military
districts,
&c.

Punjab Command.

Three first-class districts: Lahore, Peshāwar, and Rāwalpindī.

Three second-class districts: Derajāt, Kohāt, and Sirhind.

Bengal Command.

Two first-class districts: Meerut and Oudh.

Six second-class districts: Assam, Presidency, Allahābād, Tundelkhand, Rohilkhand, and Nerbudda.

Bombay Command.

Three first-class districts: Mhow, Poona, and Quetta.

Five second-class districts: Aden, Bombay, Deesa, Sind, and Nāgpur.

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
West Khandesh ...	Mr. Joseph L. Dias ...	Dr. J. Buchanan, B.A., B.D., D.D. ... Rev. Enoch Hedberg, D.Litt. ... } " Sigurd Ohlsson ... } " Ake Almgren ... } " Arthur C. Chopade ... } " G. G. Chowre ... " O. E. Meberg ... " A. D. Chaudhari ... " Paul M. Cassen ...
East Khandesh ...	Rev. R. K. Cutler of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission.	" C. W. Schelander ... } " A. I. Garrison ... } " F. W. Schelander ... } " E. W. Crocker ... } " Daniel Walters ... } " J. Archibald F. Stewart ... } " Spencer E. May ... } " R. K. Cutler ... } " J. S. Otteson ... } " D. K. Chopde ... } " C. W. Saunders ... } " D. H. Butler ... Mr. S. M. Kamble ...
Nasik ...	Mr. D. N. Tilak ...	Pastor Vaman Gangaram Waghmare. Pastor W. J. McHenry ...
Poona ...	The District Magte. (when a Christian) Senior Marriage Registrar.	Mr. H. L. Adamson ... Rev. R. H. Gaikwad ... " Jack T. B. Troke ... } Mr. John E. Norton ... } J. E. Fernandes ... } Rev. S. Bauer ... } Mr. J. G. Sallanhe, B.A. ... } Rev. I. D. Victor, I. Th. Ind. ... } Rev. J. F. Edwards ... } Rev. W. E. Cullwick ... Mr. H. R. Coventry ... } " G. H. Oldfield, M.B.B.S. ... }

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar,
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
 in this

Division.	Brigades.	Former military Districts comprised in new Division 1.
Burma . . .	{ Mandalay . . . Rangoon . . . }	Mandalay.
Independent bri- gades — North- ern command.	{ Kohāt . . . Derajāt . . . Bannu . . . }	Kohāt. Derajāt.
" Western command.	{ Aden . . . }	Aden.

The distribution and organization of the army in 1906 is shown in Appendix I.

The officer commanding a division is ordinarily a major-general, while the brigades are commanded according to their importance by major-generals, brigadier-generals, or colonels on the staff. The divisional commanders have been entrusted with wide powers, thus relieving the Lieutenant-Generals of commands of much routine work and setting them free for a more thorough inspection of their troops.

The head-quarters staffs of divisions and brigades are amalgamated, i.e. they all belong to one department, the Adjutant-General's; but certain officers perform routine duties; others those relating to training and preparation for war, e.g. armament, instruction, and organization; and others again those relating to maintenance and movement, e.g. camps and mobilization.

Commands and army staff appointments are as a rule divided equally between the British and Indian services; but certain classes of appointments are generally reserved to Indian officers, e.g. those in the Military Accounts, Remounts, and Judge Advocate-General's departments. The maximum number of general officers of the Indian army is limited to 3 generals, 5 lieutenant-generals, and 22 major-generals. Promotion is by selection to fill a general officer's appointment, or as a reward for distinguished service.

Officers in India must either have obtained a staff college certificate or have qualified for promotion to field rank and passed the higher standard examination in Hindustāni, in order to attain to the staff. The establishment of an Indian Staff College at Quetta has been sanctioned², and measures have been taken to improve the regimental training of officers. There are special veterinary, signalling, supply, transport, pioneer, explosives, and gymnastic classes, while engineer officers can go through courses of instruction in submarine mining and in

¹ These correspondences are approximate only.

² Pending the completion of buildings at Quetta, instruction was begun at Deolāli in 1905.

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Poona— <i>contd.</i>		Rev. Frederick Hurst ... Adjutant Manohar Salve ... " S. A. Mukhtikar ... Major Bhaurao M. Teldhune ... Pastor N. C. Wilson ... " E. D. Thomas ... Mr. Robert Bruce Thurber ... Rev. Edward W. Pohlman ... Rev. T. Stoddart Mr. S. D. Davidson Rev. F. E. Leyland, Methodist Chaplain, Kirkee. " P. E. Thorne, Methodist Chaplain, Kirkee. " H. J. Jenkin, B.A. ... " Abdul Masih Hafiz ... } " Kumar Shakir ... } " Iyer Hook ... } Mr. James David Quinman ... Rev. Bhaskar Sadanand Jadhav, B.A.
Kirkee ...		Rev. L. G. Craze " C. J. Davey " A. A. E. Cook
Satara ...	Mr. H. A. G. Acton, I.C.S. Mr. S. J. Ohol, B. Ag. ...	" G. Eric Firth " E. M. Wilson " S. N. Ranabhise ... " F. O. Couser ... " J. S. Masoji " M. B. Kamble } " P. S. Bhonsle ... " Bhaskar E. Gaikawad ... " M. N. Raste ... " T. T. Pandhare ... Mr. Bhagwantrao Kondaji Wagh- mare.

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar,
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
 in this

Western command—Muhammadans of the Deccan, Rājputāna, and the Punjab; Pathāns and Baluchis; Marāthās; and Hindus from Rājputāna and Hindustān.

Burma division—Muhammadans from the Punjab, Sikhs, and Gurkhas.

The recruiting of the native army is now largely undertaken by recruiting staff officers who are permanently allotted to particular areas, but (in the cavalry especially) men often join through the agency of their relatives and friends. Enlistment is for general service, within or without British territories, and beyond sea if necessary. The age of enlistment is from sixteen to twenty-five years; and the standard of height for dismounted services is 5 feet 4 inches, except in the case of Gurkhas, who are accepted at 5 feet. The height for cavalry recruits is at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the regiment. In times of peace the soldier may take his discharge after three years' service.

Cavalry regiments and infantry battalions are organized in four squadrons or double companies, each commanded by a British officer, who is responsible to the Commandant for the training and efficiency and everything connected with his squadron or double company. A junior British officer is also, as a rule, attached to each squadron or double company. An adjutant and a quartermaster are allowed for each unit. Organiza-
tion of
regiments,
&c.

Native officers, termed *risāldārs* and *ressaidārs* in the cavalry and *sūbahdārs* in the infantry, command each half-squadron or company, and all orders to the native ranks are issued through them. The senior of them has the title of *risāldār-major* or *sūbahdār-major*. They are assisted by a junior native officer, called a *jemadār*; and a *jemadār* is also allowed to assist the British adjutant.

The authorized strengths of the units of the native army are as follows:—

Unit.	British officers.	Native officers.	Native N.-C. officers and men.	Total.	British N.-C. officers, additional.
Cavalry regiment . . .	15	17	608	640	...
Mountain battery . . .	5	3	323	331	...
Frontier garrison-artillery . .	3	3	272	278	...
Company sappers and miners . .	2	3	189	194	2
Military railway company . .	1	3	193	197	1
Infantry battalion recruited in the Madras Presidency . .	13	16	584	613	...
Infantry battalion recruited elsewhere than in the Madras Presidency . . .	15	16	896	927	...

District.	Marriage Registrars (a) under section 7.	Ministers licensed under section 6, to solemnize marriages.
Sholapur ..	..... .	Rev. G. ngadhar T. Jadhav ... ,, R. W. Fairbank, M.A., B.D. ... ,, William Hazen, M.A. ... ,, Vernon D. Elliott ...
Belgaum ...	Rev. J. P. Karodi ...	Rev. R. E. C. Atkinson ... ,, S. J. Tivade ... ,, S. N. Kule ...
	Rev. E. C. Reddi ...	Rev. D. B. Upadgraff ...
Dharwar ...	..........	..........
Bijapur ...	Mr. A. C. Sequerra, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Elisha James
Ratnagiri ...	Rev. Vasant Rao Ranbhise .	Rev. Vasant Rao Ranbhise ...
Kanara ...	J. D'Silva, M.B.E. ...	.....
Kolaba ..	.....	.....
		MARRIAGE LICENSEES TEMPORARY
.....	.....	Mr. Arnold Thomas ...
.....	.....	Rev. S. T. Nawagiri ...

(a) In a district where there is no resident Marriage Registrar,
Note.—Names of Ministers and persons licensed under secs. 6 and 9 of the
in this

colonel who has held for three years such a command or appointment may be promoted to the brevet or substantive rank of colonel. Otherwise, six years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel is required before promotion. The rank of colonel does not carry any increase of emoluments in India. The tenure of regimental commands is now ordinarily for five years, which may be extended to seven. A regimental officer appointed to the staff or to a military department for any but a brief period is seconded in his regiment. If permanently appointed to civil or political employ, he is struck off the roll of his regiment and, after ten years, off the effective list of the army, rising on a supernumerary list to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but no higher.

Hindustāni may be regarded as the common language of the Indian army; but officers have to pass not only the higher standard examination in this, but also an examination in the language mostly used by the men of their corps: e.g. Hindi, Marāthī, Parbattia, Punjābī, Pashtū, Persian, or Tamil.

One of the great difficulties in Indian army organization is the supply of officers. As has been shown, the establishment has been increased lately, but in the event of a serious war a further large addition would be required. There is a small body of reserve officers in India, drawn from civil life and from the volunteers, but this would prove quite insufficient.

In early days the pay of the sepoy was Rs. 5 per mensem, but the *batta* or allowances varied in different parts of the country. At the end of the eighteenth century, the general monthly pay was Rs. 7, which was increased to Rs. 9 in 1895. A non-*silladār* cavalry *sowār* receives Rs. 2, and a native gunner R. 1, more than the infantry sepoy. A *silladār sowār* receives Rs. 31 a month, out of which he has to provide and maintain everything except his rifle, including transport and camp equipage. Pay is supplemented by compensation for dearness of provisions. This has varied in detail in the different Presidencies; but the general principle is that when the chief articles of what is supposed to be a sufficient ration rise in price above a total of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem for combatants or Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for followers, the Government steps in and pays the excess. The plan has some defects and many alterations in detail have been tried, but in its general lines it is well understood and appreciated by the men. *Silladār* cavalry soldiers are also protected from loss, if the price of forage for their horses and transport animals rules high.

PART XIV.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

Revised Scale of Pay for The Indian Medical Service (Civil).

Years of Service.	Rank.	For officers appointed prior to April 1st, 1937.			For officers appointed on or after April 1st, 1937.		
		Basic Pay.	OVERSEAS PAY.		Basic Pay.	OVERSEAS PAY.	
			If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.		If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Per Mensm.	Per Mensm.	Per Mensm.	Per Mensm.	Per Mensm.	Per Mensm.
		Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	... Lieut. ...	500	Not draw- able in Ster- ling.	150	450	15	150
2nd	... Captain.	650	Do. ...	150	500	25	250
3rd	... Do. ...	650	Do. ..	150	550	25	250
4th	... Do. ...	650	Do. .	150	550	25	250
5th	... Do. ...	750	15	150	600	25	250
6th	... Do. ...	750	15	150	600	30	300
7th	... Do. ...	750	25	250	700	30	300
8th	... Do. ...	850	25	250	700	30	300
9th	... Do. ...	850	25	250	700	35	350
10th	... Do. ...	850	25	250	700	35	350
11th	... Major...	900	25	250	800	35	350
12th	... Do. ...	900	30	300	800	40	400
13th	... Do. ...	950	30	300	800	40	400
14th	... Do. ...	950	30	300	800	40	400
15th	... Do. ...	950	30	300	800	40	400

unit. There are seven cavalry or light horse corps, five corps of garrison artillery, and four corps of mounted rifles; and twelve ordinary rifle corps have detachments of mounted rifles. The Bombay and the Karāchi garrison artillery corps have electrical engineer companies, and the East Indian Railway rifle corps includes an ordinary engineer company. Thirteen rifle corps are recruited from railway employes, forming valuable bodies for the defence of their respective railways. The ordinary rifle corps number thirty, including cadet battalions. There are also reserve companies, but the formation of a volunteer reserve has made very slight progress since this measure was introduced in 1889, the numbers at present being under 1,700. The organization of volunteer corps follows that of the British army, from which the adjutants and sergeant-instructors are detailed. Rifle corps are armed with magazine rifles; cavalry and artillery units with carbines. The rôle of the volunteers being the defence of ports, railways, cantonments, and civil stations, their equipment is limited accordingly.

All volunteer corps are under the general officers of the military areas to which they belong, and they are occasionally brigaded with regular troops. Junior officers are elected by the corps, but promotion or appointment to the rank of captain is made by the Local Government, which also appoints field officers. Commanding officers are appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council on the recommendation of the Local Government. The inspection of volunteers throughout India is vested in a general officer (the Inspector-General of Volunteers), who is directly under the Adjutant-General.

The origin of the Imperial Service troops has already been given. The authorized strength is a little over 18,000: namely, cavalry 7,100, artillery 421, sappers 570, infantry 9,384, camel corps 665, besides six transport corps and two signalling units; and they are furnished by most of the important Native States. The cavalry consists of 17 corps varying in size. Gwalior furnishes three regiments, Hyderabad and Jodhpur two each, and Mysore, Patāla, and Alwar one each. Kashmir has two mountain batteries. The sappers are furnished by Sirmūr Farīdkot, and Māler Kotla; the infantry by Kashmir, the Punjab States, Alwar, Bharatpur, and Gwalior. Bikaner supplies a camel corps 500 strong, and the transport corps are furnished by Jaipur, Gwalior, Bharatpur, Mysore, Indore, and Bahāwalpur, while the last-named state has an escort of 165 riflemen.

S. No. & Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS				
(According to Seniority.)				
			Rs.	
1	Major-Genl. Arthur Henry Harty, C.I.E., M.B. (Q.U. Canada), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), K.H.P., V.S.H., I.M.S., J.P.	Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay.	3,000 osp 13-5-8	
2	Lt.-Col. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), I.M.S., J.P.†	Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.	1,850 osp 300 ADDL P 250 SPL P 200 COMP A 90	(Belongs to Central Cadre of I.M.S.) Super numerary Officer on the list of Lt.-Col. (Special Selected) from 15th Dec. 1944.

† Advanced to the list of Special Selected Lieut.-Colonels from 5th Jan. 1942.

only two or three officers per battalion. They are entirely under the civil power, except when associated in war service with the regular troops, when they come under the officer commanding these. The levies number about 5,700 men, and are ordinarily commanded by native officers. They are generally armed with Snider rifles and carbines, except in the case of the local Baluchistān levies, who find their own arms.

The military police consist of the Sāmāna Rifles and border military police of the North-West Frontier Province; a border military police corps in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, under the Punjab Government; six battalions in Assam, and fourteen in Burma; but some of the Assam corps are not of the strength of an ordinary battalion. The military police are distributed as follows (in round numbers):—

Frontier Province and Punjab	3,000
Assam	3,000
Burma	15,500
Total	<u>21,500</u>

The military police in the Frontier Province are officered by military civilians or police officers; the Assam battalions are commanded by officers of the army. These corps occupy the frontier outposts and stockades. The Burma military police garrison frontier and other posts: ten battalions are stationed in Upper Burma, two in the Shan States, and two in Lower Burma. Well organized, commanded by officers of the Indian army, and constituted of the best material, they are, in fact, soldiers as well as police. The armament of the military police is generally the Martini-Henri rifle.

Besides the Imperial Service troops, the Native States maintain, according to their position, large or small bodies of soldiers as local military forces. These number collectively about 16,000 cavalry, 7,000 artillery, and 70,000 infantry, or 93,000 in all, with many guns; but, with some exceptions, they are of little military value, and are armed with smooth-bore muskets, while the guns are smooth-bore and few are movable. Gwalior, Hyderābād, and Kashmīr have fairly good troops, while the forces of the Sikh and Rājputāna States contain capital material.

A few words may be added about the Nepāl and Afghān armies. The Nepāl army consists of about 45,000 men, regular and irregular, including 2,500 artillery, with about 900

Military
police.

Armies of
Native
States.

S. No. & Languages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
6 ...	*Lt.-Col. Radhakrishna Tahilram Advani, M.B.B.S. (Bom.).	Offg. I. G. of Prisons, Province of Bombay, Poona.	2,350	Advanced to the list of Lt.-Cols. selected for increased pay from 24th April 1946.
7 ...	Lt.-Col. Thomas Arthur Doran, M.D., Ch.B. (St. And.), I.M.S.	.....	1,600 OSP £ 30 SPL P 250 CLA 263 COMP A 45	On leave for 12 months including war concession leave for 3 months from 1st May 1947.
8 ...	Lt.-Col. James Ernest Gray, M.B.Ch.B., P.A.O. (Belf.), I.M.S.	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Sind, Karachi. (Tempy. substantive).	OFFG. P. 2,500 S.P. 200 OSP £ 13-6-8 KCA 150	
9	Major A. K. M. Khan, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Ire.), M.R.C.S., D.M.R.E. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Eng.), I.M.S.	.....	...	Reverted to the Milly. Deptt. from 15th May 1947.
10 ...	Major Harry Silvester Waters, M.B.Ch. (Camb.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.O.G., I.M.S., J.P.	Supdt., St. George's Hospl., Bombay.	1,250 OSP £ 30 COMP A 45 SPL P 250 CLA 263	From 1st May 1947.
11 ...	Major Harold Stanislaus Smithwick, B.A. (Dub.), M.B.B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.) I.M.S.	.....	1,250 OSP £ 30 SP 150 SP 50 CON A 120 CLA 254	On leave on average-pay ex-India for 8 months from 18th June 1947.

* Not permitted to engage in private practice.

mobilized battalions, 'reserve battalions' at the regimental centres. These battalions supply drafts to the battalions on service, and enlist and train recruits. The transport organization has already been mentioned. The more this is expanded, and the greater the number of the excellent transport trains furnished by Native States, the more perfect and complete will mobilization be.

Great strides have been made between 1885 and 1903 in the frontier and coast defences of India. A total of £11,000,000 has been spent on strategic railways, roads, and defences, the cost of the last being somewhat over £3,000,000. On the frontier, the main passes have been secured and strategical points in rear strongly fortified, while the ports have been furnished with adequate defences.

Information as to military expenditure at different periods from 1876 will be found in chap. vi (Finance), and it will be sufficient to quote the following figures here. They give the net total of ordinary charges, including pensions, &c., and outlay on military works:—

	1881-2.	1891-2.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-5.
Total net expenditure, in crores of rupees	17.9	22.6	23.6	25.9	30.2

The expenditure in the last-mentioned year represented 46 per cent. of the net revenue of the Government of India as shown in Table II appended to chapter vi (*ante*, p. 201).

The main causes of increase in army expenditure are larger numbers, improvements of all kinds, the rise in prices and wages, the increased cost of equipments and war material, and the enhancement in the pay of British and native troops.

In 1895 a Royal Commission was constituted to inquire into Indian expenditure, and the apportionment of charges between England and India. They reported in 1900, and recommended, among other things, that half the military charge for Aden, and half the cost of the transport of troops to and from India, should be borne by the Imperial Government¹. The question of payment for Indian troops employed out of India had been under discussion for many years; and the Commission held that ordinarily all charges in respect to troops lent must be borne by the country which had a special interest in the expedition, but that if the country supplying the troops

¹ This principle has been applied in practice by the Home Government contributing annually £100,000 for Aden, and £130,000 on account of the transport service.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE—CLASS I, DIVISION I. (13)					
Time-scale of pay Rs. 350—25—400—30—550—Efficiency Bar— 35—760—40—1,000.					
Revised time scale of pay from 1st January 1934 Rs. 350—25—400—30—550— Efficiency Bar—585—35—760—Efficiency Bar—805—45—850. (Probationers Rs. 300 for 2 years).					
1	...	F. G. D'Souza, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	Civil Surgeon, Thana & B. S. D. SPL P	Rs. 800 75 153 BCA 21-4	Attached duties of M. O., Distt. Prison, Thana. From 8th May 1945.
2	...	D. P. Sethna, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	Offg. Prin. G. M. College & CLA Supdt. J. J. Group of Hospis., Bom. bay.	1,200 210	Offg. in a General Provincial post.
3	...	A. F. Merchant, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Ire.).	Civil Surgeon, Nasik, with CLA attached duties SPL P as M. O. Nasik CA Road Central Prison.	655 123 50 36	From 15th June 1947. Offg. in an I.M.S. post.
4	...	V. L. Suryavanshi, M.S. (Bom.), Mily. Rank— Captain.	Civil Surgeon, Kaira. CLA	850 149	From 3rd April 1947 F. N.
5	...	D. V. Nadkarni M.S. (Bom.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Civil Surgeon, Bijapur. Supdt. CLA Bijapur District SPL P Prison. CA	490 99 75 36	From 20th Mar. 1947 F. N.
6	...	Lt-Col. A. N. deQuadros, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.F.H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Civil Surgeon, Satara. CLA	350 61	From 28th Aug. 1946 A. N.

tions from Lord Lytton to Lord Curzon have carried out a continuous policy of preparation and defence, enunciated by the distinguished men who have filled the posts of Commander-in-Chief and Military Member of Council, among whom Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Roberts, Sir George Chesney, and Lord Kitchener deserve special mention¹.

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Sir George Chesney.—*Indian Polity*, chapters xii to xvi (1894).

Army Book for the British Empire (1893).

¹ To these names should be added that of Sir Edwin Collen, late Military Member, who has contributed the material for the present chapter, and who bore a long-sustained and distinguished part in the organization of the Indian army on its present basis.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
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BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE—CLASS I, DIVISION I—concl.—

Temporary and Officiating Officers—contd.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
5	...	B. R. Anjaria, M.B.B.S. (Bom.).	Resident Medical Officer, J. J. Group of Hospi- tals, Bombay.	Rs. 520 COMP A for loss of p.p. 100 CLA 91 BCA 37-8	Offg. in an I.M.S. post from 8th June 1944 F.N.,
6	...	K.S. A. R. Lodhi, M.B.B.S., (Bom.).	Offg. Civil Sur- geon, Ahmed- nagar.	490 CLA 86	From 22nd Decem- ber 1945.
7	...	Major M. Z. Abedin, M.B.B.S.	Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, and Supdt., M. H.	430 SPL P 150 OLA 102	From 4th April 1946.
8	...	Dr. M. D. Jadhav, M.D. (Bom.).	Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.	460 CLA 81	Offg. in an I.M.S. post.
9	...	I.K.Kazi, M.B.B.S. ...	Offg. Civil Sur- geon, Surat.	430 CLA 75	From 2nd October 1946.
10	...	D. W. Chobhe, M.C.P.S. (Bom.).	Offg. Civil Sur- geon, Karwar.	400 CLA 70	From 25th Decem- ber 1944.
11	...	S. V. Sahasrabudhe, M.C.P.S.	C. S., Godhra ...	375 CAL 66	From 28th Novem- ber 1946.
12	...	I. C. Dalal, M.B.B.S. (Mad.).	Offg. R. M. O., St. George's Hospital, Bom- bay.	400 COMP A LLP 100 BCA 32-8 CLA 70	From 6th October 1946. Offg. in I.M.S. post.
13	...	Cap. S. M. Dave, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), B.Hy. (Bom.).	Offg. C. S. and Supdt., M. H., Dharwar.	350 SP (MH) 100 SP (Borstal School) 50 CLA 88	From 25th July 1946. Offg. in I.M.S. post.

*B. Strength of British and Native Regular Troops**

Commands, &c.	BRITISH.				NATIVE.						Grand Total, British and Native troops.	
	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Royal En- gineers.	Infantry.	Total.	Cavalry.	Artillery, including those with Brit. units.	Sappers and miners and I.S. Mule corps.	Rail- way com- panies.	Infantry.		Total.
Northern command	1,884	3,708	10	14,494	20,096	9,420	4,496	582	197	41,669	56,364	76,460
Eastern "	1,884	3,425	52	15,516	20,877	3,950	483	1,088	...	20,363	25,884	46,761
Western "	628	5,516	82	14,482	20,708	10,562	1,155	1,421	197	34,266	47,601	68,309
Secunderābād division	1,256	1,877	34	5,170	8,337	1,307	311	1,071	...	18,761	21,450	29,787
Burma "	...	298	32	4,136	4,466	...	654	243	...	6,147	7,044	11,510
TOTAL	5,652	14,824	210	53,798	74,484	25,239	7,099	4,405	394	121,206	158,343	232,827

The reserves and auxiliary forces numbered approximately 111,500, made up as shown below :—

British (volunteers) .	. . . . .	34,000
Reserves of regular army .	. . . . .	27,500
Imperial Service troops .	. . . . .	18,000
Military police battalions .	. . . . .	17,500
Frontier militia and levies .	. . . . .	14,500†
		<u>111,500</u>

* These figures represent the full strength of the army, and include the units serving out of India.
† Including some local levies under purely tribal organization.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & allowances.	Remarks.
9	...	Dr. P. M. Wagle, M.D. (Bom.), D.B. (Manch.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).	Asstt. Dir., Vaccine Dept., Haffkine Insti- tute, Bombay.	Rs. 850 SPL P 100 CLA 166 COMP A 42-8 Do. for LPP 100	From 25th June 1941.
10	...	Dr. K. Ganapathi, D.Sc., A.I.I.C.	Asstt. Dir., Deptt. of Chemo-Ther- apy, H. I., Bombay.	490 SPL P 100 COMP A 100 BCA 37-8 CLA 103	From 3rd May 1944.
11	...	Dr. M. V. Radha- krishna Rao, M.B.B.S., Ph.D.	Asst. Dir., Nutri- tion & Experi- mental Patho- logy, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.	520 SPL P 100 COMP A for loss of PP 100 COMP A 40 CLA 109	From 1st December 1941. (Vice Mr. D. C. Lahiri).
12	...	Dr. B. B. Dikshit, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Asstt. Dir., Deptt. of Pharmaco- logy, H.I., Bom- bay.	850 PP 50 SP 150 SP 100 COMP A for LPP 100 CLA 201 HRA 115	Offg. Principal and Prof. of Physiology, B. J. M. College, Poona.
13	...	Dr. G. A. Bhagwat, B.Sc., M.D. (Bom.).	Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	350 SP 106-10 CLA 90	Offg. as Supdt., Central Mental Hopl., Yeravda from 14th April 1947.
14	...	P. S. Dastur, M.S. (Bom.), Mily. Rank—Capt.	Prof. of Anato- my, G. M. Coll., Bombay.	400 SPL P 100 CA for loss of PP 100 BCA 35 CLA 88	From 26th October 1945.
<i>Officiating and temporary.</i>					
1	...	Aditya Kinkar Hazra, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. (Cal.).	Offg. Sr. Bacte- riologist, Serum Deptt., Haffkine Institute, Bom- bay.	430 AP 200 SPL P 100 COMP A 40 CLA 128	From 1st December 1943.
			Offg. in addn. as Asstt. Dir., Dept. of Anti- Toxins & Sera.	COMP A for loss of private practice 100	
		I. K. Mujawar, M.B. B.S.	Offg. Supdt., N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	300 BCA 15 CLA 53	From 23rd April 1947.
		H. D. Kalapesi, M.B.B.S. (Mily. Rank—Capt.) B.M.S. Cl. II (Retd.).	Offg. Drugs Con- troller for Bom- bay Province, Bombay.	300 (Exclusive of provi- sional pen- sion) BCA 40 CA for LPP 100 CLA 109	Re-employed from 5th May 1947.

The fleet consisted in that year of eleven sea-going vessels (troopships, surveying vessels, and a dispatch boat), four inland river steamers, and many smaller steamers and launches ; and armaments are available for the equipment of the vessels for war and service. There are excellent dockyards at Bombay and Calcutta. The service has at its head a Director, usually a naval officer, with head-quarters at Bombay, and a Deputy-Director at Calcutta. Officers of the Indian Marine are also employed as Port Officers at the various Indian ports. The Marine Survey department referred to in chapter xv is under the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and is ordinarily manned by Indian Marine officers. The trooping between India and England is carried out mainly by hired transports, Indian Marine vessels being occasionally used. India pays a subsidy of £100,000 annually for the up-keep of certain ships of the East India squadron, which are not to be employed beyond particular limits except with the consent of the Government of India.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay & Allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
4	...	Dr. Malhar Dagaji Jadhav, M.D. (Bom.).	Asstt. to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.	450 81 CLA	Offg. from 13th June 1944. Offg. in an I.M.S. Post.
5	...	Imtiyazuddin Kamalud- din Kazi, M.B.B.S.	Offg. Civil Sur- geon, Surat.	430 75 CLA	From 2nd Oct. 1946.
6	...	N. C. Datta, M.Sc. ...	Asstt. Prof. of Bio-Chemistry, G. M. Coll., Bombay and Warden, R. M. Bhatt Hostel.	280 COMP A FOR LOSS OF PRACTICE 50 32-8 BCA SPL P 30 CLA 54	From 22nd Sept. 1936. For addl. duties as warden for the R. M. Bhatt Hostel, G.M.C.
7	...	R. Lobo Mendonca, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	First Asstt. Che- mical Analyser to Govt., Bombay.	280 COMP A FOR LOSS OF PRACTICE 50 67 CLA SPL P 100 BCA 32-8	From 10th Nov. 1936.
8	...	D. W. Chobhe, M.C.P.S.	Offg. C. S., Karwar.	375 66 CLA	From 25th Dec. 1944.
9	...	S. V. Sahasrabudhe, M.C.P.S.	Offg. Civil Surgeon, Godhra (28th November 1946).	375 66 CLA	From 28th November 1946.

him to track a thief by his footsteps; and if he does this to another village, so as to satisfy the watchman there, or if he otherwise traces the property to an adjoining village, his responsibility ends, and it is the duty of the watchman of the new village to take up the pursuit. The last village to which the thief has been clearly traced becomes answerable for the property stolen, which would otherwise fall on the village where the robbery was committed. The watchman is obliged to make up this amount as far as his means go, and the remainder is levied on the whole village'. Sir Thomas Munro, who was an ardent supporter of the indigenous police, thus described that institution as it existed in the Madras Presidency: 'There is already an ancient system of police in India which answers every useful purpose. In every village there are hereditary watchmen whose business it is to guard the property of the inhabitants and travellers from depredation, and to exert themselves in recovering it when lost or stolen; and there is, perhaps, no race of men in the world equally dexterous in discovering the thieves. They are maintained by the produce of an *inām* [free grant] land, by a trifling tax on each house, and by a small allowance from travellers when they watch their property at night. No war or calamity can make them abandon their heritage. If driven from it, they always return again; and often live in the village when every other person has forsaken it. This long and constant residence, together with their habits of life, make them perfectly acquainted with the character and the means of livelihood of every person in it. When, therefore, a robber is to be apprehended the new police officers apply to them, and seldom give themselves any further trouble than merely to carry the criminal, when the village watchmen have secured him, to the judge.' In the Tamil country the village police were supervised by an official styled the *men kavalgār*; and it is probable that this was originally the practice everywhere, the office being eventually appropriated by the petty local chieftain or superior landlord.

In Northern India the village system was less complete. There was no headman, and though every village had its watchman, he was the servant of the landowners rather than of the whole community, and the landowners were held responsible for losses occasioned by crime committed on their land.

The Mughals made no change in the system of village police, but the duty of supervising them was entrusted to the revenue officers, who were also magistrates. In the South this involved

Its decay
with the
break-up
of the

¹ G. W. Forrest's *Selections from the Minutes of Mountstuart Elphinstone* (1884), pp. 303-4.

No.	Lan- guages passed	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
19	...	Dr. P. L. Powar, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.D. (Bom.).	R. M. O., Sassoon Hospital, Poona.	240 TAP 10 COMP A FOR LOSS OF PP 50 CLA 50	
20	...	Dr. V. N. Ambekar, M.B.B.S., M.D. (Bom.).	Govt. orders in respect of his resignation are awaited.	...	
21	...	Mr. M. D. Desai, M.B. B.S., M.S. (Madras).	.....	...	On leave Ex-India from 1st August 1946.
22	...	Mrs. S. D. Soman, M.B. B.S., D. (Bom.) (Mad.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).	Asstt. Prof. of Bacteriology, G. M. C., Bom- bay.	320 COMP A for loss of p. p. 50 BCA 32-8 CLA 56	From 17th August 1944.
23	...	Capt. S. S. Katdare ...	.....	...	Not joined.
24	...	Capt. N. S. Gaitonde, M.B.B.S.	Offg. Lecturer in Physiology, B. J. Medical College, Poona.	430 CLA 32	From 27th June 1946.
25	...	Major F. N. Shroff ...	.....	...	Not joined.
26	...	Capt. V. A. Mauskar, M.B.B.S.	Asstt. R. M. O., C. J. Oph. Hospl., Bom. and M. O., Arthur Road Prison and H. M.'s House of Correction.	200 TAP 10 SPL P 80 COMP A for loss of p. p. 50 BCA 30 CLA 51	
27	...	Capt. N. G. Chitnis, M.R.C.S.	Asstt. Surgeon, St. George's Hospl., Bombay.	240 TAP 10 BCA 27-8 CLA 50	From 1st April 1946.
28	...	Capt. R. H. Gholkar...	Medl. Officer I/c Bassein Dispy.	200 CLA 50	
29	...	Capt. A. R. G. Peshi- man, M.B.B.S.	M. O. I/c H. K. Bhaba and B. M. H. W. Dispy., Kurla.	150 TAP 10 CA 12 CLA 50	From 10th Aug. 1946.
30	...	Capt. S. G. Sidenur ...	.....	...	Not joined.
31	...	Major S. K. Kinare ...	.....	...	Do.
32	...	Capt. M. K. Bodas ...	.....	...	Do.
33	...	Capt. R. A. Joshi ...	.....	...	Do.

Bengal, in many parts of which Province the village system did not exist. An endeavour was made there in 1807 to re-establish the landlords in their police functions by giving them authority to act as *amns* or commissioners of police. But the old establishments had been dissolved and the scheme did not meet with great success.

It was many years before the police administration advanced much beyond this initial stage. It remained, as a rule, in the immediate charge of the District Magistrate, who had under his control a loosely organized body of civil police and the indigenous local agency. Much of the guard and escort duty incident to the work of civil government was performed by the native army, a costly and inconvenient arrangement. As work increased the Magistrate was unable to devote sufficient time to purely police duties, and his magisterial and police functions were found to clash. In the time of Lord William Bentinck, 1828-35, complaints of the inefficiency and corruption of the police were universal. The first measure of reform was the appointment of separate Superintendents for the police of the Presidency towns¹. In the country generally the earliest important attempt at improvement was made by Sir Charles Napier in Sind. He drew up a plan on the model of the Irish Constabulary, the main characteristics of which were separate organization, severance of police and judicial functions, and a reasonable degree of discipline; and this was extended a few years later to the Bombay Presidency proper. Shortly after the annexation of the Punjab a double system was introduced into that Province, consisting of a detective force on existing lines and a semi-military force for escort and guard duty. Similar arrangements were made on a more extensive scale in the Province of Agra immediately after the Mutiny. In Oudh a large body of military police had been raised during the Mutiny, and, after the pacification of the country, it was reduced in numbers and reorganized on a civil basis, unconnected with either the military or judicial authorities. Smaller battalions of military police were also raised in Bengal. In the meantime the appointment of a Commission to investigate the alleged practice of torture by native officials in Madras had drawn prominent attention to the condition of the police force in that Province. It was reorganized by an Act passed in 1859, the main features of which were similar to those of the Act which was shortly afterwards passed for India generally. The cost of

Progress
of reform.
Police Act
of 1861.

¹ Calcutta had a Superintendent of Police as early as 1808, but up to 1829 his jurisdiction included a large portion of the surrounding country.

Recruitment has hitherto been partly by open competition in England, partly by examination after nomination in India, and partly by the promotion of subordinate officers; but it was decided in 1905 that appointments in India should henceforth be made only with the special sanction of the Government of India.' A new grade of Deputy-Superintendents, with similar duties to those of Assistant-Superintendents, is to be created, the members of which will be exclusively natives of India. In some Provinces, and notably in Bombay, where there are no Deputy-Inspectors-General, the Commissioner of the Division has special control over the police, apart from his position as administrative head of the Districts within his jurisdiction. This principle is to be extended to all parts of India where there are Commissioners.

At the head-quarters of each District a reserve is maintained under the command of an Inspector (a chief constable in Bombay). This reserve supplies men for escort, guard, and miscellaneous duty, and serves to strengthen the police in any part of the District where disturbance may be apprehended or other emergency may arise. Recruits pass some time in the reserve for the purpose of learning their duties. The reserve is trained to act in concert and to shoot, but is not drilled up to a standard of military efficiency. The reserve and a portion of the general-duty police are armed with breech-loading smooth-bore guns or carbines, and a small number, in tracts where they are likely to encounter armed resistance from dacoits and other law-breakers, carry rifles. The subordinate officers wear swords, and the truncheon is the general arm of the constable. About 2,600 are mounted. The proposals of the recent Commission involve an increase of the reserves in several Provinces.

Reserve,
armament,
and mili-
tary police.

A force of military police, the total strength of which is about 20,000, is still maintained in unsettled frontier tracts in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, and in the North-West Frontier Province. Three-quarters of this force is maintained in Burma, and, though under the Local Government, it is organized in battalions under military officers and largely recruited from the martial races of Northern India.

The general peace of the country is secured by the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, which restricts the possession of fire-arms and other weapons within narrow limits; and the occasions on which the military have to be called on to suppress riots (mostly arising from religious or caste questions) are comparatively rare.

No.	Lang- ages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
17	...	S. A. Walawalkar, M.B.B.S.	M. O. I/c Cottage Hospital, Jun- nar.	240 HR A 25 CLA 50 TAP 10	Temporary from 20th April 1942. From 9th June 1945.
18	...	K. M. Moghe, M.B.B.S.	Asstt. Prof. of Physiology, G. M. C., Bombay.	240 BCA 27-8 CLA 50 TAP 10	Temporary from 1st October 1941.
19	...	Digambar Narayan Muzumdar, M.B.B.S.	M. O. I/c Moraj Dispy., Mahwan.	150 TAP 10 HR 15 CLA 50	Temporary from 19th September 1942. From 18th June 1946.
20	...	Harkrishna Natvarlal Trivedi, M.B.B.S.	Surgical Registrar and Tutor, B.J.M.S., Ahme- dabad.	200 COMP A FOR LOSS OF PRIVATE PRACTICE 50 HR A 50 CLA 50 TAP 10	Temporary from 26th June 1942. From 11th Nov- ember 1944.
21	...	Rao Saheb R. K. Karnad, M.C.P.S. (Bom.), B.M.S., Cl. II (Retd.).	M. O. I/c Pandit Dispy., Sirsi.	170-2 CLA 56	Re-employed from 15th November 1942. From 22nd Janu- ary 1943.
22	...	N. B. Bhide, M.B.B.S.	Offg. Clinical Asstt., Central Mental Hospl., Yeravda	200 SPL P 25 CLA 50 TAP 10	Temporary from 1st July 1943. Continued the Apptt. from 2nd Apr. 1945.

The foremost duty of the *chaukidār* is to report crime ; but his functions are various, and extend to the arrest of offenders, general aid to the police, the maintenance of a watch over bad characters and suspicious persons, and the general supply of local information. He is appointed by the District Magistrate under various systems of local nomination, and may be punished and removed by the same authority. The village watchmen are often members of the criminal classes, a circumstance which was of little importance when they were held personally responsible for losses, but which now often obstructs the course of justice. That it is still possible to enforce the old responsibility is shown by the fact that in many parts of the country private persons employ members of the classes to which most of the village watchmen belong in order to ensure themselves against loss by theft or burglary. If a theft is committed, these private watchmen seldom fail either to restore the property or to make good its value. On the other hand, persons who refuse to employ such watchmen, or to pay the fees prescribed by custom, are quickly made to feel the power of these rivals of the regular police.

In towns the organization is on much the same lines as in ^{Town} the rural areas : there is a system of police stations, outposts, ^{police.} and beats, with careful arrangements for night patrol. Sometimes the duty of watch and ward is performed by town watchmen, subsidiary to the regular police, and corresponding in a measure to the village watch. The police in each of the Presidency towns, and in Rangoon, is organized as a separate force under a Commissioner, and European as well as native petty officers and constables are enrolled in it.

The railway police is organized separately from the District Railway police, but acts in co-operation with it. The railway police ^{police.} charge under the Government of the Punjab includes the railway systems in the North-West Frontier Province ; elsewhere these charges are, as far as possible, conterminous with the territorial jurisdiction of the Local Governments. The command of the railway police has hitherto been generally held by an officer immediately subordinate to the Inspector-General, but it has now been decided to place the force in each Province under a Deputy-Inspector-General. The railway police are, as a rule, concerned only with the maintenance of law and order, watch and ward over railway property being provided for by the railway administrations.

In most Provinces recruits are trained at the head-quarters Training.

the accused), and the prisoner is tried or committed to sessions. If the investigating officer finds no case for trial, he sends up the papers marking the case as true¹, false owing to mistake of law or fact, or maliciously false, as the case may be. The magistrate then orders further proceedings or records the case under one or other of the above heads. In maliciously false cases the complainant may be prosecuted.

The prosecution of cases before magistrates is an important portion of police work. In special cases a pleader may be engaged, or the work may be performed by the District or Assistant Superintendent; but ordinarily the prosecution of important cases is conducted by an Inspector, sub-inspector, or other police officer who has not himself been engaged in the investigation of the case. In minor cases the proceedings are directly conducted by the magistrate, with such assistance as he may think fit to take from the investigating police officer. Cases which come before the Courts of Session are conducted by a Government Pleader, who may also on occasion be employed in the lower courts. Court duties.

A register is kept at each police station of habitual offenders, suspected characters, and released convicts sentenced for grave crime, and a watch is maintained over their movements by the police and the village watchmen. A *chaukidār* should, for instance, report any change of address, and should know if a bad character is in the habit of being out on dark nights. Special supervision is exercised over convicts guilty of heinous crime and released before the expiry of their sentence under the mark system². Vagrants, persons concealing their presence in order to commit an offence, and persons proved by repute or otherwise to be habitually concerned in the commission of crimes, such as robbery, theft, and receiving stolen property, may be called on to furnish security for good behaviour or be imprisoned in default. Frequent recourse is had to this salutary provision of the law. Persons convicted of, or likely to commit, a breach of the peace may be bound over to keep the peace. Throughout India there are castes and tribes who live largely by the commission of crime, especially thefts, robberies, and cattle-lifting, and whose operations have been facilitated by the development of road and railway communications. In their case the operation of the caste system leads them to regard their practices as a normal and quite respectable Preventive action of the police.

¹ A 'true' case, under these circumstances, would be one in which a crime was found to have been committed, but there was held to be no adequate evidence implicating any particular person.

² See p. 402.

No.	Language passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE—WOMEN'S BRANCH.					
WOMEN ASSISTANT SURGEONS (6) (Pay Rs. 250— $\frac{40}{3}$ —450—50—500).					
Revised scale of pay from 1st January 1934 Rs. 200—40/3—400—50—450—E. B. at Rs. 240 & Rs. 320.					
1	...	Miss Cecilia Baptista, M.B.B.S.	Woman Asstt. Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, and Lecturer in Gynaecology, B. J. Medical School, Ahmed- abad.	Rs. 500 30 HONO- RARIUM 50 IN SP 20 CLA 30	5th June 1936.
2	...	Miss A. Ribeiro, M.B.B.S. (Bom.).	Lady Inspector of Factories, Bom- bay.	240 TAP 10 CON A 96 COMP A FOR LOSS OF PRIVATE PRACTICE 50 CLA 30	
3	...	Mrs. Ruby Madon, M.B.B.S. (Bom.).	R. M. O., Cama and Albless Hos- pitals, Bombay.	280 LOSS OF PRIVATE PRACTICE 50 ALLCE 50 DCA 30 CLA 50	From 1st Dec. 1941.
4	...	Mrs. Easter Paul Bhaskar, M.B.B.S. (Pb.).	Civil Hospital, Dharwar.	200 TAP 10 HR A 20 CLA 30	Tempy. From 12th Dec. 1941.
5	...	Miss K. V. Kasbekar, M.B.B.S.	Civil Hospital, Belgaum. (25th June 1946).	150 TAP 10 CLA 30	Tempy. From 25th June 1946.
6	...	Vacant	Woman M. O., Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	...	

organized dacoity in Hyderābād, Central India, and Rājputāna, and the capture of dacoits who had fled from British to native territory. It did not interfere with the authority of the Native States in the suppression of ordinary crime, but, at the request of the political officers, it investigated inter-statal cases. At the head of the department was an officer styled the General Superintendent, immediately subordinate to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and under his control was a staff of officers and men, stationed at various places in the Native States, and working under the supervision of the political officers and in conjunction with the local police. In 1887 the department was further entrusted with the work of collecting and comparing intelligence regarding organized crime, but its machinery was not well adapted for this purpose.

In 1904 the Thagi and Dakaiti department as thus constituted was abolished, its establishments at Hyderābād being merged in the police force of that State, while those in Rājputāna and Central India were transferred to the control of the Agents to the Governor-General. The former central office was replaced by a department of 'Central Criminal Intelligence,' working under the Home Department of the Government of India. The object of this new department is to collect and communicate information regarding such forms of organized crime as are committed by offenders operating along the railway system, and by criminal tribes, wandering gangs, organized dacoits, professional poisoners, forgers, coiners, and the like, whose operations extend beyond the limits of a single Province. Railways, posts, and telegraphs have enabled astute criminals to disperse or concentrate in a manner that baffles purely local authorities: this central agency has become necessary to procure the knowledge and co-operation requisite for dealing with them, and it will work in connexion with the police of Native States as well as with those of British Provinces. The new department is under the control of a Director, with an experienced Deputy to assist him. The officers to be appointed Deputy-Inspectors-General of Railway Police (see p. 391) will also be the heads of Provincial Criminal Investigation departments which it is proposed to constitute.

The existing police organization is a great improvement on the system which it replaced, and it has done much useful work. It is, however, notorious that it has not been in all respects satisfactory. The detective agency has too often proved incompetent, supine, or dishonest, and the old Eastern traditions of extortion and the maltreatment of prisoners have

The
Central
Criminal
Intelli-
gence de-
partment.

Defects
and re-
forms in
the police.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE.					
				Rs.	
1	...	Dr. Harbhajan Singh Mahal, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.	Offg. Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay.	650 CLA 114	From 24th May 1946 on probn. for 2 years.
2	...	R. D. Munshi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (Mily. Rank—Major.)	Lecturer in Bacteriology & Pathology, B. J. Medl. Sch., Poona.	P 540 CLA 95	260—20—600 From 16th December 1945.
3		R. B. Mehta, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.)	Lecturer in Bac- teriology and Pathology, B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad (Offg.).	380 CLA 67	
4	...	B. V. Patel, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Pharm. (Lond.), Ph.C. (G.B.)	Senior Organic Chemist, Hafkine Insti- tute, Bombay. (24th May 1946).	260 CLA 50	
5	...	R.S. K. B. Kamath, B.A. (Madras), J.P.	Dy. Secy. to Govt., Health & Local Govt. Deptt.	800 SP 200 CLA 175	From 3rd May 1947. (Offg.).
5A	...	C. G. Desai, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.).	P. A. to the Surgeon Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.	800 SP 100 CLA 158	
6	...	Ayurvedacharya Asa Nand Panjratani, M.B.B.S. (Ph).	Principal, Ram- bilas Anandilal Podar Medical Coll. (Ayurvedic) and Supdt., Mahadevi Anandilal Podar Hospl., Bombay.	625 CLA 109	From 7th July 1941. 500—25—750
7	...	Shankar Kashinath Gokhale, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Bom.), A.I.I.Sc. (Bangalore), A.R.I.C. (England).	Lecturer in Bio- chemistry, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabnd.	460 CLA 81	Tempy. from 11th July 1946.
8	...	K. G. Ananthanara- yanan, M.Sc. (Mad.).	Asstt. Chemist (Insp.), Dept. of Pharmacology, Hafkine Insti- tute, Bombay.	250 TAP 10 CLA 50	Offg. from 23rd Sept. 1943. On Probn. for two years.

reforms which have been already referred to, the Government of India has approved of substantial increases in the pay of all grades, besides other measures to improve the condition and efficiency of the police. The budget for 1905-6 included grants of 50 lakhs to Local Governments for the purpose; and directions were issued that this sum should be devoted, in order, to the increase in the armed reserves rendered necessary by the proposed redistribution of the army, to the improvement in the pay of constables, and to increasing the number of investigating officers, who will now invariably be sub-inspectors.

II. Fails

The criminal law of the Muhammadans, which prevailed largely in India prior to British rule, is characterized by the cruel nature of its penalties. The Korānic law punishes adultery with death by stoning, highway robbery accompanied by murder with death by the sword or crucifixion, simple highway robbery with loss of hands and feet, theft with amputation of the right hand, wine-drinking and false accusation of adultery with a flogging of eighty stripes. For minor offences the prescribed punishments included stripes, imprisonment, and *jarr*. A culprit sentenced to the last penalty was dragged to the door and exposed to public contumely. The extreme rigour of the Korānic law was mitigated in practice, and the spirit in which it was administered in India depended in a measure on the character and inclinations of the sovereign. During the reign of the humane Akbar the severity of the penalties was modified by instructions drafted by the emperor or his advisers. A mandate to the governor of Gujarāt restricted his punishments to putting in irons, whipping, and death. He was to be sparing in capital punishments, and, unless in case of dangerous sedition, to inflict none without the emperor's confirmation. Nor was he to permit executions to be accompanied by mutilation or other torture. The comparative leniency of Akbar's criminal system was not, however, maintained under his successors. When the proceedings of the Muhammadan criminal courts came within the sphere of the Company's administration, impalement, mutilation, and flogging were ordinary forms of punishment. In the England also of those days the criminal law retained much of its early barbarity. The public hanging of thieves and other felons was a common spectacle, the pillory was in constant use, and men and women were still whipped through the streets at the cart's tail. Accustomed as they were

No.	Lang- ages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE— <i>contd.</i>					
				Rs.	
43	...	J. S. Savant, B.A., LL.B.	Secy. to the Bom- bay Medical SP Resettlement Committee & Officer I/c Medl. Employment Bureau.	315 63 66	Offg. from 6th Jan. 1947 A. N.
44	...	Capt. K. K. Bhatt, M.B.B.S.	Lecturer in Anato- my, B. J. Medl. CLA College, Ahme- dabad.	400 70	Offg. on Probn. for two years from 6th Jan. 1947.
45	...	Dr. (Mrs.) M. J. Wadia, M.D. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	Medl. Officer I/c Cama & Albless CLA Hospitals, Bom- bay.	600 105	From 31st March 1947 on Probn. for 2 years.
46	...	M. V. Modi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), (Eng.).	Supdt. G. T. Hos- pital, Bombay. CLA	600 105	From 1st April 1947 on Probn. for 2 years.

prisons, supplemented by smaller District jails in which adequate arrangements should be made for classification and discipline. In accordance with the notions prevailing in those days, they advised that labour should be enforced by 'machines which render the working at them a dull, wearisome, and disgusting exertion.' The Commission further recommended that one or more prison inspectors should be appointed for each Province. Lord Auckland's Government accepted generally the views of the Commission, but, having regard to the great expense which they entailed and the many difficulties that beset the introduction of a complete jail system in India, enjoined caution in carrying them out. In point of fact much progress had not been made when Sir John Lawrence reviewed the position in 1864 and appointed the second Prisons Commission. Their report proceeded on the lines of that of 1838, and laid down a well-considered system which in its essential features is still in force. It was followed by more effective action and a large increase in jail accommodation. Separate Acts were passed for the regulation of prisons in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Provinces having no legislature of their own, and under these Acts considerable differences grew up in the practice prevailing in different parts of India. In 1876 Lord Lytton appointed a third Commission to make a general review of the subject, and in particular to suggest means for introducing more uniform regulations and for making short sentences more deterrent. A Bill was prepared on the basis of the Commission's report, but it never became law, and the question was allowed to drop for several years. In the time of Lord Dufferin attention was again directed to the diversity of practice, and two officers of experience were appointed to visit the jails of the different Provinces, and to investigate on the spot questions regarding health, discipline, and general administration. They made an exhaustive inquiry, and their report, submitted in 1889, dealt with prison discipline and management in all its aspects. It was supplemented by a conference of experts on the subject of prison offences and punishments. A general Prisons Act for British India (IX of 1894) was then passed, and regulations were issued under it by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Governments.

The forms of imprisonment authorized by the Indian Penal Code are transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (i.e. with labour), and simple imprisonment. When rigorous imprisonment is inflicted, the court may also order solitary confinement during a portion of the sentence. Accommodation

Forms of
imprison-
ment.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
13	...	K. M. Bhansali, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Teacher of Clinical Medicine and Hon. Physician.	HON 100	G. M. C. and G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
14	...	C. P. Bharucha, L.D.Sc. (Bom.).	Honorary Junior Dental Surgeon.	C.A. 27-8	Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
15	...	D. R. Bharucha, F.R. C.S. (Eng.).	.....	HON 85	Hon. Asstt. Sur- geon, J. J. Hos- pital & Tutor, G. M. C., Bombay.
16	...	P. P. Bhavnagri, M.B., B.S., T.D.D. (Wales), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).	Honorary M. O., T. B. Clinics.	HON 50	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
17	...	D. P. Billimoria, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.O. (Oxon.).	Refractionist ...	HON 85	Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay. Granted Emergency Commission in the I.M.S.
18	..	F. J. Billimoria, M.R.C.P. (Edin.)	.....	HON 85	Hon. Asstt. Physician, G. T. Hospital and Tutor, G.M.C., Bombay.
19	...	D. D. Boovariwala, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Hony. Surgn. and Teacher of Clinical Surgery.	HON 100	G. M. C. and G. T. H., Bom- bay.
20	...	G. G. Chandratre, L.C.P.S.	Hon. Anæsthe- tist.	...	Civil Hospital, Jalgaon.
21	...	C. N. Chandrachud, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dub.), F.R.F. P.S. (Glas.), M.R. C.P. (Edin.).	Honorary Lecturer in Medicine* and Physio- logy and Physician.**	HON *50 " **200	B. J. Medical School, Poona, and Sassoon Hospls., Poona.
22	...	V. K. Chitnis, D.O., M.B., B.S. (Bom.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), D.O. (Oxon.).	Prof. of Ophthal- mology and Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon.	HON 100	G. M. C. and Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bom- bay. Granted an Hony. Commis- sion in the rank of Surgeon Commander in the R.I. N.
23	...	S. G. Chitre, M.B. B.S. (Bom.).	Honorary Electro- Therapeutist.	...	Civil Hospital, Jalgaon.

drawn attention to the subject. There are, however, difficulties attending this: the cost of providing cellular accommodation is very great, and free ventilation is essential in a jail in the Indian plains. Steady progress has been made during recent years, and many sleeping wards have been fitted with cubicles. The provision of cells for separate confinement has been carried farthest in Madras, where a special penal routine has been introduced for the first stage of confinement. Discipline is maintained by a parade system, and the life of the convict is controlled by rule in its minutest details. Prisoners are kept separate under the following classes: persons under trial, females, juveniles, civil prisoners, ordinary convicts, habitual offenders, and sick prisoners. Prisoners under sentence of labour rise at daybreak, take their early meal, work through the morning, are allowed a mid-day interval for rest and food, work again until evening, and, after a third meal, are locked up for the night. The hours of work amount to about nine a day. The dietary varies in different parts of the country with the staple food of the people. Great pains have been taken in all Provinces to regulate it on a scale which is sufficient to maintain good health without being lavish or extravagant. The disease and mortality statistics of the jail population have been discussed in chap. x of Vol. I; and it need only be observed here that the jail death-rate has been reduced until it compares favourably with that of the general working population—a great achievement, considering the large proportion of criminals who are physically as well as morally below the average.

There are three classes of labour—hard, medium, and light; and a prisoner is employed on one or another class according to his physical capacity. Work is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but convicts are sometimes employed near the jail, and extra-mural employment on a more extensive scale is approved in the case of projects so large as to make it worth while to erect special accommodation. These conditions do not often exist, but a large number of convicts have recently been employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, and multifarious employments are condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local trade. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments; and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture

Employ-
ment of
prisoners.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
35	...	S. N. Deboo, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Honorary Radio- logist.	HON 50	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
36	...	N. R. Desai, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Second Honorary Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
37	...	V. K. Desai, M.B., P.S. (Bom.), L.R.C. P.S. (Lond.), M.R. C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Hon. Surgeon ...	HON 200	R. A. Podar Col- lege and M. A. Podar Hospital, Bombay.
38	...	Dr. S. C. Desai, M.D. (Bom.).	Hon. Jr. Venero- logist and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital, G. M. Coll., Bom- bay.
39	...	Dr. P. L. Deshmukh, M.D. (Bom.), D.T.M., & H. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.).	Honorary Assis- tant Physician.	...	Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.
40	...	J. A. Dhacka, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Hon. Asstt. Sur- geon and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital and Tutor, G. M. C., Bombay.
41	...	H. K. Doctor, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Honorary Assis- tant Surgeon and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital and G. M. C., Bom- bay.
42	...	Dr. T. M. D'Souza, M.D. (Bom.).	Teacher of Clinical Medicine and Hon. Physician.	HON 100	J. J. Hospital and G. M. C., Bom- bay.
43	...	M. M. A. Dubash, M.B.B.S., D.O. (Bom.), D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.).	Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	St George's Hos- pital, Bombay. Granted an Emer- gency Commis- sion in the I.M.S.
44	...	Lt.-Col. Sir Jamshedji N. Duggan, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon.), J.P., B.M.S., Cl. I, Dn. II (Retd.).	Consulting Oph- thalmic Sur- geon.	...	Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay. Granted an Hono- rary Commission in H.M. Indian Land Forces while hold- ing command of the Indian Mily. Hospital, Bombay and is appointed "Hon. Colonel".
45	...	K. S. Durbake, L.M.P. (C.P.).	Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Jalgaon. Granted an E. C. in the I.A.M.C.

and industrial education. In 1903, 1,114 boys under sixteen were admitted to the various jails in British India. It is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives provided by law are detention in a reformatory school for a period of three to seven years, but not beyond the age of eighteen; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline.

In 1903 there were 1,168 boys in reformatory schools. At the beginning of that year there were seven such schools in British India, and another was opened at Delhi in October. Until 1899 these schools were, except in Madras, under the administration of the Jail department, and it was found that they were conducted too much on jail principles and without sufficient regard to reformation. To remedy these defects the control of the schools has been transferred to the Education department; and the authorities have been directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch over their careers.

Only 290 girl criminals were admitted to jail in 1903. The Girl social conditions of native life do not permit of girls being criminals. detained for considerable periods in reformatory schools, and no such schools have therefore been established for them. Magistrates have been directed to apply, when possible, the power conferred on them by law to discharge on admonition or to deliver to the parent or guardian. In Bengal and the United Provinces a special dépôt for girl criminals has been established in a Central jail as an experimental measure.

Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law. Bengal Regulation IV of 1797 authorized the *nizāmat adālat* (or superior criminal court) to sentence criminals to transportation beyond the seas. Several places were appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts, and in 1838 Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Tenasserim, and the Mauritius were used for this purpose. The treatment of the convicts was lenient, and the discipline lax. The Prisons Commission of 1838 approved of the transportation of life convicts, largely on the ground of the terror inspired by banishment to a distant and unknown land. This terror has in a great measure disappeared, but on the other hand the rigour of the system has been much increased. Port Blair in the Andaman Islands is now the only penal settlement. It was first used in 1858 for

Transportation. The Port Blair penal settlement.

No.	Language passed.	Name	Appointment.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
60	...	S. R. Joglekar, M.B., B.S. (Bom. & Lond.), F.R.C.S. Eng. & Edin.).	Prof. of Clinical and Operative Surgery and Honorary Sur- geon.	Rs. NOV 100	Grant Medical College, Bom- bay. J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
61	...	K. N. Jejurikar, L.C.P.S. (Bom.)	Honorary Anes- thetist.	...	Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.
62	...	Miss N. M. Kalapuri, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Rot.).	Honorary Physi- cian, O. P. D.	HON 50	Cama and Abless Hospitals, Bom- bay. On leave for 6 m. from 25-5-47.
63	...	S. L. Kalhanpurkar, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. (Liv.)	Honorary Junior Dermatologist and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital & G. M. C., Bom- bay.
64	...	K. H. Kamakaka, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R. C.P. (Edin.), D.O., M.S. Lond., D.P.H. Lond., D.T.M. Liv.	Honorary Oph- thalmic Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Broach.
65	...	Dr. B. H. Kamalapur.	Honorary Obstetri- cian and Gynecologist.	...	Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
66	...	V. B. Kamat M.B., B.S.	Honorary Lecturer in Surgery and Surgeon.	HON 50	B. J. Medical School and Sur- geon, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.
67	...	V. V. Kanetkar, L.C.P.S. (Bom.)	Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
68	...	A. Karmally, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Associate Prof of Medicine and Honorary Physician.	NOV 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bom- bay.
69	...	Hon. Major G. S. Kelkar, M.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Senior Honorary Assistant Sur- geon & Tutor & Surgical Regis- trar	HON 85 ADD. ALLOW. 15 CON ALL. 100	J. J. Hospital and G. M. C., Bom- bay. Hon. Surgeon, Indian Military Hospital.
70	...	H. Y. Khwaja, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), I.R. C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.	Teacher of Clini- cal Surgery and Honorary Surgeon	HON 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
71	...	K. H. Khamhatta, L.D.Sc. (Karachi).	Hon. Jr. Dental Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
72	...	G. K. Kinare, M.B., B.S., L.D.Sc. (Cal.)	Honorary Lecturer in Dentistry and Dental Surgeon	HON 50	B. J. Medical School, Poona. Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.
73	...	V. A. Kittur, L.M. & S.	Hon. Dental Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Belgaum. (Appointed for 12 period of war and six months thereafter.)
74	...	B. B. Koor	Hon. Phy.	...	Civil Hospital, Dhule.

reduction to a lower class, withdrawal of indulgences, transfer to a punishment-gang or ward, with extra hard labour and penal diet (and, in the case of females, with liability to have their hair cropped and to wear a refractory dress), solitary confinement, and corporal punishment (in the case of males only). Ordinary male convicts sentenced to transportation for life are released, if they have behaved well, after twenty years' imprisonment, and persons convicted of dacoity and other organized crime after twenty-five; but in both cases it is generally essential that fifteen years of the period should be passed in the settlement. *Thags* and professional poisoners are never released. Well-behaved female convicts are released after fifteen years, and in the case of local marriage husband and wife are liberated at the same time. The release is sometimes absolute and sometimes, especially in the case of dacoits, subject to conditions, e.g. in regard to residence. In some cases the released convicts prefer to remain in the settlement as free persons: they then earn a livelihood by agriculture, as shopkeepers, and in other ways. The settlement is administered by a Superintendent, aided by a staff of European assistants and native subordinates.

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Also the annual Administration Reports on Police and Jails in the several Provinces, and the Annual Reviews of Jail Operations by the Government of India (published in the *Gazette of India*).

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
89	...	K. R. Masani, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O.P. (Lond.), D.P.M.	Hony. Lecturer in Psychiatry, G. M. Coll. & Psychiatrist, J. J. Hospl., Bombay and Physician, N. M. Hospl., N a u p a d a, Thana.	Rs. HON 75 T.A. 25 p.m.	
90	...	V. K. Mchendale, M.B., I.L.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. (Cal.).	Honorary Vene- reologist.	...	Civil Hospital, Sholapur.
91	...	S. J. Mehta, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Asso Prof. of Surgery and Honorary Sur- geon.	HON 100	G. M. Coll. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
92	...	Major S. B. Mehta, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S. (Retd.).	Honorary Consult- ing Obstetric Physician.	...	B. M. and Petit Hospitals, Bom- bay.
93	...	Dr. S. P. Mehta, M.D. (Bom.);	Hon. Asst. Physi- cian & Tutor.	...	G. T. Hospital, G. M. C., Bombay.
94	...	Hony. Major J. D. Mistri, M.B., B.S.	Honorary Vene- reologist.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
95	...	Dr. M. L. Mistry, M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Teacher of Clini- cal Medicine and Honorary Physician.	HON 100	Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Granted an Hony. Commission in the rank of Sur- geon Comdr. in the R. I. N.
96	...	M. V. Modi, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Teacher of Clini- cal Surgery and Honorary Surgeon.	HON 100	G. M. C. and G. T. Hospital, Bombay. Supdt., G. T. Hospl., Bombay.
97	...	N. J. Modi, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Teacher of Clini- cal Medicine and Honorary Physician.	HON 100	G. M. C. and G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
98	...	M. S. H. Modi, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C. P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).	Honorary Lecturer in Medicine and Physician.	HON 175	B. J. Medical School, Poona. Sassoon Hospi- tal, Poona.
99	...	R. K. Modi, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.M.R. (Lond.).	Honorary Radio- logist.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
100	...	Dr. M. B. Mody, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R. C.P. (Lond.), M.D. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).	Teacher of Clinical Medicine and Honorary Physician.	HON 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
101	...	K. P. Mody, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bom.), D.M.R.	Consulting Hono- rary Radiologist.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay. Granted an Hony. Commission in the rank of Sur- geon Comdr. in the R. I. N.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION

THE advent of British rule found a literature and a system of Indigenous instruction existing among both Hindus and Muhammadans, systems of instruction in each case closely connected with their religious institutions.

To give and to receive instruction is enjoined by the sacred The Hindu system. books of the Brāhmanas, and their ancient sages produced a literature which is deep and subtle and often of great beauty. Schools of learning (*śols*) were formed in centres containing a considerable high-caste population, and *pandits* gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy, and law. The students were called the *chēlās* or children of their *gurūs* or teachers, lived with them in a semi-filial relationship, and owed them obedience and respect. The *chēlās* were lodged and fed by their *gurūs*, and the latter were maintained by gifts and grants of land from the rulers of the country or from private benefactors. Teaching was mainly by word of mouth, and the memory of the pupils was trained to enable them to repeat by heart long passages of the sacred texts. 'The student respectfully held the hand of his teacher, and fixed his mind on the teacher, and said, "Venerable sir, recite," and the *sāvitri* (the well-known *gāyatri* verse of the Rig-veda) was recited and learnt as the introduction to the learning of the Vedas. And thus from day to day new lessons were recited and learnt, the student dividing his day's work between minding his lessons and minding the household work of his teacher¹.'

This advanced instruction was strictly confined to youths of the higher castes. For the lower castes village schools were scattered over the countryside, in which a rudimentary education was given to the children of the trading classes, the petty landholders, and the well-to-do cultivators. In many villages in Bengal and other parts of India these schools may still be seen working much as they must have worked in remote cen-

¹ *Civilization in Ancient India*, by R. C. Dutt. The *sāvitri* may be thus translated: 'Let us meditate on that excellent glory of the divine vivifier. May he enlighten our understandings.'

No.	Lan- guages passed	Name.	Appointments.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
114	..	J. P. Parikh, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.S. (Bom.).	Whole-time Surgeon and Registrar and Tutor.	PA 250 50	G. T. Hospital Bombay.
115	..	V. L. Parmar, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), F.R. C.S. (Eng.).	Professor of Sur- gery and Hono- rary Surgeon.	1004 100	Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Granted an Hono- rary Commission in the rank of Sur- geon Commandant in the R. I. N.
116		Dr. B. D. Patwardhan, M.D. (Bom.).	Hon. Asst. Obste- trician Physician and Tutor in Midwifery.	1004 35	Bai Motibhai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, G. M. C., Bombay.
117	..	D. G. Patwardhan, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), D.O. (Oxon.).	Lecturer in Oph- thalmology and Honorary Oph- thalmologist.	1004 50	B. J. Medical School and Seyoon Hospi- tal, Poona.
118	...	B. D. Patankar, M.B., B.S., I.M. (Dub.).	Hon. Venerolo- gist.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
119	..	C. S. Patel, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Father of Clini- cal Surgery & Hon Surgeon.	1004 100	G. M. C., and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
120	...	J. R. Patel, M.B., B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.).	Professor of Phar- macology.	1004 275	Grant Medical College, Bom- bay.
121	..	G. G. Patel, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.).	3rd Hon. Oph- thalmic Sur- geon.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
122	...	H. D. Patel, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.).	Hon Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

respect and do menial service for their *maulvi*, and custom permitted him to make free use of the cane or to punish delinquents in any other way his ingenuity might devise.

In England, during the early days of the Company's rule, the state still left the care of education to private enterprise and 'the pious founder.' The principles which prevailed at home naturally influenced the conduct of the administration in India, and the Court of Directors did little to supplement the indigenous systems of education existing in their territories. Their efforts were confined to the establishment of colleges for Oriental learning, such as the Calcutta Madrasa for Muhammadans founded by Warren Hastings in 1782, and the Benares College for Hindus established in 1791. About this time Mr. Wilberforce and other benevolent persons in England took up the cause of the education of the natives of India, and, after an unsuccessful attempt in 1793 to introduce a measure for the encouragement of missionaries and schoolmasters, succeeded in inserting a clause in the Charter Act of 1813 that one lakh of rupees in each year should be 'set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.' The grant was devoted mainly to the upkeep of the Oriental colleges, the payments of stipends to students, and the publication of works of Oriental literature. But the cause of general education was not without its advocates. In 1815 Lord Hastings declared his anxiety to see some system of public instruction established, and the private endeavours of native and English gentlemen and of missionary bodies gave a fresh impetus to educational progress. Potent causes were at work which tended to direct the current of education into new channels. 'A knowledge of English became a means of livelihood to natives at the centres of government, and a demand arose for English instruction in the Presidency towns. As the old exotic court language, Persian, fell into disuse, and especially when it ceased to be the language of official life, the demand for education in the vernaculars which had superseded the foreign tongue made itself more widely felt. Meanwhile a new influence in favour of popular education was being brought to bear upon the Indian Government by missionary and philanthropic bodies both in this country and in Europe¹.'

At a very early date Christian missionaries assumed an honourable and important position in the history of Indian

Early
history of
education
under
British
rule.

Early
missionary
work.

¹ Report of the Indian Education Commission, 1883.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
133	...	Mrs. K. R. Sathe, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.).	Honorary Physi- cian.	...	Cama & Albless Hospitals, Bom- bay.
134	...	Dr. R. V. Sathe, M.D. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Teacher of Clini- cal Medicine and Honorary Physician.	HON 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
135	...	R. F. Sethna, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.M. R.E. (Camb.).	Honorary Lecturer in Electro-Thera- peutics and Electro-Thera- peutist J. J. Hospital.	HON 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from 9th May 1947.
136	...	P. P. Sheth, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Hon. Surgeon ...	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
137	...	G. M. A. Shaikh, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ire.).	Hon. Surgeon ...	...	Civil Hospital, Broach.
138	...	Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, M.D. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Professor of Mid- wifery and Gynaecology and Hon. Medl. Officer and Honorary Visiting Obs- tetrician, N. W. Maternity Hos- pital, Parel, Bombay.	HON 100	Grant Medical College, Bom- bay. Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bom- bay.
139	...	L. B. Shrikhande, M.B., B.S.	Hon. M. O. for T. B. Clinic.	HON 50	Civil Hospital, Sholapur.
140	...	J. C. Shroff, M.B.B.S. ...	Hon. Jr. Venereal Surgeon and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital, and G. M. C., Bombay. On leave for six mths. from 2nd April 1947.
141	...	J. E. Spencer, L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. & R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. D.P.H. (Camb.)	Hon. Consulting Anæsthetist.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
142	...	W. D. Sulakhe, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), T.D.D. (Wales).	Hon. Asstt. Physician & Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital and G. M. C., Bombay. Granted E. C. in the I.M.S.

natives of India through the study of English. The Orientalists based their contention on the words of the Charter Act of 1813, on the alleged wishes of the people, on the fact that Hindu and Muhammadan law are derived chiefly from Sanskrit and Arabic works, and on the ground that the sacred books of the people are written in these languages. The majority of the Company's servants were at first in favour of Oriental education, but the party of change included prominent members of the native community, and in the end the scale was turned against the Orientalists. A minute written in 1835 by Lord Macaulay (at that time Legal Member of Council and a member of the Council of Education) had a great influence in determining the issue. After a striking eulogy on the English language he put the point in the following passage :—

‘The question now before us is simply whether, when it is in our power to teach this language, we shall teach languages in which, by universal confession, there are no books on any subject which deserve to be compared to our own; whether when we can teach European science, we shall teach systems which, by universal confession, wherever they differ from those of Europe differ for the worse; and whether, when we can patronize sound philosophy and true history, we shall countenance, at the public expense, medical doctrines which would disgrace an English farrier, astronomy which would move laughter in girls at an English boarding-school, history abounding in kings thirty feet high and reigns thirty thousand years long, and geography made of seas of treacle and seas of butter.’

Nowadays it would be readily admitted that Lord Macaulay did but scant justice to the Oriental writers of antiquity; but in essence his contention was just, while his brilliant exposition carried conviction. Almost immediately after his minute was written, the Government issued a Resolution which decided unequivocally in favour of a Western education. In reaffirming the decision in 1839, Lord Auckland explained that the existing Oriental institutions were to be kept up in full efficiency.

It is not possible in a brief sketch to give an adequate account of the tentative efforts made during the next twenty years in accordance with the principles which had now become established. Missionary effort continued to play an important part in educational progress, the interest of enlightened natives was aroused, and the Government accepted an increasing share of work and responsibility. In Bengal, under the general control of a Council of Education, a number

Further
history up
to 1854.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
155	...	Y. R. Muliv. M.B. B.S.	Hon. Physician, C. H. Ahmed- nagar.	...	From 1st May 1947.
156	...	B. B. Velankar, M.B.B.S., (Bom.) D.O.	Refractionist	... 85	Sir C. J. Ophthal- mic Hospital, Bombay.
157	...	W. N. Velankar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	Honorary Special- ist in Venereal Diseases and Lecturer in Venereal Dis- eases.	... 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
158	...	Mrs. O. H. Sakdhanha	Honorary Physi- cian, O. P. D.	... 50	Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bom- bay.
159	...	C. G. Talwalkar, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.M.R.E. Cantab.	Hon. Asstt. Radiologist	... 50	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
160	...	O. M. Vyas, L.M. (Rot.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).	Honorary Consult- ing Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Surat. From 1st April 1947.
161	...	N. F. Vaid, D.D.S. (U. S. A.)	Honorary Dental Surgeon.	...	Northcote Police Hospital, Bom- bay. Joined I.M.S. (E.C.). From 7th February 1947.
162	..	Dr. Mrs. M. J. B. Wadia, M.D. (Bom.), F.R. C.S. (Edin.).	Hon. Obstetrician and Gynecolo- gist.	...	Cama & Albless Hospital, Bom- bay.
163	...	G. Y. Watve, M.B.B.S.	M. O. i/c Muni- cipal Hospital, Gadag.	... 100	
164	...	B. B. Yodh, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).	Professor of Medicine and Honorary Physician.	... 100	G. M. C. and J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

should afford assistance 'to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India,' and addressed the Governor-General-in-Council in a memorable dispatch which sketched in outline a complete scheme of public education, controlled and aided, and in part directly managed, by the state. The principles then laid down were reaffirmed in 1859 after the transfer of the administration to the Crown, and still guide, in the main, the efforts of the Government for the better education of the people. The dispatch of 1854 prescribed the constitution in each Province of a separate department of Public Instruction; the institution of Universities at the Presidency towns; the establishment of institutions for training teachers for all classes of schools; the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and high schools, and the increase of their number when necessary; the establishment of new schools between the elementary and high schools; the multiplication and improvement of vernacular schools, indigenous and other, for elementary education; and the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid of schools maintained by private persons or bodies. The attention of the Government was to be specially directed to placing the means of acquiring useful and practical knowledge within the reach of the great mass of the people, 'who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts.' English, which was to be taught where there was a demand for it, was to be the medium of instruction in the higher branches, and the vernacular languages in the lower.

In spite of the dark days which followed close on the dispatch of 1854, the Government in India at once took vigorous action on the instructions of the Court of Directors, and a great impetus was given to all forms of educational activity. The progress up to the present time is illustrated by the table at the end of this chapter. The table refers only to institutions which are classed as 'public' in the educational statistics. 'Public' institutions include all those which are managed or aided by the state or by local or municipal bodies, or which, although they receive no grant of public money, are recognized by the Education department as institutions which may send up candidates for Government scholarship and certificate examinations, and which may receive Government scholars. Institutions and pupils are classified in the table under the primary, secondary, and collegiate stages. Primary education may be roughly described

Later
history,
1854-71.

No.	Lan- guages passed	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
177	...	B. A. Daruvala, M.B. B.S.	Offg. Hon. Junior Venereal Surgeon and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospl. and Tutor, G. M. C., from 2nd April 1947.
178	...	B. W. Parasnis, L.C.P.S. (Bom.), L.T.M. (Cal).	Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Sholapur, from 7th December 1946.
179	...	G. S. Kelkar	... Senior Hon. Asstt. Surgeon and Tutor.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital and G. M. C.
180	...	J. G. Parokh	... Honorary Asstt. Physician.	HON 85	J. J. Hospital, from 17th May 1947.
181	...	K. U. Jhatakia	... Do. ...	HON 85	J. J. Hospital, from 1st June 1946.
182	...	J. C. Marfatia, M.B. B.S.	Hon. Lecturer in Psychiatry and Psychiatrist and Hon. Physi- cian.	HON 95 CA 25	G. M. C., J. J. Hospital and, Mental Hospital, Thana.
183	...	R. D. Dave	... Hon. Ophthalmic Medical Officer.	HON 30	West Hospital, Rajkot.
184	...	P. M. Desai	... Hon. Lecturer in Electro- Therapeutics & Hon. Electro- Therapeutist.	...	
185	...	P. P. Bhavnagari, M.B. B.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), T.D.D. (Wales).	Hon. Medical Officer for Tuberculosis Clinic.	...	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

A Commission was appointed in 1882 to review the progress and criticize the working of the system. The Government of India was able to congratulate itself on the result, and the general principles of 1854 were reaffirmed and amended, and supplemented by a number of fresh instructions. Shortly after this the management of Government schools was, in large measure, made over to municipalities and District boards under Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government. The progress since 1881-2 has been considerable; but the rate of development in primary education which occurred in the preceding decade has not been maintained, while during the past few years the work has been greatly hindered by plague and famine.

At the end of the year 1901-2 nearly 4,000,000 students were under instruction in about 105,000 public institutions of all grades, and more than 600,000 pupils were being taught in about 43,000 private institutions outside the scope of the department of Public Instruction. Compared with 1881-2 the number of pupils in primary schools had increased by 49 per cent., and of pupils in secondary schools by 180 per cent., the rate of progress of primary education having again fallen below that of higher instruction. More than 17,500 undergraduates were at the end of the same year receiving instruction in 145 Arts colleges, while 46 colleges for training in law, medicine, and other professional studies had an aggregate attendance of nearly 5,400 students. Notwithstanding the great increase recorded in the number of scholars, the Census of 1901 showed that in all India the proportion of persons able to read and write to the total population was still only 98 per 1,000 in the case of males and 7 per 1,000 in the case of females. The table on the next page shows the ratios in the Provinces and Native States. Burma owes its predominant place to the diffusion of elementary instruction by the Buddhist monks; but the standard of their teaching is very low, and if a higher test than the mere ability to read and write were adopted, the Province would occupy a very different position.

'It is worthy of note that in the north-west of India, where the Aryan element in the population is believed to be strongest, the people are far more ignorant than in the east and south, where the Mongolian and Dravidian races predominate¹.' As regards religions, the order of literacy is as follows:—Pārsīs, Jains, Buddhists, Christians, Sikhs, Hindus, Muhammadans, Animists. The Census shows 68 males and

¹ *Census Report for India*, 1901, chap. v.

No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
209	Hon. Physician ...	...	Civil Hospital, Surat.
210	Hon. Gynecolo- gist and Mater- nity Surgeon.	125	M. A. Podar Hospl.
211	Lecturer in Shalya & Shalakya (Surgery).	125	R. A. Podar College.
212	Lecturer in Ayur- vedic Pathology & Medicine	125	Do.
213	Lecturer in Sam- khya & Nyaya (Meta Physics & Meta Physio- logy).	125	Do.
214		..	Vandya for out- door.	60	M. A. Podar Hospital, Bom- bay.
215	Teacher of Clinical Surgery and Hon. Surgeon.	100	G. M. C. and B. J. Hospital for Children.
216	Hon. Assistant Physician and Tutor.	85	B. J. Hospital for Children & G. M. C., Bombay.
217	Hon. Physician ...	...	V. S. Civil Hospi- tal, Thana.
218	Hon. Surgeon ...	...	Civil Hospital, Nasik.
219	Hon. Surgeon ...	...
220	Hon. Clinical Pathologist.	...	B. J. M. S., Poona.
221	Hon. Radiologist	...	Cama and Albleys Hospitals, Bom- bay.
222	Hon. Woman Asstt. Radio- logist	...	J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
223	Hon. Physi- cian for Women and Children.	...	Civil Hospital, Satara.
224	Hon. Asstt. Phy- sician for Tuber- culosis diseases.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.
225	Hon. Physician ...	...	Civil Hospital, Nasik
226	Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon.	...	Civil Hospital, Surat.
227	Hon. Asstt. Gynecologist.	...	Sassoon Hospls., Poona.
228	Hon. Thoracic Surgeon.	...	G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

The special obligation of the Government towards the vernacular education of the masses, which was declared by the Court of Directors in 1854, was endorsed by the Education Commission of 1882, and has been reaffirmed by the Government of India whenever it has reviewed the progress of education. But the practice has fallen behind the precept. At the end of 1901-2 only about one-sixth of the boys of school-going age (calculated at 15 per cent. of the total male population) were following the primary course in public institutions. The percentage varies from 23 and 22 in Bengal and Bombay to 9 and 8 in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Primary
education.
Progress.

Several causes have contributed to the slow growth of primary instruction. When the Education departments began to devote their attention to the extension and improvement of primary instruction, they had in the first place to deal with a portion of the population who were accustomed to and valued education, and who lived in populous and easily accessible parts of the country; and they were aided by a more or less widespread system of indigenous schools. In such circumstances progress was comparatively easy. These favourable conditions have been to a great extent exhausted, and the portion of the problem which remains to be dealt with is far harder. The benefits of education have now to be conveyed to the poorer ryots and the lower castes, who have from time immemorial lived without instruction and are altogether indifferent to it. In addition to this general cause, Local Governments and local bodies have often been hard pressed for funds; the efforts of the educated classes are more readily directed towards English than towards primary education; and the officers of the Education department have not always realized the importance of placing the advance of primary education in the forefront of their endeavours. The Government of India has recently insisted that greater efforts must be made for the expansion and improvement of primary education, and has afforded assistance from Imperial revenues. Efforts have also been made of late years to popularize primary instruction, by simplifying the course of study and bringing it into closer relationship with the daily life and avocations of the people.

A comparatively small number of primary schools are now managed directly by the Government; most are administered by municipalities and District boards, or by private persons or bodies. Many of these private institutions are indigenous schools which have been brought to conform to the require-

Manage-
ment of
primary
schools.

Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.				
1	Major Edmund Aloysius O'Connor, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (N.U.I.) F.R.C.S., B.Sc. (Irel.) (I.M.S.)	Chief Medical Officer, Western India States Agency, and Special Residency Surgeon, Rajkot.	Rs. Rank pay 1,250 and Special Pay 250 OSP 50 Special pay 100 (Rajkumars College) allowance CLA 263	On additional war concession leave for 1 month from 5th June 1947.
2	Major John Hamilton Gorman, M.B., B.Ch. (Belf.) D.P.H. (Belf.) I.M.S.	Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.	Rank pay 1,250 ADDL P 250 OSP 50 Special Pay 50 C.A. 100 COMP A 100 CLA 263	On leave for 12 months from 31st May 1947.
3	K. T. Jungaiwalla, L.M.S., F.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	Offg. Asstt. Port Health Officer, Bombay.	700 CLA 123 HR 50 CA 60 COMP A 75	
4	Dr. D. B. Parekh ...	Offg. Asstt. Port Health Officer, Bombay.	250 CLA 50 GRAIN COMP A 3-12 COMP A 50 HR 50	Holding temporary post.
5	(Mrs.) T. D. Bharocha, M.B.B.S.	Lady Doctor on the Port Health Estt., Bombay.	320 CLA 30 HR 50 CA 30	On leave from 16th April 1947 for 182 days.
6	Dr. (Miss) L. W. Rangnekar.	Offg. Lady Doctor on the Port Estt., Bombay.	Pay 200 TEMP ADDL Pay 4-8 HR 50 CA 30 CLA 30 GRAIN COMP A 3-12	
	Captain E. A. Fern, M.B.E.	Commandant, Intern- ment Camp and Parole Centre, Satara.	750 (in addition to pension). COMP A 100 CLA 189	On terminal leave for 84 days from 1st May 1947 preparatory to retirement.

The type of primary school varies from the primitive village *pāthshālā* or *maktab* to the modern institutions in which the pupils are educated in accordance with approved European methods. The Bombay local rates schools are in general better built, equipped, and managed than the Bengal indigenous institutions. Many of the latter have not got much beyond their primitive condition, and a quarter of their pupils are little children who cannot read or write. Efforts are now being made to improve the character of the instruction imparted. The Bombay schools are also more expensive. The average cost of educating a child in a Bombay primary school is Rs. 6-6-4 a year, while in Bengal it is only Rs. 2-12-0 and in Burma Rs. 2-12-9. Boarding schools are very rare, save in the case of missionary schools and some institutions in the large towns. The day's work is in general about five or six hours, and the times of study are altered to suit the seasons. About one-tenth of the boys in the primary stage of education receive instruction in the primary classes of secondary schools, forming nearly two-thirds of the boys in such schools. The system varies in different Provinces. In Bombay the complete course of vernacular education is given in the primary schools, and a boy who is to receive an English education first goes through the lower classes of a primary school and is then transferred to an English school. In Bengal, on the other hand, each class of school is generally complete in itself, and the nature of the instruction in the lower classes has hitherto depended on the character of the institution. The school career of a child begins, as a rule, at about five years of age, and the primary course, which for the great majority includes all the education they receive, lasts for five years. It is divided into a lower and an upper stage, but many schools and pupils do not go beyond the lower course.

General characteristics of primary schools.

The course of instruction in a primary school is simple. In general the maximum which it attempts is to teach the child to read and write his own language; to enable him to do easy sums and understand simple forms of native accounts and the village land-record papers; and to give him a rudimentary knowledge of common objects, geography, agriculture, sanitation, and the history of India. Madras and Bombay may be taken to illustrate the nature of this instruction. In Madras the course extends from the alphabet and counting to the compulsory subjects of reading, recitation, grammar, writing, spelling, and European and native arithmetic. The following additional subjects are voluntary: kindergarten occupations, elementary

The course of teaching in primary schools.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

The Lists of Members of the Bombay Medical Council, College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine will be published in the January issue of the Civil List

monthly salary of the *gurū* is supplemented by fees and presents in cash or grain. There are no fixed fees: they are a matter of arrangement between the teacher and his pupils or their parents. It has now been recognized that the enhancement of the pay of primary teachers in Provinces where it is unduly low has a special claim on the increased expenditure from Imperial revenues which is being devoted to educational objects. Considerable improvement has also been effected of recent years in the training of primary teachers, as will be mentioned in a later section of this chapter.

The account given above applies to primary education in general, which is of course most developed in towns. The rural schools require separate notice. They present a problem the magnitude and difficulty of which is exceeded only by its importance. The mass of the peasantry are still utterly illiterate. In Upper India one frequently comes across villages with only one or two men who can sign their names; in Bengal and in Southern and Western India matters are better, but everywhere ignorance is a prominent characteristic of the cultivating class. This ignorance has become a more serious disability and a greater danger than it was in earlier days; for the railways have revolutionized the conditions of village life, have brought the cultivator into contact with the commercial world, and have given to the produce of his lands an easily realizable monetary value which it never before possessed. He is thus beset by new temptations to extravagance, and called on to deal with shrewd men with whom it is not possible for him to transact business on equal terms. From another point of view the ignorance of the villager is a great obstacle to the amelioration of his position. Immense pains have been taken to introduce improved agricultural methods and to remove the grossly insanitary conditions which still prevail in the majority of Indian villages. It is difficult for such schemes to achieve wide and lasting success when applied to a population too ignorant to understand their meaning or appreciate their value. The Government has not failed to perceive the extreme importance of the problem, and ever since the days of Mr. Thomason it has been the subject of repeated investigation and experiment. During recent years considerable improvements have been made in the character of the village schools, and the subjects and methods of instruction have been brought into greater harmony with the conditions and requirements of peasant life. The subject has received special attention in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab. Side by side

S. No.	Lan- guages passed.	Name.	Designation.	Pay & allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
6	...	J. K. Adranvala, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).	Asstt. Dir. of Public Health N. R. D., Ahmed- abad.	CLA 400 70	Non-pensionable. In the scale of Rs. 400-30- 700-35-1,050.
7	K. & H. (Col.).	Tribhuvandas Bhikhabhai Patel, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), B.Sc., B.Hy. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Lond.).	Offg. Asst. Director of Public Health, in charge Vae- cine Institute, Belgaum and in addn. Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, S. R. Distt.	CLA 460 81 CA 72	Non-pensionable. In the scale of Rs. 400-30- 700-35-1,050.
8	...	John Laurence Rebello, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Eng.).	District Health Officer Dhar- war. Offg. as Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, (Epidemics), Poona.	CLA 520 98	Non-pensionable. In the scale of Rs. 400-30- 700-35-1,050.
9	M. & H. (Col.).	S. T. Rodda, M.B.B.S., B.Hy. (Bom.).	District Health Officer, Shola- pur. Offg. as Addl. Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, Nasik.	CLA 400 70	Non-pensionable. In the scale of Rs. 400-30- 700-35-1,050.
10	...	Vasudev Laxman Desh- pande, M.B., B.S., B.Hy. (Bom.).	Medl. Offr. I/c Infectious Dis- eases Hospl., Poona.	CLA 900 158	Non-pensionable (Temporary appt.). Rs. 500-50-900.
11	H. (Col.).	T. Ramchandra Rao, M.Sc.	Entomologist, Ma- laria Organisa- tion, Dharwar.	CLA 400 70	Rs. 350-25-400- 30-350-E. B. -585-35- 760-E.B.-805. -45-850.

The vernacular middle school course is a prolongation of the primary course, and completes the instruction of those who do not aspire to an English education. In most Provinces the course lasts for three years, and should be completed at about the age of thirteen. It is less popular, and affords a less ready opening for employment, than the English course, and in 1901-2 only 27·3 per cent. of the secondary school pupils were in vernacular middle schools. In Madras the compulsory subjects are a vernacular language, arithmetic, geography, and the history of India. The following subjects are voluntary: elementary science, a vernacular or classical language or English, the history of England, geometry and algebra, and any subject of the Madras technical course. The Government of India has recently issued instructions with the object of preventing the undue sacrifice of the vernaculars to English.

The spread of English education accounts for most of the 202 per cent. increase in pupils in the secondary stage which took place between 1870-1 and 1901-2. At the end of the latter year nearly 430,000 pupils in boys' schools were learning English, the proportion to population being highest in Madras (where English is more commonly spoken than in other Provinces) and lowest in the United Provinces.

Government takes a somewhat larger share, and municipalities and local boards a much smaller share, in the conduct of English than of primary schools, but in all the large Provinces the great majority of English schools are under private management. This preponderance of private institutions conforms to the principle laid down by the Education Commission of 1882, in accordance with the declaration of the dispatch of 1854, that 'it is ordinarily expedient to provide the means of secondary education only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming; and that therefore, in all ordinary cases, secondary schools for instruction in English be hereafter established by the state preferably on the policy of grants-in-aid.' It is, however, now recognized that to maintain a satisfactory level of efficiency a model secondary school under direct Government management is needed for each District. Private secondary schools may not be admitted to grants-in-aid unless they supply a real educational want and provide due guarantees for stability and efficient management.

The English secondary school stage is divided into middle and high school sections, which really form portions of the same course. The two courses comprise five or six classes; and if a year were spent in each class, in addition to five years in the

Vernacular
middle
schools.

English
schools.

The
English
secondary
school
stage.

S. No.	Language passed.	Name.	Designation.	Pay & allowances.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
20A	...	Major M. D. Joshi, M.B., B.S.	Officer in Medical Officer, Malaria Control and Scheme, Dharwar and Poona.	215 50 10 50 115 50	Scale of pay Rs. 200-40/3-400.
21	...	T. S. Mahal, M.B.B.S. (Born).	M. O., Malaria Control Scheme, Poona.	200 10 50 50 100 275	Do.
22	...	Capt. M. R. Dhandekar, M.B.B.S. (Born).	M. O., Comprehensive Malaria Control Scheme, Unit No. 2, Karwar.	350 60 60	Scale of pay Rs. 350-50/2-700.
23	...	Capt. G. N. Joshi, M.B.B.S. (Born).	M. O., in charge Malaria Control Scheme, in Sholapur District, Malharwar.	325 50 60 40 50	Scale of pay Rs. 200-40/3-400.
24	...	Capt. B. Raghav, M.B.B.S. (Mysore).	M. O., Comprehensive Malaria Control Scheme, Dharwar and Karwar Districts, Unit No. 5, S. G.	350 60 60	Scale of pay Rs. 350-50/2-700.
25	...	Capt. H. F. Duroga, M.B., B.S.	M. O., Comprehensive Malaria Control Scheme, Dharwar Unit No. 2	350 60 50	Do
26	...	Capt. B. V. Shirodkar, M.B., B.S.	M. O., in charge Comprehensive Malaria Control Scheme, Dharwar Unit No. 4, Honavar.	200 50 50 50 53	Scale of pay Rs. 200-40/3-400.

*For loss of private practice

University standard. They reported that there was a real need for some modern course which would fit boys for industrial or commercial pursuits, and pointed out that the matriculation did not serve this purpose, but was intended to ascertain whether the candidate was ripe for University studies.' They thought that bifurcation might properly take place within two years of the end of the secondary course, and recommended that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two types of instruction, one leading to matriculation, and the other of a more practical character, intended to fit boys for commercial and non-literary pursuits. The conclusions of the Commission were accepted by the Government, but the progress made in giving effect to them has been slow. Pupils were reluctant to abandon the hope of a University career, with its many attendant advantages, two years before the end of their school life. Of recent years, however, the advantages of a practical training have increased considerably as compared with those to be derived from an exclusively literary education, and a greater degree of success has attended the efforts to impart a more modern character to the Indian high schools. In 1901-2 the examinations alternating with the matriculation were the upper secondary examination in Madras, the school final examination in Bombay and the United Provinces, the science entrance examination of the Punjab University, and the Punjab clerical and commerce examination. Classes have recently been established in a few Bengal high schools leading up to the civil engineering college, and to commerce and the industries, but no examination had been held in the new courses of study up to the year 1901-2. In Madras the examination is conducted by the Government and in the other Provinces by the University. The Allahābād and the Punjab science examinations admit to the University; the others do not. These examinations replace the matriculation as a qualification for Government service in Bombay, while in Madras, the United Provinces, and the Punjab they form an alternative qualification. The monopoly accorded in this respect to the Bombay examination has rendered it much more popular than the corresponding tests in other Provinces. In 1901-2, while, as already stated, nearly 23,000 candidates presented themselves for matriculation, the number of candidates for the various alternative examinations was less than 2,000, of whom nearly 1,200 belonged to Bombay. The general question of the school final examinations in their relation to Government and other employment, and to the Universities, is at present under con-

Name.	Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF CANTONMENTS.

Sole Charges.

					Rs.	s.	p.	
Dharam M.A.	Dev	Anand,	Deolali	...				Full Time,
				MC A	250	0	0	
				CLA	90	0	0	
					50	0	0	
Captain H. C. Levitt, F.S.I., M.R. San. I., A.M.I.S.E.			Poona	...				Full Time.
				CA	500	0	0	
				CLA	100	0	0	
				HA	87	8	0	
					83	0	0	
Balkrishna Sethi, M.Sc.	...	Kirkce	...					Full Time.
				CA	310	0	0	
				CLA	100	0	0	
					54	0	0	
Captain N. W. Imrie R.I.E.			Baroda	...	CH A	30	0	Part-time Executive Officer.
	Hildred	...	Ahmedabad	...	CH A	75	0	Do.
A. S. Mani, B. Sc. (Madras)			Belgaum	...				Full Time.
				CA	340	0	0	
				CLA	150	0	0	
					60	0	0	

Government sanction. The Governor-General is Chancellor of the Calcutta University; elsewhere the Chancellor is the head of the Government of the Province in which the University is situated. The original Senates were composed of Fellows specially qualified to advise on educational affairs. In course of time the number of Fellows¹ was unduly increased, and Fellowships were bestowed as a compliment on persons without special educational knowledge or experience. This practice has injured the good government of the Universities, and the Indian Universities Commission recommended a reduction in the size of the Senates and the restriction of membership to persons qualified to assist in the control of higher education. An Act (VIII of 1904) has recently been passed to carry out this and other recommendations of the Commission; and its adoption should materially increase the efficiency of the Universities, which will hereafter be bodies whose function it is to teach as well as to examine, and which will exercise a closer control over their affiliated colleges. They will also receive greater assistance from Government than has hitherto been the case. The executive management of University affairs lies in the hands of a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and a small number of Fellows. The members of the Senate are distributed according to Faculties. In all the Universities, except Bombay, there are Boards of Studies whose principal duty is to recommend textbooks and courses of study.

Higher education spread quickly under the impetus given by the foundation of the Universities. Colleges were multiplied, in some cases perhaps too rapidly, and the number of students continually increased. The progress is illustrated by the figures contained in the table at the end of this chapter. Colleges are classed as first or second grade, according as they prepare for the full degree examination or only up to an intermediate stage. In the latter case they are, for the most part, really high schools with college classes grafted on to them. In the year 1901-2 nearly 1,500 students passed the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. It is sometimes said that the supply of graduates is in excess of the demand, and that their training is meagre and superficial. There is no

Growth of
higher edu-
cation.

¹ Fellows are usually appointed by the Chancellor; but in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay a certain number have of late years been elected by qualified graduates. The new legislation referred to allows of this procedure in Allahābād and Lahore also, and further permits of the selection of some of the other Fellows by the Faculties.

LIST OF BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS IN COUNTRIES
NEAR INDIA**Iran.*

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 1. | His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Tehran, Iran. | Sir John, H. Le Rougetel
K.C.M.G., H.C. |
| 2. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shiraz | ... Mr. H. G. Jakins, |
| 2(a). | Addl. Counsellor, British Embassy, Tehran | ... Sir C. P. Skrine, O.B.E. |

Khorasan.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 3. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan, Meshed. | Lt.-Col. E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E. |
| 4. | His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Meshed and Birjand. | Lt.-Col. P. M. H. Edwards,
D.S.O. |
| 5. | His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zabul and Zahidan. | Major P. H. B. Woods, M.B.E. |
| 6. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Zahidan | ... Lt.-Col. P. M. H. Edwards,
D.S.O. (adnl. duties). |

Persian Gulf.

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|-----|--|--|
| 7. | The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. | The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colone.
W. R. Hay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
(On leave.)
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. C.
Galloway, C.I.E., O.B.E.
(Oflg.). |
| 8. | Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. | Major G. I. Pettigrew. |
| 9. | Under Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. | Mr. J. Croning, I.S.O., M.B.E. |
| 10. | His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Bushire... | ..... |
| 11. | Political Agent and British Consul at Muscat ... | Major A. C. Stewart, O.B.E. |
| | Assistant Pol. Agent, Muscat | ..... |
| 12. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan. | Lt.-Col. R. G. E. W. Alban,
O.B.E. |
| 13. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas | Do. (adnl. Ch.) |
| 14. | Political Agent at Kuwait | ... Major M. P. O'C. Tandy. |
| 15. | Political Agent at Bahrain | .. Mr. C. J. Pelly, O.B.E. |
| 16. | Assistant Political Agent, Bahrain | ... Capt. H. D. H. Rance. |
| | Pol. Officer, Trucial Coast | ... Mr. G. N. Jackson, M.B.E. |
| 17. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Ahwaz. | Mr. A. C. Trott, O.B.E. |
| 18. | His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Ahwaz. | Vacant. |
| 19. | His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Khorramshahr. | Lt. Col. V. W. D. Willoughby. |
| 20. | His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Khorramshahr. | Vacant. |

Saudi Arabia.

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|------|---|-----------------------|
| 21.* | His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, Jedda. | Mr. Grafty Smith. |
| 22. | His Britannic Majesty's Indian Vice-Consul at Jedda. | Mr. Shah Jehan Kabir. |

*These appts. are not under the Bom. Govt., but directly under H. M.'s Govt. or the Govt. of India.

every encouragement. The Muhammadan college at Aligarh is the only Arts college which possesses a complete system of residence, discipline, and corporate life on the English model, but its great success has been facilitated by its being designed to serve a single community. In more general institutions caste and other difficulties are considerable, but these are being gradually overcome, and of late years the system of college hostels in which students board under supervision has been largely developed. In another direction, also, collegiate life is extending its influence outside the lecture room. Athletic sports, and college debating and literary societies, are growing in popularity and are leading to a closer and more friendly association between professors and students and among students themselves. Lecture hours in an Indian University are longer than in England, and it is said that fewer lectures and more tutorial assistance would improve the character of the instruction. The private 'coach' is almost unknown.

All the Universities grant degrees in Arts and Law ; all except ^{University} Madras have separate Science schools ; and all except Allahā-^{courses.} bād give degrees or diplomas in Medicine and Engineering. After matriculation an undergraduate wishing to take a degree in Arts or Science must, unless specially admitted as a private student, go through a four years' course at a college affiliated to the University. In the middle of the course an Intermediate or 'First Arts' examination is held¹. In Calcutta the subjects for this examination are English, a second language, mathematics, physics, and chemistry ; and candidates may also take up either logic, history, physiology, or sanitary science. Calcutta is the only University which has a separate pass and honours course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but in all Universities successful candidates are in general divided into classes. The Calcutta course may be taken to illustrate the character of the studies for the degree of B.A. It is divided into two alternatives, one of a more literary, and the other of a more scientific, character. The literary side includes English, philosophy, and either a classical language, history, or mathematics. The subjects of the science course are English, mathematics, and either physical science, botany, or geology. The degree of Master of Arts is given on the results of a further examination, and in some Universities after a fresh period of prescribed study. The choice of subjects includes languages, history, philosophy, mathematics, and physical or natural

¹ In Bombay an additional examination (styled the Previous examination) is held at the end of the first year.

(2) FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

Consuls-General.

Belgium	... Alfred Jacquet Esq. Chancellor in charge of Consulate-General.
	Mons. Georges Carlier.
Switzerland	... Dr. H. A. Sonderegger. (In charge of German and Thai interests also) (Provisional). (Also in charge of the interests of Finland, Hungary, Roumania and Japan.)
Sweden	... Mr. Carl Albert Magnus Hallenborg. (In charge of Rumanian, Japanese, Finnish and Hungarian interests also.)
Turkey	... Monsieur T. R. Tokelmar (Provisional).
Norway	... Mr. E. Løndrup.
Egypt	... Monsieur Mohamed Abdul Monem. (On leave) Mon. Moustafa Kamel, Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General. (In charge of Syrian interests also.)
Greece	... Monsieur P. N. Philon (Hony.)
United States of America	Mr. John J. MacDonald. (Also in charge of Philippine interests.)

Consuls.

Afghanistan	... Monsieur Faraz Ahmed.
China	... Mr. Wang Yung Ti.
Cuba	... Mr. F. Mascarenhas. (Hony.)
Czechoslovakia	... Monsieur H. Klacko. (Provisional).
Denmark	... Monsieur Bertil A. Thorstensson. (Hony.)
France	... Mons. Pierre Berthelot.
Iran	... Mons. M. Bahadorie.
Iraq	... Mons. Memdough Zeki. (Also in charge of Transjordan interests.)
Lebanon	... Mr. Tarek El-Yaffi. (Hony.)
Monaco	... Vacant.
Netherlands	... Mon. G. Velthorst. (Hony.)
Nicaragua	... Mr. J. K. Rege, Acting Consul in charge.
Spain	... Senhor Don Gonzalo Sebastian de Erice Y O'Shea, Provisional (On leave.)*
Portugal	... Senhor João de Lucena.
Sweden	... Mr. Bertil A. Thorstensson. (Hony. Consul).
Brazil	... Senhor Frederick Joseph Heredia. (Hony.)
United States	... Mr. Henry W. Spielman.

* Dr. D. S. Fraser, Acting Consul.

matters. The principal scholastic cause is that 'the teaching of the mosque must precede the lessons of the school.' The religious books of the Muhammadans are written in their classical languages; and before the student is allowed to devote himself to secular instruction, he must often pass some years in going through a course of sacred learning. He is thus handicapped in the race with the young Hindu, whose one object is to attain an education which will fit him for an official or professional career. The Education Commission of 1882 proposed a differential treatment of the Muhammadan community in respect to education, which the Government of India found itself unable to approve. It declared that the way to success for Muhammadans lies in taking advantage, like other classes, of the facilities for higher instruction provided by the general educational system. This advice has been to some extent followed, and considerable efforts have been made by the more enlightened among the Muhammadans to foster the growth of education in their community. But progress is not yet satisfactory.

Female education in India has to encounter peculiar difficulties. The demand for school instruction for girls is of recent origin, and social customs in regard to child-marriage and the seclusion of women of the well-to-do classes hinder its growth. The Government did not take up the subject until 1849, when Lord Dalhousie informed the Bengal Council of Education that henceforth its functions were to embrace female education, and the first girls' school recognized by Government was founded shortly afterwards by a committee of native gentlemen. The dispatch of 1854 directed that female education should receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by 'this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men.' The Education Commission of 1882 advised that female education should receive special encouragement and be treated with special liberality. The Government accepted this view; and state funds are more freely used, and state management more largely resorted to, for this object than is considered desirable in the case of the education of boys. The adoption of this attitude has resulted in a considerable development of the public instruction of girls, although it still lags far behind that of their brothers. In 1871 there were 134 secondary and 1,760 primary girls' schools; in 1901-2 the numbers were 461 and 5,628 respectively. There are also at present ten colleges for female undergraduates. Statistics regarding the number of girl

PART XVII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GRADATION LIST—THE INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

NOTE:—(1) in col. 2 indicates Professional Exmn.; (1)* a pass with Credit and (1) *ex* denotes exemption from Professional Exmn.

The letter enclosed in circular brackets in col. "Names" indicates the officer's mother tongue.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.				BASIC PAY.		OVERSEAS PAY.	
				Junior.	Senior.	If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.
1				2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	375	...	...	150
2nd	...	...	...	425	...	...	150
3rd	...	...	...	475	...	...	150
4th	...	...	...	525	625	...	150
5th	...	...	...	525	625	15	150
6th	...	...	...	575	675	15	150
7th	...	...	...	625	725	15	150
8th	...	...	...	625	725	25	250
9th	...	...	...	675	775	25	250
10th	...	...	...	725	825	25	250
11th	...	...	...	775	875	25	250
12th	...	...	...	825	925	30	300
13th	...	...	...	875	975	30	300
14th	...	...	...	925	1,025	30	300
15th	...	...	...	975	1,025	30	300
16th	...	...	...	...	1,075	30	300
17th	...	...	...	...	1,125	30	300
18th	...	...	...	...	1,175	30	300
19th	...	...	...	...	1,225	30	300
20th	...	...	...	...	1,275	30	300
21st	...	...	...	...	1,275	30	300
22nd	...	...	...	...	1,325	30	300
23rd	...	...	...	...	1,325	30	300
24th and over ...	...	...	...	...	1,375	30	300

NOTE.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

point of raising the status of what are conventionally, though incorrectly, termed the outcaste population¹.

Of late years, however, much of this old-time prejudice has disappeared, and nowadays the attendance of low-caste children in public schools is becoming more readily accepted.

The special importance attaching to the education of the youth of the domiciled European and Eurasian community has long been recognized by Government. Shortly after the Mutiny Lord Canning pointed out how the members of this community would, if neglected, become profitless, unmanageable, and a glaring reproach to the Government, while if cared for betimes they might prove a source of strength to British rule and of usefulness to India. Since then the problem has grown with the increase of the Eurasian population and the more common employment of Europeans in India. The great development of railways, and the establishment of large industrial concerns, such as the cotton mills of Bombay, the jute mills around Calcutta, and the tea plantations in various parts of the country, have called to India an ever-increasing number of European employés, many of whom marry and settle in the country and have to provide education and employment for their children. At the same time the young European or Eurasian educated in India finds it increasingly difficult to compete on even terms with the native of the country. Since the spread of secondary education he can claim no monopoly of Western knowledge, while his social habits and traditions make it difficult for him to live on a salary which an educated native would find sufficient. More intimate knowledge of the languages, character, and customs of the people gives a further advantage to the native in many occupations, an advantage which has been exaggerated owing to neglect on the part of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans to acquire proficiency in the vernaculars. At the same time there are many employments for which a well-educated young Eurasian or European is specially suited and to which he can obtain a ready entrance. Those engineering and industrial undertakings which engage so many recruits in England are to some, and could be to a greater, extent supplied in India. There is also a considerable demand for European and Eurasian assistance in certain branches of the public service, and in the business houses and retail concerns of the Presidency towns and other large centres of commerce and administration. While there is thus no lack of useful em-

¹ *Report on Material and Moral Progress of India, 1891-2* (J. A. Raines), p. 393.

No. in order of Seniority and Languages passed.	Names.	Date of appointment to I. S. E. (to be given in full).	Appointment and Rank.	Pay and Allowances.
				Rs. a. p.
3 Sin. (g. s.)	Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, B.E. (M). (1) 26 June 23.	7 Oct 20	Suptdg. Engr. (19 Aug. 46). S. E., N. C., Bombay.	2,050 0 0 FTA 253 0 0 CLA 263 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0
4 M. & Sin. (g. s.)	N. V. Shrinivas Murti, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.) (K). (1) 2 July 1924. (Leave on A. P. for 1 mth. from 14th June 1947).	21 July 21	Provisionally Permt. Suptdg. Engr. (19 Aug. 46). Services placed at the disposal of the P. & S. Deptt. for appointment as Housing Commissioner, Bombay.	1,950 0 0 CLA 263 0 0 CA 90 0 0
Sin. (g. s.)	James Roland Phillips, O.B.E., B.Sc. (Eng) (Lond.), J.P. § (1) 10 Jun. 26.	26 Sept 24	Ex. Engr. (26 Sept 33). Offg. Suptdg. Engr., C.C.	1,850 0 0 OSP £ 13-6-8 CLA 263 0 0 FTA 253 0 0
Sin. (H. s.)	Narayan Balkrishna Gadre, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), (M). (1) 19 Oct. 1927. (Army Rank—Major).	8 Oct. 24	Ex. Engr. (8 Oct. 33). Offg. S.E., D.I.C., Poona, in addition S.E., P.C., from 11 June 47.	1,850 0 0 CLA 263 0 0 FTA 253 0 0
K. & Sin. (g. s.) M. (COL.)	Edward Pyhus Little (1) 30 Oct. 29. (Army Rank—Major).	25 Sept. 25	Ex. Engr. (25 Sept. 35). Offg. S.E., S. C., Belgaum, from 21 Jan. 47.	1,750 0 OSP £ 13-6-8 FTA 253 0 0 CLA 263 0 0
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS ON TIME SCALE OF PAY.				Rs. a. p.
5 M. (g.s.)	John Alexander Shand Manson. (1) 27 Sept. 27. (Leave ex-India on A. P. for 6 mths. from 10th June 47 A. N.)	1 Oct 24	Ex. Engr. (1 Oct. 33).	1,850 0 0 OSP £ 13-6-8 CLA 263 0 0

§ Exempted from passing the Vernacular exam. in Marathi.

Bengal system. The Bengal code was revised in 1895; and among other changes the system of results grants, which involved an undue amount of examination of individuals, was abolished in favour of an attendance grant awarded to every school that was declared efficient on the verdict of the Inspector. The arrangements introduced under these orders have had a marked effect in improving the education of the domiciled European and Eurasian community, and the number of scholars belonging to this class increased from about 23,500 in 1886-7 to more than 31,000 in 1901-2. Experience has, however, shown considerable defects in the working of the system. It has failed to meet the case of places in which there is a small or poor population unable to make arrangements for the schooling of their children even when assisted by the Government. The character of the teaching has not always been satisfactory, and the arrangements for certificated, licensed, and pupil teachers have failed to secure an adequate supply of well-qualified instructors. Insufficient attention has also been paid to the important subject of vernacular languages. Measures have been taken to remedy these defects; and a committee of experts was appointed in March, 1902, to draw up a fresh code, based on the Bengal model, which is to apply to all Provinces of India. An Inspector in each Province is specially charged with the duty of inspecting European schools; a training college for teachers in these schools is to be established, while stipends are to be provided for the students under training; and the systems, both of grants-in-aid and of scholarships, are being revised on a more liberal basis.

Several Chiefs' Colleges have been established during the last thirty years, of which the most important are at Ajmer, Rājkot, and Lahore, where some of the features of the English public school system have been reproduced, with the object of fitting young chiefs and nobles, physically, morally, and intellectually, for the responsibilities that lie before them. Steps have recently been taken to bring these institutions to a higher level of efficiency, and the reforms in course of execution will, it is hoped, result in giving a great impetus to the cause of education among the Indian nobility.

Until comparatively recent times the instruction in all grades of Indian schools was almost entirely literary in its character. In describing the general courses of study allusion has been made to the introduction of more modern systems of practical training, beginning with kindergarten classes for little children and extending to the scientific, commercial, and industrial

No. in order of Seniority and Languages passed.	Names	Date of appointment to I. S. E. (To be given in full).	Appointment and Rank.	Pay and Allowances.
				Rs. a. p.
11 Sin. (Q.S.) M. (H. S.)	John Frederick Paisley, M.B.E., B.E. (Liverpool). (1) 1st Oct 1930.	1 Oct 28	Ex. Engr. (1 Oct. 37). Presidency Dn., Bombay.	1,225 0 0 OSP £30 SPL P 200 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0 CA 180 0 0 CLA. 249 0 0 HRA 34 12 0
12 M. (Q.S.)	A. R Thomas, B.Sc. (Eng.). M. Inst. O E (1) 29th June 1932.	1 Oct 29	Ex. Engr. (1 Oct. 38). Ahmednagar Dn.	1,175 0 0 OSP £30 CLA. 206 0 0 TA 200 0 0
13 M. (Q.S.)	Udaysinh Narsinhbava Mahida, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.). (1) 28th June 1933.	1 Oct 29	Ex. Engr. (1 Oct. 38). North Thana Dn.	1,175 0 0 PTA 200 0 0 CLA. 206 0 0 COMP A 45 0 0
14 Sin. (Q.S.)	Govind Narayan Pandit, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.). M.I.E. (1) 7th June 1934. (On leave for one month from the 5th June 1947).	11 Aug 31	Ex. Engr. (11 Aug. 40). Dy. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrign. & Railways).	1,075 0 0 SP 200 0 0 COMP A 90 0 0 CLA. 223 0 0
15 Sin. (Q.S.) M. & K. (H.C.).	N. Gopalakrishna Murti, B.E., M.I.E. (1) 7th June 1935.	5 Aug 32	Ex. Engr. (5 Aug. 41). Nasik Irrigation Dn., Nasik.	1,025 0 0 PTA 200 0 0 CLA 179 0 0

missionary societies or private benefactors. Many of the mission and private schools are aided by grants from public funds awarded on the results of industrial tests. This system has been most fully developed in the Madras Presidency, where a series of examinations—elementary, intermediate, and advanced—is held for ‘the encouragement of scientific and technical instruction, with special reference to manufactures and industries, and generally to the necessities of the practical side of life; and for testing the qualifications of persons desirous of becoming teachers of technical subjects, engineers, designers, agriculturists, commercial employés, managers of industrial establishments, employés under Government, &c.’¹ The subjects most commonly taught in the industrial schools are carpentry, smith’s work, shoemaking, and tailoring. Instruction has been too much confined to these branches irrespective of the character of the local demand for craftsmen, and much of the training has thus been wasted. Less commonly taught are metal-work, weaving, carpet-making, masonry, candle-making, cane-work, gardening, and various other trades. Instruction is usually by the class system, in which the teacher causes a number of pupils to execute exercises and, when more proficient, to make whole articles. In some cases the method approaches an apprenticeship system: the teacher himself works at the trade and the articles made are sold. In the smaller schools, such as those maintained in the interior by local boards, the instruction is not always much superior to that given in the shops. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay is a more advanced institution for the training of engineers, mechanics, and craftsmen. The principal subjects of instruction are mechanical engineering, cotton manufacture, metal-working, enamelling, aluminium-working, and locomotive-driving. Some of the missionary institutions have been fairly successful in their training, and their orphanages have done good work in helping destitute children to the means of livelihood. Difficulty has been experienced in inducing pupils to attend industrial schools. This is perhaps due in part to defects in the schools themselves, but the main cause is no doubt the disinclination of parents to forgo the pecuniary advantages of the native apprenticeship system. Where literary instruction is combined with technical training, boys who do not belong to the artisan class join the school in order to get cheaper teaching than can be obtained elsewhere. On leaving they do not seek to follow the trade they have been

¹ *Review of the Progress of Education in India, 1892-3 to 1896-7.*

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Appointment and rank.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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OFFICERS OF ELECTRIC GRID.

				Rs.	
1	P. B. Advani, O.B.E., M.Sc. (Tech.), M.I.E., J.P.	1 Mar. 44 ...	Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.	C. A. 4,000 150	
2	T. J. Murchandani, O.B.E., M.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.E.	14 Feb. 45 ...	Chief Engineer, Electric Grid.	2,750	
3	Dr. B. K. Ramprasad, M.A., D.Sc., A.M. I.E.E., M.Am.I.E., M.I.E. (India).	1 Feb. 45 ...	Superintending Engineer (Hydro), Electric Grid.	C. L. A. 1,600 263	
4	G. S. Randwa, B.Sc. M.Sc. (California).	2nd June 47	Superintending Engineering (Diesel and Steam), Electric Grid.	1,500	
5	R. G. Parikh, B.Sc.	1 Sept. 44	Executive Engineer (Diesel & Steam).	C. L. A. 1,100 193	
6	V. R. Vaidya, B.E. (Mech.), Dip.I.I.Sc. A.M.I.E.E. (India).	11 Sept. 44	Executive Engineer (Transmission).	C. L. A. 850 175 SPL P 150	
7	R. B. D. A. Gadkary, B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E. (Lond.), A.M. I.E. (India), B.S.E. (I).	8 Oct. 44 ...	Executive Engineer (Civil).	C. L. A. 850 175 SPL P 150	
8	B. T. Advani, D.F. H. (Lond.).	19 Feb. 45 ...	Executive Engineer Commercial.	C. L. A. 1,050 210 SPL P 150	
9	G. P. Punday, A.Am. I.E.E.	28 Jan. 46 ...	Executive Engineer (Hydro).	C. L. A. 750 131	
10	G. K. Manolikar, B.E. (Civil).	1 Oct. 46 ...	Executive Engineer (Civil).	C. L. A. 700 123	

first affords a systematic training for general draftsmen, elementary drawing-masters, industrial art workmen and designers; in addition to free-hand drawing and modelling, it includes perspective and architectural drawing, painting, design, wood-engraving, and lithography. The second part is intended for painters of various classes and sculptors. The various art schools have not always consistently followed their true functions, and have thus missed part of their usefulness. They have nevertheless turned out numbers of craftsmen who obtain employment in many and varied capacities, and have done something to arrest the decay of Indian art which resulted from the out-turn of large quantities of inferior work for the European market and from the deterioration of native taste by the introduction of European goods of the cheaper kinds. Under recent orders the specialization of a limited number of arts and art industries in these schools is to be preferred to the simultaneous teaching of a large number, and free admission and scholarships are to be restricted.

There are colleges of engineering in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces. They train students for the various branches of the Public Works Department, as also for employment under municipalities and local boards, and to a less but increasing extent in private industrial concerns, such as jute and cotton mills, river and sea-going steamship companies, coal-mines, and electrical firms. The colleges at Roorkee in the United Provinces and at Sibpur near Calcutta are the largest. An account of the courses of study at Roorkee, where students live in residential buildings provided by the college, has been given in chapter x of this volume. The Sibpur college possesses fine buildings situated in large grounds on the banks of the Hooghly. It has well-equipped laboratories and workshops, and a large staff of European professors. The steam, oil, and gas engines and electric plant are worked by the students, and form an important part of the teaching apparatus. The college consists of three sections: the engineer department, which prepares students for the University Engineering degree and for the higher branches of the Public Works Department; the apprentice department, for training foreman-mechanics and overseers; and an artisan class. The engineering course lasts for five years, and is followed by a further year of practical work. The college students may be seen in all stages of training—in one place hammering wooden blocks with mallets and fashioning pieces of lead as an introduction to the smith's craft; in another

Engineering colleges.

No.	Name	Date of appointment	Appointment and rank	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
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OFFICERS ON CONTRACT AND GENERAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Officers appointed by the Government of Bombay on contract for indefinite period.

1	R. A. Collett, O. B. E., M.B.E., M. Inst. C.E., F. R. San. I., M. Inst. W.E., M. I E. (Ind.).†	20 Apr. 14...	Public Health Engr. to Government. (Suptdg. Engr.'s status).	Rs. 2,150 OSR £ 13-6-8 C L A 113	On leave on average pay for 6 mths. from 1st February 1947 prepa- ratory to retirement.
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Officers of the General Provincial Service.

(A) Permanent.

(Executive Engineer corresponds to B. S. E. Class I Service.
Deputy Engineer corresponds to B. S. E. Class II Service.)

(Electrical Branch).

2	S. G. Nadkarni, B.A., B.Sc. (Bom.) M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lon- don), A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.I. Mech.E., M. I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), J.P.	1 Aug. 37...	Electrical Engr. to Government (Con- firmed from 1st Octo- ber 1946.)	1,150 CON A 180 C L A 201 COMP A 90	
3	S. T. Rhenius, A.M.I.E.E.*	1st Apr. 46...	Ex. Engr., El. Dn., and El. Inspector, Bombay Province (on probation).	540 COMP A 75 C A 180 C L A 95	
4	H. K. Guard, I.E.E.	17 July 40...	Deputy Engr. (permanent, 1st April 1942) for lifts El. Dn., Bombay.	385 COMP A 65 CON A 72 C L A 67	
5	R. H. Mc- Dermott, L.E.E.	1 Aug. 42 ...	Dy. Engr., El. Dn., El. Sub-Dn., Nasik.	420 CON A 72 C L A 74	
6	B. Shripad Rao, L.E.E.	1 Aug. 42 ...	Dy. Engr., El. Dn., El. Sub-Dn., Poona.	400 CON A 84 C L A 70	

* Passed Professional Examination.

† Has passed First Class Certificate of Competency under Bombay Boiler Act in 1910.

have been opened: thus, the Reid Christian College at Lucknow has a 'business' department in which shorthand and typewriting are taught. The Allahābād school final examination includes book-keeping and political economy among its optional subjects. In the clerical and commercial division of the Punjab school final examination the compulsory subjects are English, dictation, and caligraphy, précis writing and correspondence, general and commercial geography, book-keeping, and commercial arithmetic. Urdū, the native system of accounts, and shorthand writing are optional subjects. The new Bengal examination leading up to commerce and the industries is less specialized. Commercial subjects are included in the Madras technical examinations. The examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, which have been held in Bombay, are recognized in the code for European schools.

The instruction given for the medical profession has been perhaps the most successful branch of technical education. The natives of India show considerable aptitude for medicine; many of them have attained a creditable degree of proficiency, and some have gained distinction in the profession. Medical instruction is given in the Government colleges at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore, and in twenty-two Government medical schools. The Calcutta and Madras colleges were founded in 1835 for the training of subordinate medical officers, who were urgently needed as soon as the Government turned its attention to supplying medical relief to the general population. The Bombay and Lahore colleges were founded in 1845 and 1860. The early pupils of the Calcutta college received stipends to support them during the period of training, and a first batch of four entered the Government service in 1838. At first there was some prejudice against European medical methods, and especially against the practice of dissection, but these difficulties were successfully overcome. The medical schools were founded later, mainly for the purpose of training for the public service officers (Hospital Assistants) of a lower standard than the Assistant Surgeons educated in the colleges. The four Bengal schools were established in 1873-5. In 1901-2 about 4,200 pupils were under training in all medical colleges and schools. The colleges prepare mainly for the University degrees which qualify for employment as an Assistant Surgeon; they also train classes of military pupils. The length of the full course is in general five years, and it includes preliminary, scientific, Medical colleges and schools.

No.	Names.	Date of appointment.	Appointment and rank.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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*Officers of the General Provincial Service—contd.**(B) Temporary—contd.**Public Health Branch—contd.*

17	J. K. Joglekar..	5 April 45 ..	Dy. Engr. I/c Sholapur Sany. Works Sub-Dn.	Rs. 265 C. L. A. 50	
18	S. S. Sathe ...	5 April 45 ...	Dy. Engr. I/c Salsette W. S. Sub-Dn., Andheri.	295 C. L. A. 52 P.T.A. 112-8 COMP. A. 30	
19	D. B. Bagade...	1 June 46 ...	Dy. Engr., Poona Drainage Sub-Dn.	250 C. L. A. 50 T. A. P. 10 C. A. 72	
20	B. G. Walimbe.	24 Sept. 45...	Dy. Engr., Post War Sany. Sub-Dn., Poona.	180 C. L. A. 50 T. A. P. 10	
21	B. S. Mahantannavar.	30 Sept. 45...	Dy. Engr. Post-War Sanitary Sub-Dn., Dharwar.	180 C. L. A. 50 T. A. P. 10	
22	B. N. Ranade ...	20 Oct. 45 ...	.....	280 P.T.A. 112-8 C. L. A. 50	On leave from the 18th Apr. 1947 to 4th July 1947.
23	D. S. Argade...	4 Dec. 45 ...	Dy. Engr., Surat Sany. Sub-Dn.	180 C. L. A. 50 T. A. P. 10	
24	M. J. Mehta ..	5 Jan. 46 ..	Dy. Engr., P. H. E. Nadiad Water Supply and Drainage Sub-Dn.	265 C. L. A. 50	
25	S. S. Patil ...	12 Dec. 46...	Dy. Engr., Village W. S. Sub-Dn. for Indapur and Purandhar Talukas in Poona District.	170 T. A. P. 10 C. L. A. 50	
26	B. L. Pomat ..	.....	Temp. Dy. Engr., Village Water Supply Sub-Dn. for Bhal Tract in Ahmedabad Dn.	170 T. A. P. 10 C. L. A. 50	
27	M. D. Khurd...	18 Apr. 47...	Temp. Dy. Engr., Ambarnath Water Supply Sub-Dn.	Pay not yet fixed.	

In the case of primary teachers and the lower masters of secondary schools the courses of study and the examinations are organized by the Local Governments, and central and District schools are maintained for their instruction by the Government, and in some cases by local boards and missionary societies. The result of the training given in these schools has been on the whole satisfactory. Stipends are frequently given to the pupils, who then bind themselves to teach for a specified period. The courses include general and technical subjects and practical training. The total number of schools for male teachers amounted in 1901-2 to about 110, and the number of students to nearly 4,400. On the surface these figures show practically no advance on the statistics of 1871, but they represent a different class of instruction. Many of the schools included in the 1871 list were not normal schools in the true sense of the word, but were directed mainly to the general education of the ill-taught masters of the smaller schools. Institutions of this nature have become less necessary with the advance of vernacular education. They still exist in Madras, Bengal, and Assam, but have been excluded from the figures given above. The schools for female teachers have increased greatly in number during the same period. In 1901-2 there were about 50 schools, containing about 1,250 pupils. Many of the female normal schools are maintained by missionaries, and in Madras the majority of the students are native Christians.

The professional teaching of head masters and other principal masters of secondary schools and of assistant professors for colleges has received less attention than the normal training of lower grade teachers. A few institutions have been established for this more advanced instruction, the best example of which is the Teachers' College at Madras. The students in this institution are divided into senior and junior. The seniors are graduates of the Madras University and train for its degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The juniors must have passed the Intermediate or matriculation examination of the University, and are subjected to a Government test at the end of the course. Each student signs an agreement by which he binds himself to serve in a Government or aided school for three years after training, and in return receives a stipend varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month according to his scholastic qualifications. The senior students receive instruction in organization, method, school management, and the history and principles of education, and all students are taught drawing and drill. Attached to the

No.	Names.	Date of joining.	Date of termination of sanctioned period.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding nature of apptt., station, leave, etc., to be stated here.)
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TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

				Rs.	
1	C. G. Kale, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., B.E.	15 Jan. 46 ...	30 Sept. 47 .	3,000	Chief Engr., P. W. D., Poona. Six calendar months' notice by the officer from 1st April 1947 for the termination of the contract has been accepted by Govt.
2	R.B. Raghunath Balakrishna Karandikar, L.C.E.	20 Feb. 45 .	19 Feb. 48 .	476-4 (Exclusive of pension). C.L.A. 144	P. A. to C. E., P. W. D., ,
3	R.B. K. D. Kotwal, B.E., (I).	23 Mar. 45 .	21 Mar. 48...	263-1 (Exclusive of pension). Fixd. p. p. 140 SPL. P. 150 CONF. A. 85 C.L.A. 156	Ex. Engr. and Under Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Bombay.
4	Mr. N. C. Raghavan.	3 Apr. 44 .	Until further orders.	420 (Pension in abeyance). C.L.A. 74	Dy. Engineer in charge of the Hubli Elcc. undertaking, Hubli.
5	Mr. G. Y. Borkar.	3 June 47...	2 June 48...	Pay not yet fixed.	Dy. Engr., El. Br., El. Sub-Dep., Bombay.

total should have outstripped the expenditure on primary education. In March, 1902, the Government of India made grants from Imperial revenues to the Local Governments aggregating 40 lakhs a year, to assist them to meet additional expenditure on primary education and on the various other reforms which recent investigation into the condition of education has shown to be necessary.

Lord Ripon's Government, in reviewing the report of the ^{Fees.} Education Commission of 1882, directed that private effort should be systematically encouraged by co-operation in raising fees, so that less and less aid might be required from public funds. This instruction has not been systematically followed : the rates vary largely according to Provinces and class of management, and in some cases they have fallen rather than risen. The Presidency College, Calcutta, charges Rs. 144 a year for fees ; the Elphinstone College, Bombay, Rs. 120 ; aided colleges in the United Provinces, on an average Rs. 69 ; and similar institutions in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, Rs. 67, Rs. 50, and Rs. 45 respectively. The fees in unaided colleges in Bengal average only Rs. 15 a year, the average being lowered by the fact that many students are admitted free. The fees in secondary aided schools average, in the United Provinces, Rs. 17 ; in Bombay, Rs. 16 ; in Madras, Rs. 11 ; and in Bengal, Rs. 8 per annum. In primary schools the average fee works out to only about R. 1 a year. The rate is lower in board than in aided schools, because the agricultural population, who contribute towards the land cess which is a main support of the board schools, are, in some Provinces, exempted in whole or in part from the payment of fees for the education of their children. The failure to impose a reasonable minimum fee has in many cases led to loss of efficiency, the employment of ill-qualified instructors, and undesirable competition between rival institutions. As observed on page 428 the recent Universities Act is intended to check such improper competition in the case of colleges.

A system of state scholarships has long played an important ^{Scholar} part in public instruction in India. As far back as 1839, Lord ^{ships.} Auckland proposed to connect the chief District schools with the central colleges by attaching to the latter scholarships to which the best scholars of the former might be eligible. The Education dispatch of 1854 suggested the extension of this system and its adoption with regard to schools of a lower description, 'so that superior talent in every class may receive that encouragement and development which it deserves.' The

No. in order of seniority.	Names.	Appointment and rank.	Date of appointment to the B. S. E., Class I.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	R.B. Narahar Sadashiv Joshi, B.E. (Bom.), M.I.E. (Ind.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.).	Ex. Engr., (29th Oct. 1944) Nira Canals Dn., Poona.	7 Aug 40	PTA 780 CLA 200 137	
2	K.S. Nadir Cowasji Balsara, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.)† (On L. A. P. for 2 mths. from 10th May 1947 A. N.).	Ex. Engr., perm. (22nd March 1945).	7 Aug 40	CLA 740 PTA 130 200	
3	Krishnarao Ramchandra Akerkar, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.) (I).	Ex. Engr., perm. (13th April 1945) Nasik.	6 Oct 42	CLA 740 PTA 130 200	
4 Sin	Vaman Krishna Mahajan, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (India) (I).*	Ex. Engr., perm. (13th April 1945) Ex. Engr., Irrigation Project Dn. (Central), Poona.	6 Oct 42	CLA 740 130	

* Passed Professional Examination with credit.

† Passed Professional Examination.

encouragement of primary education ; thus Madras had 256 supervisors of primary schools, Bengal 494 *gurū* instructors, Burma 169 itinerant teachers, and Assam 19 inspecting *pandits*. The substitution of general tests of the efficiency of the school for the more mechanical test of the individual examination of pupils, which is now taking place, throws more work on the inspecting staff, and measures are being adopted to add to its strength. For purposes of inspection the Provinces are divided into circles and sub-circles. The Inspector is the educational representative of the Government in the circle. -It is his duty to keep himself well informed with regard to all educational matters in his jurisdiction ; he makes constant tours of inspection, examines pupils, and is responsible for the working of the grant-in-aid rules.

Each of the more important Provinces has its own Director of Public Instruction, who is usually a member of the Indian Educational service ; and the Home Department of the Government of India, on which falls the duty of supervising and co-ordinating educational effort throughout the country, is now assisted by a Director-General of Education, who spends much of his time on inspection tours in the several Provinces.

The existence in India of creeds differing widely from one another and from the faith of the ruling power has made it essential for the state to assume a position of strict religious neutrality in its relations with public instruction.* This principle was emphatically asserted in the dispatch of 1854 and has ever since been rigidly enforced. No religious instruction is given in the Government schools ; and, provided only it imparts sound secular instruction, a private institution is equally entitled to Government aid whether it teaches the religion of the Bible, the Shāstras, or the Korān.

When the state assumed the responsibility for the education of the people of India, it had to face a position to which no European country can furnish a parallel. The population was as large as that of all the European states that had then adopted an educational system ; it presented at least as many differences of creed, language, race, and custom ; and it was to receive an instruction essentially foreign in its higher branches. The magnitude of the task was such as to make it impossible of achievement by any direct appropriation of the resources of the empire, while the popular demand for instruction had in great measure to be created. In 1854 the Court of Directors passed in review the indigenous and foreign educational agencies that were already in existence, and determined to

The state
and reli-
gious in-
struction.

The state
and private
effort.

No. in order of seniority.	Name.	Appointment and rank.	Date of appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
13	Laxman Waman Kale, B.E. (I).	Asstt. Engr., perm. (13th April 1945.) Temp. Ex. Engr. Bldgs. Projects Dn. No. 1, Poona.	27 Mar 44	660 CLA 116	
14	Harl Vasudeo Katakarkar, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.) (I).	Asstt. Engr., perm. (13th April 1945) Offg. Ex. Engr., South Thana Dn.	29 Mar 44	540 PTA 200 CLA 95 COMP A 37-8	
15	Naranbhai Chaturbhai Patel, B.E. (I).	Asstt. Engr. (I) (Permt. from 25th May 1945).	29 Mar 44	570 CLA 100	On depty. overseas for training.
16	Govindlal Girdharlal Dhanak, B.E., M.I.E., (I).	Asstt. Engr. (I) (Permt. from 25th June 1945). Dy. Secy. to Govt., F. W. D. (Irrgn. & Rlys.).	29 Mar 44	510 CLA 89 COMP A 75	
17	Kantilal Maneklal Kantawala, B.E. A.M.I.E. (Ind.), M. Inst. H.E. (Lond.) (I).	Asstt. Engr. (I) Permt. (24th Oct. 1945). Offg. Ex. Engr., Surat and Broach Dn.	29 Mar 44	570 CLA 100 PTA 200	
18	Khushroo Phiroze Shah Bhattiwala, B.E. (I).	Asstt. Engr., Proceeded to overseas for training at Ontario Hydro Elec. Power Commission, Canada.	30 Mar 44	510 CLA 89 PTA 200	
19	Kantilal Mahanlal Joshi, B.Sc., B.E. (I).	Asstt. Engr. (Offg.) Offg. Ex. Engr., Irrgn. Project Dn. (North), A'bad.	9 Apr. 44	570 CLA 100	
20	Madhusudan Damodar Kale, B.E.	Asstt. Engr., (on probation) Nasik Irrgn. Dn., Nasik Irrgn. Sub-Dn.	4 Apr. 45	200 ADBL P 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
21	I. M. Magdum, B.E. ...	Asstt. Engr. (on probation), Ahmednagar Dn., Sangamner Sub-Dn.	22 Dec 45	200 TAP 10 CLA 30 PTA 112-8	
22	V. R. Deuskar, B.E.	Asstt. Engr. (on probation) attached to the office of the Ex. Engr., Dharwar Dn.	19 Dec 45	200 P P 10 CLA 30	

It has been said that the growth of modern ideas, for which the spread of education is to a considerable extent responsible, has had the effect of inducing in the younger generation, and especially among the Hindu community, a want of reverence and respect and an impatience of lawful control. This phenomenon is by no means exclusively Indian; it has manifested itself wherever old moral and social sanctions have been weakened or destroyed by new sources of knowledge and freer methods of thought. In India the danger has to some extent been aggravated by the exclusively secular character of the instruction given in most schools and colleges. The Government has not watched the growth of this spirit with indifference, nor has it neglected to devise means to counteract it. The whole subject was passed under review in the year 1887-8, and various measures were then introduced or extended which have had considerable effect in improving the moral training of schools and colleges. The Government must of course hold aloof from even the appearance of religious propaganda; and reliance is placed chiefly on the influence of carefully trained and selected teachers, the maintenance of a high standard of discipline, the institution of well-managed hostels, the selection of textbooks inculcating moral precepts or wholesome example, physical training and athletic sports, and social intercourse between teachers and pupils. The duty of enforcing discipline and caring for the moral training of their pupils is imposed on teachers by the regulations of all Local Governments, and the instruction given in normal colleges and schools has greatly enhanced their capacity for fulfilling this duty. The disciplinary methods are much the same as those practised in England, but it must be remembered that they have usually to be adapted to day-school conditions. In certain Provinces, and notably in Bombay, the monitorial system has been introduced with some success. The ordinary school punishments are impositions and fines, and for graver offences corporal punishment, suspension or rustication, and expulsion. Good-conduct registers are maintained in some places. A more complete system of discipline and training can of course be carried out where boarding-houses have been established. In Northern India some progress has been made in the establishment of secondary boarding-schools, but elsewhere the number is still small. More has been done in this respect for colleges. The question of moral textbooks has been much discussed, and various works inculcating moral precepts are used; but it is only when employed by good teachers and in conjunction.

BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS—ASSTT. ENGINEERS.

SANCTIONED No. 84.

Rs. 250—20—750—EFFICIENCY BARS AT Rs. 390 and 550.

REVISED SCALE Rs. 170—10—250—E. B.—265—15—400—E. B.—420—20—500.

Number in order of seniority.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment to B. S. E.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (information regarding leave etc.).
				Rs.	
1	Ganpatrav Vishwanath Sathke, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.C.E. (Lond.) (1)* (Services placed at the disposal of the Edcl Deptt. for employment as Professor of Civil Engrg. & Vice-Principal at the College of Engrg., Poona, for a period of five years from the 21st June 1945.)	.....	3 Dec 24	660 SP 100 C.L.A. 133	
2	Nagardas Mohanlal Wadhwan, B.A. (Hons.), B.E. (1).	.....	24 Jan 25	550 C.L.A. 96	On leave from 19th October 1946.
3	Krishnarao Jotirao Mohite, B.E. (1)	Offg. Ex. Engr., Satara Dn.	19 Feb 27	660 C.L.A. 116 P.T.A. 200	

(1)* Passed Professional Examination with credit.

(1) Passed Professional Examination,

Provinces examinations were prescribed at the end of the lower primary, upper primary, vernacular middle, English middle, and high school stages. A somewhat diminished importance has attached to these examinations of late years, and some which were compulsory have been made optional. They have continued, however, to exercise a dominant influence on school teaching, and have been used for class promotions, the distribution of the grant-in-aid, the award of scholarships, and the test for subordinate government appointments. The multiplication of public examinations has had its bad effects: their strain has sometimes been injurious to the children, and they have engendered unsound methods of teaching and learning. Measures have now been taken to reduce their number, and to mitigate the evils arising from the tendency to regard the passing of examinations as the end of school training.

The growth of journalistic and literary activity among the natives of India is a subject intimately connected with the development of the educational system. The annual output of newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and books is very considerable in quantity; and, though much of the work produced is unimportant, modern India has given birth to able journalists and authors. During the ten years ending 1901-2, the number of registered printing presses increased from 1,649 to 2,193; the number of newspapers from 602 to 708; the number of periodical publications (other than newspapers) from 349 to 575; the number of books published in English, or some other European language, from 768 to 1,312; and the number of books published in Indian languages (vernacular and classical), or in more than one language, from 5,751 to 7,081. It is worthy of note that the increase of books in the Indian languages does not keep pace with the growth of English publications; in 1901-2 their number was, however, still about five and a half times as large as the number of books printed in English.

The missionaries were the pioneers of Indian vernacular journalism. The Serampore missionaries first cast type for the vernacular languages, and employed native compositors. The earliest vernacular newspaper was issued in Bengali by the Baptist Mission at Serampore, in 1818. For many years the vernacular press preserved the marks of its origin, being limited almost exclusively to theological controversy. The missionaries were encountered with their own weapons by the theistic sect of the Brahmo Samāj, and also by the orthodox Hindus. As late as 1850, most of the vernacular newspapers

Number in order of seniority and Languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment to B. S. E.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.).
BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.—ASSTT. ENGRS.— <i>contd.</i>					
8 Sin. (9.5.)	Gopal Narayan Godse, B.E. (1)*	Tempy. Ex. Engr., Poona East Dn.	11 May 30	Rs. 600 CLA 105	
9	Vaman Kashinath Majgaonkar, B.E., (Mechl.) (1)	.....	1 Nov 30	SPL P 114 CLA 120	Services placed at the disposal of the E. D. for apptt. as lecturer in the College of Eng'g, Poona.
10 Sin.	Narayan Bhaskar Kudalkar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (India) (1).	Presy. Dn., Haffkine Institute Sub-Dn.	30 May 31	570 COMP A 37-8 CLA 100 PTA 200	
11	Krishnaji Govind Dhate, B.E. (1)	.....	23 June 31	CLA 570 100	On overseas training to the U.S.A. since April 1947.
12 Sin.	Yishnu Vaman Kale, B.E. (1)	Services placed at the disposal of the Milk Commr. as Ex. Engr.	23 June 31	CLA 550 96	
13	Yakub Ghulam Husain Munshi, B.E. (1)	Ratnagiri Dn., Ratnagiri Road Projects Sub-Dn.	28 June 31	CLA 550 96	

(1) Passed Professional Examination.

(1) *Passed Professional Examination with credit.

India's school of politicians, such for instance as the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, *Native Opinion*, the *Voice of India*, and *East and West*. Among the Bengal papers the following may be noticed: the *Bengalee*, the *Anrita Bazar Patrika*, and the *Indian Mirror*, printed in English; and the *Bangabāsi*, the *Basumati*, and the *Hitabādi*, printed in Bengali. All these journals are published in Calcutta, and they occupy themselves largely with political discussion. A considerable number of papers are published in Urdū and Hindī in the large towns of the United Provinces and the Punjab. Many of them are conducted with ability and enterprise, and may fairly be described as representative of local native opinion among the educated classes.

The 8,400 books which were published in 1901-2 include ^{Books.} works of the most diverse character and varying merit. Of the 1,312 English publications, 621 appeared in Bengal, 341 in Madras, and 184 in Bombay. Among the major Provinces the distribution of Indian publications was as follows: Bengal, 2,448; the United Provinces, 1,362; the Punjab, 1,135; Bombay, 1,104; Madras, 825; and Burma, 127. The most noteworthy features of these statistics are the prominence of Bengal, and the literary activity of the educationally backward United Provinces and Punjab. In the subjects of the books religion is conspicuously prominent; poetry and the drama take the second place; and then, in order, language, fiction, history and biography, medicine, law, mathematics and mechanics, and philosophy. It must be admitted that few among the large number of publications are of much interest. The religious works are often mere commentaries on older works or controversial pamphlets. A large proportion of the works of a secular character are books for school use, and these are often of a very inferior description. The following brief account of the literature produced in some of the larger Provinces in the year 1901-2 is derived from the reports of the Local Governments. In Bengal the most important historical work of the year was a history of Bengal in the eighteenth century, written by Babu Kālī Prasanna Banerji. Several translations of the classical dramas of India, and translations or adaptations of the works of European dramatists, appeared in Bengali. Most of the fiction of the year dealt with domestic life, and displayed little conception or development of plot. Lyrics and sonnets figured largely among the poetical works, and a number of the poems give expression to grief at the death of Queen Victoria. The literature dealing with religious subjects was voluminous. Most of the works on scientific

Number in order of seniority and Languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS, CLASS II— DEPUTY ENGINEERS.—contd.					
				Rs.	
19 K. (H.S.)	Ganesh Balkrishna Bagul, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.) (1)	Dharwar Dn., Dharwar Sub-Dn.	17 June 36	265 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	
20	Vaman Keshav Joglekar, B.E.	Poona Dn., Poona North Sub-Dn., Poona.	1 Mar 40	500 PTA 112-8 CLA 88	
21	Dattatraya Ramchandra Bhalerao, B.E.	.....	1 Mar 40	510 PTA 112-8 CLA 89	On leave.
22	Mulshankar Maganlal Vyas, B.E.	Asstt. to P. H. E. to Govt.	13 Mar 40	SUB A 100 CLA 35	Under suspension from 31st January 1947.
23	Dattatraya Gangadhar Joglekar.	Poona Dn., Poona West Sub-Dn., Poona.	1 Mar 40	385 CLA 67	
24	C. J. Pinto	... P. A. to Ex-Engr., Poona Dn.	1 Mar 40	385 CLA 67	
25	Gangadhar Shridhar Athavle.	Nira Canals Dn., Vir Sub-Dn.	1 Mar 40	370 CLA 65 PTA 112-8 H A 70	
26	M. S. Chakravarti, B.E.	Irrign. Project Dn. South Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Sub-Dn.	1 Mar 40	355 CLA 62	
27	Anant Keshav Ranade, B.A., B.E.	Office of the S. E., C. C.	1 Dec 40	370 PF 50 CLA 74	
28	B. Krishnaiengar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).	Dharwar Dn., Hubli (Buildings and Roads) Sub-Dn.	1 Dec 40	385 PTA 112-8 CLA 67	

(1) Passed Professional Examination.

educational standard is equal to that in the neighbouring British Districts. In recent years considerable attention has been given to education in a number of Native States. No complete survey of the progress made is possible, but the large States of Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, and Gwalior may be specially mentioned. In Baroda an interesting experiment has been made by the enforcement of attendance at primary schools within a limited area.

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 R. Nathan.—*Progress of Education in India, 1897-8 to 1901-2.*
Report of the Indian Universities Commission, 1902.
 Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904.
 Occasional Reports of the Director-General of Education in India.
 No. 1, *Rural Schools in the Central Provinces.*
 No. 2, *Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency*, by J. G. Covernton.
 Syed Mahmood.—*History of English Education in India* (Aligarh, 1895).

Number in order of seniority and Languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
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**BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS, CLASS II—
DEPUTY ENGINEERS—*conold.***

38	Shamrao Pethkar.	H a r i Ahmednagar Dn., Deolali Sub-Dn.	7 May 42	Rs. 385 C.L.A. 67 PTA 112-8	Apptd. per- manent Dy. Engr. from 6th Mar. 1944.
39	Dattatreya Sakharam Tambekar, B.A., B.E. (I).	Office of the S. E., P. C., Poona.	7 May 42	385 sr 50 C.L.A. 76	Do.
40	Khandubhai Surtbhai Desai.	Presy. Dn., 'D' Sub-Dn., Bom- bay.	7 May 42	370 CON A 72 COMP A 65 C.L.A. 65	Do.
41	Naranji Kasanji Desai.	Services placed at the disposal of the Milk Comr., as Sub-Dn. Officer.	7 May 42	370 COMP A 32-8 PTA 112-8 C.L.A. 65	Do.
42	Dhirajlal Gajab.	Jamnadas Surat and Broach Dn., Broach Sub-Dn.	7 May 42	355 PTA 112-8 C.L.A. 62	Do.
43	M. S. Venkataramrao, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	Asstt. Land Dev. Officer, Ahmed- nagar.	7 May 42	...	Services lent to the Revenue Department as Asst. Land Improvement Officer, North Agricultural Deptt. (on study leave to U. S. A.).
44	Ganesh Bapat.	Balwant Poona Irrgn. and Research Dn., Mutha Canals Sub-Dn.	7 May 42	355 PTA 112-8 C.L.A. 62	
45	Janardan Gadre, B.E.	Trimbak Poona Water Works Dn., Poona.	...	570 C.L.A. 100 P.T.A. 133	Offg. Ex- Engr.
46 H. (COL.)	Shridhar Lonkar, B.E.	Vishnu West Khandesh Dn., Dhulia Sub- Dn.	7 June 44	180 C.L.A. 50 PTA 112-8 T.A.P. 10	
47 H. (COL.) K. (H.S.)	Vinayak Ramchandra Ghangurde, B.E.	Belgaum Dn., Belgaum Irrgn. Sub-Dn.	7 June 44	180 G.L.A. 50 PTA 112-8 T.A.P. 10	
48 H. (COL.)	Ravishankar Janardan Oak, B.E.	Nasik Dn., Nasik South Sub-Dn.	23 Mar 45	180 C.L.A. 50 PTA 112-8 T.A.P. 10	
49	Vasudeo Nagesh Gunaji, B.E.	Services placed at the disposal of the Agril. Comr. for Minor Irrig. Works as Sub- Divl. Officer.	22 Mar 45	170 C.L.A. 50 T.A.P. 10 PTA 112-8	

CHAPTER XIV

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITALS, AND SANITATION

A BRIEF reference to the ancient Indian systems of medicine will form an appropriate introduction to the account given in this chapter of the medical and sanitary administration of British India. The subject of Hindu medicine is one of special interest, inasmuch as it had considerable influence on the development of medicine in Europe. The works of Charaka and Susruta, the two greatest Sanskrit medical authorities, were rendered into Arabic at the close of the eighth century A.D., and are quoted as authorities by the celebrated Arabic physician Ar-Razi, who died in 932. Arabic medicine in its turn became, down to the seventeenth century, the chief authority for European physicians, and Charaka is frequently mentioned in Latin translations of Arabic writers¹. The national medicine of India derived its first impulse from the exigencies of the national worship, for anatomical knowledge had its origin in the dissection of the victim at the sacrifice, with a view to dedicating the different parts to the proper gods. The ancient medical science was ascribed to the gods and known by the collective title of Ayur Veda. The best era of Indian medicine was contemporary with the ascendancy of Buddhism (250 B.C. to 750 A.D.), and the public hospitals which the Buddhist princes established in every city were the great schools of Indian medicine. The works of Charaka and Susruta belong to this period. The Hindu medical system, though not devoid of errors and absurdities, shows, at its best, a surprising degree of progress in all branches of the science. The *materia medica* of the early Hindus embraced a vast collection of drugs, indicating a great knowledge of herbs and considerable chemical skill. They were acquainted with, and understood the preparation of, a wide range of chemical compounds, and were the first to prescribe the internal use of metallic substances. Their pharmacy contained ingenious

Ancient
Indian
medicine.

¹ *Sanskrit Literature*, by A. A. Macdonell (1900), chap. xvi.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No. in order of seniority and languages passed	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS, CLASS II— DEPUTY ENGINEERS— <i>contd.</i>					
56	Gopal Krishna Joshi ...	.....	1 Sept. 45	Rs. 340 C.L.A. 60 F.T.A. 112-8	On leave for one month from 4th June 1947.
57	Purshottam Ramchandra Joshi, B.E., A.M.I.E.	S. E., S. C.'s Office.	1 Sept. 45	340 S.F.P. 50 C.L.A. 68	
58	P. K. K. Murti ...	Technical Asstt., C. E., P. W. D.'s Office, Poona.	1 Sept. 45	340 W.A. 60	
59	R. Rangaswamy ...	Technical Asstt., S. E., D. I. C.'s Office, Poona.	1 Sept. 45	325 S.F.P. 50 C.L.A. 66	
60	Vyankatesh Govind Joshi, B.E.	Irrigation Proj. Dn. (Central), the Gangapur Projects, Sub-Dn., Kopergaon.	1 Sept. 45	325 C.L.A. 57	
61	Siridhar Govind Kale, B.E.	P. W. D. Sectt., Bombay.	1 Sept. 45	355 S.F. 100 C.L.A. 80 COMP A 70	
62 (COL.) H. M. (H.S.)	Vinodrai Mukundrai Dave, B.Sc., B.E. (Civil).	Services placed at the disposal of Agril. Comr., for Minor Irrign. Works as Sub-Div. Officer.	22 Sept. 45	170 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50 P.T.A. 112-8	
63 (COL.) H.	J. J. Patel, B.E. ...	.....	9 Dec. 45	510 COMP A 75 C.L.A. 89	Services placed at the disposal of the Poll. and Serv. Deptt. for employment in the Housing organisation, as Dy. Iron and Steel Rationing Officer, Bombay.
64	P. M. Nadgauda ...	Road Projects Sub-Dn., Dharwar.	23 May 46	150 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	

primarily a military service and its members are commissioned officers of the army. There were originally three distinct branches, corresponding to the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies; these were combined in 1896 on the abolition of the Presidential army system. The Bengal service was created as far back as 1764, for the purpose of affording medical relief to the troops and servants of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency, and the Madras and Bombay services had a similar origin. Candidates for the Indian Medical Service must possess degrees or diplomas qualifying them to practise medicine and surgery, and are selected in England by competitive examination. They then undergo a four months' special course and, after passing a second examination, join the army in India. Except under special circumstances, they must perform two years' military duty before becoming eligible for civil employment. The service is open to natives of India, and nine of them entered it during the ten years ending in 1902. The employment of a single service for military and civil duties is an economical arrangement to provide a reserve of medical officers competent to accompany the army in time of war. The present strength of the service is about 700. The military duties of the Indian Medical Service are, it should be explained, confined to the Native army. Medical duties in connexion with European troops are performed by the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.).

Civil Assistant Surgeons form the superior branch of the subordinate medical department. In the Bengal Presidency this service came into existence in 1838, when four pupils passed out of the recently established medical college at Calcutta¹. Candidates are trained in the medical colleges and must possess a University degree or diploma. The Assistant Surgeons have charge of numerous minor hospitals and dispensaries; they also fill subordinate posts in large hospitals and hold many miscellaneous appointments, while a considerable number are lent to municipalities and local boards. Their attainments and the quality of their work have shown satisfactory improvement, and some minor civil surgeoncies previously held by the Indian Medical Service are now reserved for the best among them. Civil Hospital Assistants have lower professional qualifications. They are usually trained in the medical schools, more than twenty of which have been established in different parts of India, and they are employed in minor dis-

¹ For a short account of the medical colleges and schools, see the preceding chapter (Education).

No. in order of seniority and languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment as Offg. Dy. Engr.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
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OFFICIATING DEPUTY ENGINEERS—*contd.**Northern Circle—contd.*

				Rs.	
4	K. Narayanrao, B.E. (Mech.)	South Thana Dn., Mahad Sub-Dn.	5 June 44	265 PTA 112-8 CLA 50	
5	R. H. Shaikh, B.E. ...	Surat and Broach Dn., Tapti River Sub-Dn.	3 Oct. 46	170 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
6	D. J. Sarma ...	Kaira and Panch Mahals Dn., Kaira Sub-Dn.	19 Oct. 46	265 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
7	K. L. Patel, D.C.E. ...	Surat and Broach Dn., Surat City Sub-Dn.	23 Nov. 46	265 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
8	H. N. Bhise, D.C.E. .	Ahmedabad Dn., Hatmati and Khari Cut Canals Sub-Dn.	8 Mar. 47	180 PTA 112-8 TAP 10 CLA 50	
9	G. N. Phadke ...	Ahmedabad Dn., Viramgam Sub- Dn.	14 Mar. 47	240 PTA 112-8 TAP 10 CLA 50	
10	D. G. Utturkar, D.C.E.	Presidency Dn., Manager, D. D. Chawls.	4 Apr. 47	170 TAP 10 CLA 50 CONF A 52-8 CON A 84	
11	M. P. Amin, B.E. ...	Kaira and Panch Mahals Dn., Road Projects Sub-Dn., Kaira and Ahmed- abad.	8 Apr. 47	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	
12	T. H. Dhanokar, D.C.E.	Presidency Dn., "A" Sub-Dn.	18 Apr. 47	170 TAP 10 CLA 50 COMP A 52-8 CON A 84	

to that of 'Medical Board,' and extended its duties to the superintendence of the 'Medical department of the Civil Service.'

In each Province the administration of matters medical and sanitary is under the control of the Local Government, whose principal advisers are an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (a Surgeon-General in Madras and Bombay) and a Sanitary Commissioner. These offices are combined in the smaller Provinces. Except in Bombay, the District medical and sanitary arrangements are under the charge of a medical officer styled the Civil Surgeon¹. He superintends medical institutions and, subject to the general authority of the Collector or Deputy-Commissioner, all matters connected with the health of the population. It is his duty to give professional attendance to the superior Government officers who are granted the privilege of free medical treatment, and he also performs most of the medico-legal work of the District. In the Bombay Presidency the Civil Surgeon is occupied mainly with the duties of the head-quarters station, though he also does inspection work. The rural hospitals and dispensaries are there under the direct control of the Surgeon-General, and the sanitary work is supervised by five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners under the orders of the Provincial Sanitary Commissioner. The duties of these officers are to superintend and encourage the sanitation of the Districts and towns within their circle, to inspect dispensaries, and generally to advise the District officers on matters affecting the public health. They deal also with vaccination and vital statistics.

Medical institutions were established at an early date in the Presidency cities, for the relief of the natives as well as for the treatment of the Company's servants. Thus the Madras General Hospital dates back to 1679, and four other hospitals were established in that city between 1800 and 1820. In Calcutta, the Presidency General Hospital was founded in 1795 and the Medical College Hospital in 1852-3. In the country generally progress was for a long time slow, and the main development has taken place during the past thirty years. Under regulations which prevailed in the old Bengal Presidency during the first half of the nineteenth century, the Government aided the foundation of hospitals and dispensaries in places of importance, where the inhabitants were ready to help in this work, provided (which was not always the case) that a medical officer was available to take charge of the new institution. In

History of
medical in-
stitutions.

¹ In Madras he is called the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No. in order of seniority and languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment as Offg. Dy. Engr.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
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OFFICIATING DEPUTY ENGINEERS—*contd.**Central Circle.*

				Rs.	
1	Keshav Govind Gokhale.	East Khandesh Dn., Chalisgaon Sub-Dn.	7 May 42	340 PTA 112-8 CLA 60	
2	D. B. Dongre, D.C.E.	Poona East Dn., Poona East Sub-Dn.	22 Mar. 44	200 TAP 10 CLA 50	
3	D. Y. Shenolikar, D.C.E.	Poona East Dn., Bbigwan Sub-Dn.	25 Apr. 44	200 TAP 10 CLA 50	
4	B. P. Palande, D.C.E.	Poona Dn., Govt. House Sub-Dn.	23 June 44	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 120	
5	G. B. Malshe	Poona Dn., Bldgs. Construction Sub-Dn.	30 Sep. 44 (A. N.)	265 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
6	D. V. Fadhye	West Khandesh Dn., Sakri Sub-Dn.	6 Feb. 45	190 TAP 10 CLA 50	
7	G. D. Diwanji	East Khandesh Dn., Bhusawal Sub-Dn.	1 Apr. 46	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	
8	V. V. Sathe	West Khandesh Dn., Nandurbar Sub-Dn.	5 June 46	190 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
9	B. K. Kulkarni	Nasik Dn., Nasik North Sub-Dn.	5 Dec. 46	265 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
10	G. H. Kunte	West Khandesh Dn., Shahada Sub-Dn.	1 Apr. 47	...	Orders of apptt. not recd. yet.
11	P. B. Bhadré, B.E.	East Khandesh Dn., Jalgaon Sub-Dn.	...	...	Do.

ment directly maintains very few hospitals ; in almost all Provinces the great majority of medical institutions are supported by municipal and District boards. In some cases the Government assists by supplying officers, making contributions, and in other ways, and generally the officer in charge is lent by the Government and paid from the local fund. Local fund hospitals are given the further privilege, if they desire it, of purchasing European drugs from the Government store dépôts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Miān Mīr, and Rangoon. They make their own arrangements for the supply of indigenous drugs purchasable locally. The use of such drugs is encouraged, and there is a permanent committee for investigating and making known their properties. The total number of private institutions shown in the returns for 1902, including those independent of Government control, amounted to about 1,000. They are most numerous in Bombay, where they constitute the largest class of medical institutions. The funds for private hospitals are mainly derived from charitable donations, local subscriptions, and missionary societies. To found or endow a hospital appeals to the charitable instincts of a wealthy Hindu, though the only hospitals of purely native origin are those for animals, to be found in Western India under the name of *pinjrapol*.

The principal hospital is always situated at the head-quarters of the District. It is under the immediate charge of the Civil Surgeon, aided by subordinate officers ; and, having the best staff and equipment, it secures the most important cases. Branch institutions are opened at convenient places within the District, and are (except in Bombay) under the general superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, who, in most Provinces, is required to inspect them three times a year. The officer in immediate charge is generally an Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant of the Government service ; but, especially in Bengal, duly qualified native doctors not on the Government list are also employed. The branch institutions are mainly for dispensary work ; they have, as a rule, little accommodation for in-patients, and the little that is provided is sometimes in excess of the demand. The out-patient system is more acceptable to a population which keenly dislikes being away from home during illness. The management of District dispensaries is usually vested in local committees, which endeavour to rouse popular interest in the work of medical relief. Continuous effort is made to increase the efficiency of the hospitals and dispensaries. Better and more modern buildings are being

Descrip-
tion of
District
medical in-
stitutions.

No. in order of seniority and languages passed.	Names.	Station.	Date of appointment as Offg. Dy. Engineer.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave, etc.)
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OFFICIATING DEPUTY ENGINEERS—contd.

Southern Circle—contd.

				Rs.	
13	D. R. Madihalli	... Bijapur Dn., Badami Scarcity Sub Dn.	1 Oct. 45	230 CLA 50 TAP 10 PTA 112-8	
14	K. S. K. Iyengar	... Dharwar Dn., Havasbhavi Irrign. Sub-Dn.	17 Oct. 45	240 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
15	D. P. Borkar	... Ratnagiri Dn., Post-War Con- struction Sub- Dn., Khed.	6 Dec. 45	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
16	D. B. Shetwal	... Kanara Dn., Hali- yal Sub-Dn.	3 Jan. 46	190 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
17	M. C. Krishna Appa	... Dharwar Dn., Haveri Bldgs and Roads Sub- Dn., Haveri.	3 Jan. 46	220 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
18	C. V. Paranjape	... Ratnagiri Dn., Special Con- struction Sub- Dn., Dapeli.	19 Jan. 46	230 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
19	K. B. Ghumare	... Belgaum Dn., Athni Construc- tion Sub-Dn.	5 Feb. 46	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
20	G. S. Suryawanshi	... Belgaum Dn., Emergency Irrign. Sub-Dn., Belgaum.	11 Apr. 46	180 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
21	S. D. Uttur	... Kanara Dn., Kar- war Sub-Dn.	4 July 46	170 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 112-8	
22	D. N. Hukeri	... Ratnagiri Dn., Kharepatan Bridge Sub-Dn.	15 Oct. 46	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	
23	L. A. Koshti	... Ratnagiri Dn., Guhaghar Con- struction Sub- Dn.	16 Jan. 47	170 TAP 10 C.L.A. 50 PTA 112-8	
24	S. M. Madbhavi	... Office of the S. E., S. O.	17 Apr. 47	Pay not yet fixed.	

The proportion varies in different Provinces, but the order is the same in all. The customs of the country render women, especially those belonging to the upper classes, disinclined to seek dispensary relief and treatment by male practitioners. Great efforts have been made to afford the women of India medical relief in a form acceptable to them. Many hospitals have been established for their exclusive use, and arrangements are in force to secure their privacy in general dispensaries. Special attention has been paid to the education of lady doctors and subordinates, and to the training of *dais*, or native midwives, in local hospitals. Great interest attaches in this connexion to the work done by the 'National Association for supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India' founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885. It is supported by voluntary contributions and occasional grants from Government, and maintains about 260 hospitals, wards, and dispensaries, officered by women. Nearly two million women and children received medical aid in these hospitals, or at their homes, during 1901. A sum of almost 7 lakhs of rupees was collected by Lady Curzon in 1901-2 for the training of native midwives.

The diseases principally prevalent in India have received notice in chapter x of Vol. I. Malarial fever is the malady most frequently treated in the hospitals, accounting for more than one-sixth of the total number of cases. Surgery has grown to be a specially important part of hospital work, and the popular prejudice which at one time existed against it has been largely overcome by the striking nature of the results. Excellent surgical practice is afforded by the large hospitals, and a high level of skill is attained. In 1902 nearly 900,000 operations were performed. Cataract is a very common disease in India, and people resort in great numbers to the hospitals to be treated for it; in 1901 one officer in the Punjab performed more than 1,700 operations for its cure.

The income of the public medical institutions under Government control in the years 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1902 is shown in the first table at the end of this chapter. It has increased during the twenty-two years in question from 37 to nearly 82 lakhs, of which 21 lakhs belong to the hospitals and dispensaries of the Presidency towns. The receipts from municipal and local funds and 'other sources' have risen much more rapidly than the direct outlay from Provincial revenues. Half the total under the third item in the table is derived from subscriptions.

In the Indian Census of 1901 only 66,000 persons were returned as insane in a population of 294 millions. This is less

Medical
and sur-
gical work.

Finance.

Lunatic
asylums.

No. in order of seniority and languages passed.	Name.	Station.	Date of appointment as Offg. Dy. Engineer.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks. (Information regarding leave etc.)
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OFFICIATING DEPUTY ENGINEERS—*contd.*

<i>Project Circle.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>		
1	V. V. Navare, B.E. ...	Building Projects Dn. (No. 1), Building Projects Sub-Dn., Poona.	5 Mar. 44	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	
2	Y. N. Kulkarni, D.C.E.	Irrgn. Projects Dn. (Central), Poona, Girna Projects Sub-Dn.	15 May 44	230 TAP 10 CLA 50	
3	D. A. Paranjape, B.E.	Irrigation Projects Dn. (South), Belgaum, Malaprabha Sub-Dn.	10 Apr. 44	200 TAP 10 CLA 50	
4	M. R. Narayanan ...	Irrigation Projects Division (Central), Vir & Khadakwasla Sub-Dn., Tadawali.	...	240 TAP 10 CLA 50	
5	C. G. Joshi ...	Satara Dn., Krishna Canal Sub-Dn., Karad.	29 Nov. 45	190 TAP 10 CLA 50	
6	L. D. Rege ...	Irrgn. Projects Dn. (South), Minor Irrgn. Sub-Dn., Belgaum.	19 Feb. 45	180 TAP 10 CLA 50	
7	R. D. Gupte ...	Irrigation Projects Dn. (South), Daddi Works and Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Sub-Dn., Belgaum.	1 Apr. 46	170 TAP 10 CLA 50	

reported in 1863 on the sanitary state of the army. In commenting on the bad health of the troops, the Commission laid stress on the evil effect of the insanitary condition of the general population; and, in accordance with their advice, Sanitary boards were appointed, in 1864, in each Presidency, principally for the army, but also for the general care of the public health. The Bengal Sanitary board was replaced in 1866 by a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and a similar change was carried out locally by the Governments of Madras and Bombay. In 1867 Sanitary Inspectors-General, afterwards called Sanitary Commissioners, were appointed in the other Provinces to investigate the sanitary condition of the people and to suggest means for its amelioration. The Civil Surgeons were constituted health officers of the Districts, and their functions in this capacity were gradually extended until (except in Bombay) they have become the general advisers of the local authorities on all sanitary matters. Such work as was accomplished was done through the agency of the District and Municipal staffs, and later on also through District and other local boards. In 1880-1 endeavour was made to provide a more complete supervising agency by amalgamating the sanitary and vaccination staffs. The Superintendents of Vaccination (who were commissioned medical officers) were made Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and were directed to supervise general sanitary work as well as vaccination and vital statistics. The extension of local self-government under Lord Ripon strengthened the executive agency and increased the available funds. The next step made was the establishment, under orders issued in 1888, of a Sanitary board in each Province, armed with the powers necessary for the control of the sanitary work of municipalities and District boards. The Provincial boards were to be composed of administrative and public works officers, and of the Sanitary Commissioner. By 1893 Sanitary boards had been established in every Province except Berār, where a system of District sanitary boards already existed. The Sanitary boards have varied considerably from time to time, and from Province to Province, in composition, functions, and utility. The most comprehensive scheme was that introduced by the Government of the United Provinces in 1896, under which the Sanitary board includes the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, a Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and the Sanitary Engineer. It advises the Commissioners of Divisions with regard to sanitary works projected in towns and rural areas, and itself sanctions the execu-

Sanitary
depart-
ment.

PART XVIII.

MISCELLANÉOUS.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, BOMBAY.

C. J. Saldanha ... Offg. Supt. of Govt. Printing and Stationery, Bombay (750—25—900). Pay Rs. 825 p. m. c.L.A. Rs. 144.

MANAGERS OF GOVERNMENT PRESSES.

D. D. Mehta ... Offg. Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona. (450—20—650). Pay Rs. 530. c.L.A. Rs. 93 (Spl. pay under consideration).
S. M. Abbas ... Offg. Manager, Govt. Central Press, Bombay. (350—15—500). Pay Rs. 410, Comp. Allow. since 67-8-0. c.L.A. Rs. 72.

Dwarkanath K. Pradhan, B.A., Manager, Photozineographic Press and Photographic B.Sc., Diploma in Photo. Expert to Govt., Poona. (p. Rs. 500—30—800). graphic and Allied Processes Pay Rs. 800. c.L.A. Rs. 140. (Leeds).

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Habibullah Khan, F.S.I., A.I.A.A. (Lond.), A.I.A.A. (Ind.), Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay. p. Rs. 1,500, cost of living Allee. Rs. 263.
2. G. J. Desai, B.E. (Civil), F.S.I., M.T.P.I. (Lond.), Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt. and Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay & B.S.D. p. Rs. 800, c. A. Rs. 60, c.L.A. Rs. 140, COMP A Rs. 80 plus Spl. pay Rs. 80 and Spl. CA Rs. 43-10, c.L.A. Rs. 14, COMP A Rs. 5 for Santa Cruz Aerodrome Project.
3. R. M. Parikh, B.E. (Civil), F.I.A.S. (Lond.), F.R.S.A., M.R.San.I. (Lond.), A.M.I.E. (India), Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt. and Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Ahmedabad. p. Rs. 520, c. A. Rs. 60, c.L.A. Rs. 91,
4. K. R. Desai, B.E. (Civil), Offg. Senior Asstt. to Consulting Surveyor, and Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Poona. p. Rs. 250, c. A. Rs. 48, c.L.A. Rs. 50.
5. V. K. Bakre, B.Sc., B.E., Offg. Senior Asstt. to Consulting Surveyor, Poona, (On deputation to U. K. for higher studies). p. Rs. 310, c. A. Rs. 48, c.L.A. Rs. 54.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT APPOINTED AS FULL-TIME SPECIAL LAND ACQUISITION OFFICERS.

6. G. R. Desai, B.E. (Civil), Addl. Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Poona. p. Rs. 500, c. A. Rs. 50, c.L.A. Rs. 134.
7. S. T. Iyer, Doing duty as Full-time Addl. Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Ahmedabad. p. Rs. 355, c. A. Rs. 48, c.L.A. Rs. 62.

COURT OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

PRESIDENT.

Sir Harsiddhbhai V. Divatia, Kt., M.A., LL.B.

MEMBERS.

- Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.
Mr. D. V. Vyas, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Secy. to Government, Legal Deptt., and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.
Diwan Bahadur D. G. Kamekar, B.A., LL.B.

REGISTRAR.

Mr. K. R. Wazkar, M.A., LL.B.

and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognized. One of the first acts of the Sanitary department was the issue of simple rules for village sanitation, which were translated into the vernacular and explained to the villagers by the District officer; and similar efforts continue to be made. The rudiments of hygiene form a portion of the course of primary education, and the improved methods of modern elementary instruction are used to make the lesson interesting and impressive. These efforts must in time prove effective: encouraging results have been obtained in municipalities, and the knowledge which grows up in the towns spreads to the country.

The early efforts of the Sanitary department in rural areas were rendered practically abortive by want of agency and of funds. These needs have to some extent been met by the Local Boards and Village Sanitation Acts. In 1865-71 a number of Acts were passed enabling the levy of local cesses for works of local utility. The proceeds were, however, mainly directed to communications, schools, and dispensaries, and their influence on sanitary improvement was not great. Much more important were the Acts passed in 1883-5 to give effect in rural areas to the local self-government policy of Lord Ripon. They provided a popular agency of District and subordinate boards, which were made responsible for the supply of pure water for drinking purposes, and for the sanitation of the District generally. The Madras Act went farther than the others in making the lowest unit of local self-government the village union, comprising generally a group of villages in which a small house-tax is levied for simple sanitary and cleansing operations, and, in large unions, also for the construction and repair of streets, drains, tanks, and wells. The Bengal Act provided for the establishment of similar village unions, but these did not, as in Madras, form an integral portion of the system. In 1887-8 the Government of India declared that a more systematic effort must be made to deal with the problem. It suggested that a general sanitary village survey should be undertaken, and directed that, when a clear perception had been attained as to what ought to be done, effect should be given to the conclusions by enforcing the provisions of the Local Boards Acts or by special legislation. In accordance with this scheme the Local Boards Acts of Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces have been supplemented by special Village Sanitation Acts. The Bombay Act of 1889 provides for the formation of local sanitary committees for

Step taken
to improve
it.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

- H. N. Desai, M.Sc., Officiating District Industrial Officer, Surat, (Rs. 150—10—250—E.B.—15—400). P. Rs. 150. C. L. A. Rs. 50. Temporary additional pay Rs. 10. C. A. Rs. 24.
- M. H. Vnlawalkar, L.T.M., Officiating Textile Expert and Designer, (Rs. 300—20—500). Pay Rs. 300. C. L. A. Rs. 53.
- K. R. Mahajan, Officiating District Industrial Officer, Sholapur, (Rs. 150—10—250—E.B.—15—400). P. Rs. 150. C. L. A. Rs. 50. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. A. Rs. 24.
- N. P. Satpute, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Tech.), Bom., Officiating District Industrial Officer, Poona, (Rs. 150—10—250—E.B.—15—400). P. Rs. 160. C. L. A. Rs. 50. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. A. Rs. 24.
- T. D. Bhadsavale, D.M.E.E., Officiating District Industrial Officer, Knara, (Rs. 150—10—250—E.B.—15—400). P. Rs. 160. C. L. A. Rs. 50. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. A. Rs. 24.
- T. A. Desai, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Principal, R. C. Technical Institute and Head of Engineering Department, and Part-time Principal, Government Apprentice Scheme, (Rs. 300—20—420—E.B.—30—600—E.B.—40—900). P. Rs. 450. C. L. A. Rs. 92. Rs. 75 as Part-time pay. (Confirmed from 26-4-47).
- B. Tayabali, L.T.M., Head of Textile Section, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, (Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500). P. Rs. 500. C. L. A. Rs. 88. (On contract).
- P. N. Joshi, B.A., M.Sc. (Tech.), Part-time Principal, Government Apprentice Scheme, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Part-time Pay Rs. 100.
- B. Sengupto, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.E., Part-time Producer Gas Plant Engineer, Bombay. Honorarium Rs. 100. C. A. Rs. 72.
- Dr. M. R. Mandekar, Ph.D. (Lond.), Industrial Chemist, (Rs. 300—20—420—E.B.—30—600—E.B.—40—900). Pay Rs. 740. C. L. A. Rs. 130. C. A. Rs. 72.
- M. V. Pandit, B.Sc. (Lond.), Officiating Industrial Statistician, (Rs. 300—20—500—E.B.—25—750). P. Rs. 500. C. L. A. Rs. 88. C. A. Rs. 72.
- S. Raja, Superintendent, Government Tanning Institute, Bandra. P. Rs. 800., (On contract basis for 5 years).

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

- Dr. S. B. Setna, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cambridge.), F.R.M.S., F.N.I., Director of Fisheries, Bombay (Offg.). (Rs. 1,000—50—1,500). Pay Rs. 1,100. C. L. A. Rs. 193. C. A. Rs. 72.
- Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, M.Sc., Ph.D., (Offg.) Superintendent of Fisheries (Inland), Bombay. (Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500). * Pay Rs. 170. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. L. A. Rs. 50. C. A. Rs. 36.
- Dr. P. N. Sarangdhar, M.Sc., Ph.D., (Offg.) Superintendent of Fisheries (Marine) Bombay. (Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500). * Pay Rs. 170. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. L. A. Rs. 50.
- V. V. Kalyani, M.Sc., B.T., (Offg.) Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Karwar. (Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500). * Pay Rs. 170. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. L. A. Rs. 50.
- S. M. Arsiwalla, M.Sc., (Offg.) Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology), Bombay. (Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500). * Pay Rs. 170. Temporary Additional P. Rs. 10. C. L. A. Rs. 30.

* The fixation of initial pay of these officers is under reference.

have not been tried on a sufficiently large scale to produce any material effect on the sanitary administration. In pursuance of a system inaugurated in 1900-1, the local boards in Patna District have established a regular system of cleansing villages and rural towns. In the Punjab there is no system of minor committees and no special Village Sanitation Act; but the District board agency is displaying activity and doing good work, and the cause of sanitary reform is said to be generally progressing.

The history of urban sanitation in India is closely connected with that of the municipal institutions described in chapter ix. ^{Urban sanitation.} When the Royal Commission of 1863 submitted their report, the Municipal Act in force outside the Presidency towns was a permissive measure of 1850. It was largely used in Bombay, to a less degree in the North-Western Provinces, and hardly at all in Madras and Bengal. In Madras the Municipal Act was to some extent supplemented by voluntary associations for sanitary and other local purposes, and in Bengal by the Town Police Act, part of the funds levied under this Act being applied for conservancy purposes. The appointment of Sanitary Commissioners gave a great impetus to sanitary reform in towns. Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces, many new municipalities were formed, and by-laws were framed for conservancy and sanitation. Lord Mayo's financial decentralization scheme of 1870 increased the funds available for municipal work; and in 1871 an important measure was passed (amended and re-enacted in 1879) enabling municipalities to borrow money from the Government, or in the open market, on the security of their funds. From 1876 to 1888 the Government could only afford to lend funds in exceptional cases; but when these restrictions were removed, in 1889, a great advance was immediately made in the prosecution of municipal works. At the same time the execution of such works was encouraged, systematized, and improved by the appointment of the Provincial Sanitary boards and Sanitary Engineers. The Acts framed in 1883-5 in accordance with Lord Ripon's policy were cast in an ampler mould than those which preceded them. The municipal authorities were given greater powers to deal with sanitary problems and were entrusted with larger funds. As they now stand, the Municipal Acts cover practically all matters connected with the health of an Indian town population, such as water-supply, drainage, conservancy, sewage, nuisances, the cleansing of streets and open places, the improvement of insanitary dwellings, offensive trades, burial and

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSING ORGANIZATION.

	Name.	Designation.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	R.B. T. C. Kantawala, L.C.E., M.R. San. I.	P. A. to the Housing Comr. and in addn. Housing Comr., Bombay.	P. Rs. 820-12* C.L.A.	*Exclusive of pension.
2	S. S. Kirtane, B.E., A.M. Inst., M. and Cy. E., M.R. San. I.	Asstt. Housing Comr., Bombay.	P. Rs. 950 C.L.A. 166	
3	R. V. Marathe	... Dy. Engr.	... Pay not yet fixed.	
4	N. D. Daftary, B.E. (I). ...	Provl. Iron and Steel Ration- ing Officer and Asstt. Housing Comr., Bombay.	P. Rs. 950 C.L.A. 166	
5	C. R. Desai, B.E.	... Asstt. Housing Comr., Bombay.	P. Rs. 950 C.L.A. 166	
6	J. J. Patel, B.E.	... Dy. Iron and Steel Rationing Officer.	P. Rs. 510 Comp. A. 75 C.L.A. 89	
7	Y. A. Shinde	... Jr. Supervisor	... P. Rs. 170 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	
8	S. A. Patel, B.E.	... / Do.	... P. Rs. 200 T.A.P. 10 C.L.A. 50	

the whole the largest undertakings have been carried out in the United Provinces. Of the seven large municipal towns there—Agra, Allahābād, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut, and Bareilly—all except the last have been furnished, at considerable cost, with complete systems of water-supply. Water-rates are levied in these cities under a special Act of 1891. Eight works have been completed in the Bombay Presidency since 1890. The Madras municipalities were slower to perceive the advantage of a good water-supply, but of late years they have taken up the matter with vigour. It is difficult to overestimate the boon which the provision of an abundant and pure supply of water has proved to the inhabitants of large Indian towns. In some cases, however, the improvement in health that might have been expected has not taken place. Good water cannot remove other causes inimical to health, such as bad conservancy and overcrowding, while in some cases the need for proper drainage may have been aggravated by an increased water-supply.

The sanitary arrangements in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are naturally on a more extensive scale than in other places. Each of these cities has been furnished with large water-works and sewage systems, and each employs a numerous sanitary staff. In Bombay, which may be taken as an illustration, the sanitary organization is divided into four main departments—water-supply, drainage, sewage, and conservancy. Each of the first three departments is under an engineer who is subordinate to the principal engineer of the municipality, and the last is under the Municipal Health Officer. Water is derived from three artificial lakes and is passed through filter beds; an elaborate system of sewers carries the drainage and liquid refuse into the sea; and garbage is removed by train beyond the city limits. Much has been done to maintain the Presidency towns in a healthy condition, but it would be idle to declare that the result has been completely satisfactory. When the plague attacked Bombay it found a favourable breeding-place in the crowded tenements where the poorer section of the inhabitants dwelt; when it threatened Calcutta the dirty, and in many respects insanitary, condition of the city was a cause of grave alarm. Strenuous efforts are being made (see chap. ix) to improve the condition of these two cities.

On the whole the inhabitants of towns have advanced much more rapidly than the rural population in the appreciation of healthy conditions of life, and contrasting the state of affairs

Names.	Appointments.	Pay and allowances.
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GOVERNMENT LABOUR OFFICER (r) Rs. 1,000—100—1,200.

1. Annaswami Shreerangaraja Iyengar, B.A., LL.B., J.P. G. (H.S.)	Director of Labour Welfare and Labour Officer, Bombay and Director of Labour Administration and Information.	P. Rs. 800 C. A. Rs. 60 C. L. A. Rs. 140
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ASSTT. & DIST. LABOUR OFFICERS.

(Scale of Pay Rs. 200—10—300—15—450.)

2. Chandrakant Narayan Bagve, B.Sc. (Bom.), G.(L.S.), H.(Col.).	Asstt. Labour Officer, Bombay, and Personnel Officer, Government Central Press, Bombay.	P. Rs. 220 ADDL. P. Rs. 10 C. A. Rs. 48 COMP. A. Rs. 60 C. L. A. Rs. 50 SPL. P. Rs. 50 SPL. C. A. Rs. 10-15-0
3. Shriram Shivram Regde, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), H. (Col.), G. (L.S.).	Labour Officer, Ahmedabad and Offg. Deputy Director of Labour Administration, Ahmedabad (in addn.).	P. Rs. 220 ADDL. P. Rs. 10 C.A. Rs. 54 C. L. A. Rs. 50
4. Trivikram Dinkar Sapre, M.A. (Agra), H. (Col.).	Labour Officer, Jalgaon	P. Rs. 210 ADDL. P. Rs. 10 C. A. Rs. 18 C. L. A. Rs. 50
5. Reginald Joseph Thomas de Mello, B.A. (Bom.), H. (Col.), M. (L.S.).	Asstt. Labour Officer, Bombay	P. Rs. 220 ADDL. P. Rs. 10 C. A. Rs. 48 COMP. A. Rs. 55 C. L. A. Rs. 50
6. Bhaskar Laxmanrao Shelke, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.).	Asstt. Labour Officer (on probation), Bombay.	P. Rs. 210 ADDL. P. Rs. 10 C. A. Rs. 48 C. L. A. Rs. 50 COMP. ALL. Rs. 55
7. N. G. Kotwal	Labour Officer, Sholapur (Offg.)	Orders of apptt. awaited.

has drawn prominent attention to existing defects and thus helped towards their removal.

To deal with outbreaks of epidemic disease is an important part of the work of the Medical and Sanitary department. On the occurrence of a serious outbreak of cholera, small-pox, or epidemic fever, special officers are sent to the locality to tend the sick, to supervise such precautions as experience has shown to be most effectual, and to investigate the cause and history of the epidemic. The enormous religious assemblages which take place periodically in many places throughout India are sometimes sources of epidemic disease, and careful sanitary arrangements are made to lessen this danger.

During the last few years India has suffered from a wide-spread epidemic of plague. It is not the first occasion within modern times that this terrible disease has visited India, but no previous outbreak of which we have record attained the proportions of the epidemic which still devastates widely distant parts of the peninsula. The constant and rapid communication which now takes place between all parts of the country has no doubt greatly assisted the spread of the disease. The first trustworthy information of the occurrence of plague in India dates from the year 1812, when an epidemic broke out in Cutch, spread into Gujarāt and Sind, and did not die out until after the lapse of ten years. In 1828-9 a disease showing all the symptoms of plague is reported to have been prevalent at Hānsi, in the Hissār district of the Punjab. In 1836 another epidemic occurred at Pāli in the Mārwar State of Rājputāna, and spread over a considerable area, causing great loss of life. The present epidemic broke out in the city of Bombay during the autumn of 1896. During the first year it was, apart from a few small outbreaks, confined to the Bombay Presidency. In the second year it appeared in several other Provinces and States; and it has since been present in more or less severe epidemic form in Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Mysore, Hyderābād, and Kashmīr. Up to the end of 1903 more than two million deaths had been reported, and the actual mortality must have been much greater. At the outset stringent measures were taken with regard to the segregation of the sick and those who had been in contact with them, the disinfection and evacuation of infected localities, and the observation of travellers from infected places, in the hope that the disease might be thus stamped out. The long duration and great extent of the epidemic made it impossible

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

STEAM BOILER AND SMOKE NUISANCES DEPARTMENT.

Serial No.	Name.	CHIEF INSPECTOR.		Pay and allowance.	Remarks.
		Appointment.	Station.		
1	J. Pratt, M.B.E., M.I. Mech. E., J.P., H. (Col.).	Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Province.	Bombay	Rs. ...F. 1,500 C.A. 120 C.L.A. 263 H.R.A. 75	(On leave ex-India on A. P. for six mths. from 30th May 1947 preparatory to retirement.
	C. W. Everett, H. (Col.)	Do. (Offg.).	Bombay	...F. 800 H. R. 75 C. A. 120 C.L.A. 140	

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS AND SMOKE NUISANCES.

Old Scale—1 apptt. on Rs. 600—20—700, 1 apptt. on Rs. 400—20—500—Efficiency bar—20—600. New Scale—6 appts. on Rs. 300—20—500—Efficiency bar—20—600.

					Rs.
1	Conall Walston Everett, H. (Col.).	Inspector of Steam Boilers & Smoke Nuisances (Offg. as Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay.)	Bombay	...F. 800 H.R. 75 C.A. 120 C.L.A. 140	
2	Jacob Sassoon Jacob, H. (Col.)	...	Ahmedabad	F. 600 C. A. 120 C.L.A. 105	
3	Bahadur Dinshaw Kavina, H. (Col.)	...	Bombay	...F. 520 C. A. 120 H. R. 40 C.L.A. 91	
4	Donald Lionel Sydney Plunkett, H. (Col.)	...	Bombay	...F. 500 C. A. 120 H. R. 40 C.L.A. 88	
5	Jehangir Meherwanji Munshi, H. (Col.)	...	Bombay	...F. 480 C. A. 120 C.L.A. 36	
6	Chhetubhai Ranchhodji Desai, H. (Col.)	...	Ahmedabad	F. 420 C. A. 120 C.L.A. 74	
& 8	Vacant	...	...	...

Officiating Appointments.

1	Keki Dadabhoy Bhatkela, H. (Col.)	...	Bombay	...F. 360 C. A. 120 H. R. 30 C.L.A. 63	Offg.
2	Homi Pirojshaw Scervai, L.M.E., L.E.E. (Hons.), Grad. I, E.E. (Lond.), H. (Col.).	Do.	...	...F. 360 H. R. 30 C. A. 120 C.L.A. 63	Do.
3	Phiroze Kavasji	...	Do.	...F. 340 C. A. 120 H. R. 30 C.L.A. 60	Temp.

unable to reach the institute in time for the treatment to be successful. A second institution is now being established at Coonoor, in the Madras Presidency, on the lines of that at Kasauli.

An accurate system of registering vital statistics is the only sure foundation for efficient sanitary administration. When the Royal Commission of 1863 submitted their report there was practically no registration outside the Presidency towns. In accordance with their recommendation, arrangements were made to register deaths in towns and rural areas, through the agency of the police and of the municipal and subordinate revenue establishments. In Bengal, where the bulk of the Province is permanently settled and the rural revenue establishments are weak, the difficulties proved greater than elsewhere, and a beginning was not made until 1870, by which time registration of deaths was in full force in other Provinces. The registration of births presents more formidable obstacles. Official inquiry regarding the birth of children was apt to excite religious or caste prejudice, or superstitious fear, and the ignorant were suspicious of the motives which prompted an inquisition whose object they could not understand. Birth registration was started in Bombay in 1848, and in Madras about 1855; in other Provinces it began at different times between 1870 and 1880, at first in selected areas and afterwards throughout the country. By 1882 it was general in all Provinces except Bengal, where, until 1892, it was only in force in selected towns. The Government of India made a general survey of the results in 1894, and found that in the United Provinces registration was carried out with some approach to accuracy; that it was fairly well done in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berār; and that Bombay, Madras, and Assam came a long way behind. In Bengal the figures did not go far back enough to enable an estimate to be made, but the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India show that registration was inaccurate there. Improvements have been made since, chiefly in the direction of closer supervision, and although the results are still imperfect they are better than they were formerly. Registration of the cause of death is more imperfect than the record of the fact of its occurrence. This is necessarily so because, even in large towns, the great majority die without having been seen by any person competent to diagnose the case.

Under the existing system registration is compulsory in municipalities under municipal or special laws or by-laws. Existing
statistics.
History.
system.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT.

Serial No.	Name.	District.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSIONER (1)</p> <p>K M M. D. Bhansali, M.A., LL.B., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. (115) I.C.S., J.P., Offg. Comr. of Excise & Ex-Officio H(LS) Comr. of Sales Tax. Pay Rs. 3,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (1)</p> <p>Senior Scale of the I.C.S. if an I.C.S. Officer is appointed and Rs. 1,000—50—1,200—75—1,500 if a non-I.C.S. Officer is appointed <i>plus</i> Special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem.</p> <p>H(cot) Vishno Lakhimal Gidwani, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc., M(115) M.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., r. Rs. 1,275. Spl. P. Rs. 200 Comp. A. Rs. 90, Dy. Comr. of Sales Tax.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS (3). Rs. 620—40—900.</p>				
			Rs.	
1	Palanji Edalji Golvala, M.A., LL.B.	Bombay City and B. S. D.	500 (Provisional). Comp. A. 85 CLA 175 CA 120	(Re-employed).
2	John Antony Saldanha, B.A. (Mad.)	S. C., Belgaum ...	OFFG P 620 CLA 109	
3	Vacant	...	...
<p style="text-align: center;">SALES TAX OFFICERS (25).</p> <p><i>I Grade—Rs. 540—40—700 (30 per cent.).</i></p> <p><i>II Grade—Rs. 300—20—420—E.B.—20—480—E.B.—20—520 (70 per cent.).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(The names are <i>not</i> arranged in order of seniority).</p>				
1	S. R. Mody, M.Com	Ahmedabad City.	420 CLA 74 CA 90	
2	Atmaram Mahadeo Narwekar, B.A.	East and West Khandesh Districts.	OFFG P 400 CLA 70 FTA 160	
3	Gulamhussein Abdulla Shaikh, B.A.	Bombay ...	360 CLA 63 CA 90 COMP A 65	
4	M. N. Kapadia, B.Com.	Ahmedabad Distt.	330 CLA 30 FTA 133	

Presidency town, and in Karāchi and other places in Sind. Each Province has a large establishment of public vaccinators, with an inspecting staff under the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. In Bengal private vaccinators are licensed, and are permitted to receive fees. In municipalities the vaccinators are maintained by the municipal authorities, and in rural areas by the Government or the District boards. More than 2 per cent. of the work is done by the ordinary dispensary staff. There has been a great increase in the annual rate of vaccination and in the proportion of protected persons (see Table, II at the end of this chapter). During 1864-5 only 556 persons were vaccinated in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab; in 1902-3 more than five millions were successfully vaccinated in the same Provinces. In the whole of British India the proportion of persons who underwent vaccination to the total population was 27 per 1,000 in 1880-1, and 35 in 1902-3, while the true normal birth-rate may be taken as approaching 50 per thousand. The proportion of vaccinations to births varies greatly in different Provinces, being best in the Punjab and worst in Bengal. In parts of the latter Province the people are still prejudiced and hide their children from the vaccinators. A great improvement has been made in recent years by substituting calf-lymph vaccination for the arm-to-arm method. This process was systematically introduced in 1890. Dépôts for the manufacture and storage of calf lymph have been established, and the use of human lymph is being more and more superseded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See the official and other publications referred to under 'General Population' in the bibliography to the chapter on Public Health (Vol. I, chap. x).

Also, for Hindū times, *Civilization in Ancient India*, by R. C. Dutt (Calcutta, 1899), book v, chap. xi; and *A Short History of Aryan Medical Science*, by the Thākur Sāhib of Gondal (1896).

Serial No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
16	Mahadeo Gajanan Sabnis, B.Com.	Dharwar & Kanara Dists.	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 160	On Probation.
17	Joseph Francis D'Souza, B.A. (Hons.).	Surat District (excluding Surat City) and Thana District.	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 160	Do.
18	Kashinath Balkrishna Sale, B.A., LL.B.	Bombay (under training.)	250 TAP 10 CLA 50 COMP A 60	Do.
19	Mohamed Anwar G. M. Chowdhary, B.A. (Hons.).	Bombay (under training).	250 TAP 10 CLA 30 COMP A 60	Do.
20	Maneckji Jivanji Jamadar ...	Surat City ...	121-10 CLA 50 CA 90	Re-employed (Pension Rs. 138-6-0).
21	Kalkhushru Rustomji Panthaki.	Poona City and Poona Dist.	130-10 TAP 10 CLA 50 PTA 133	Re-employed.
22	Ramnikrai A. Desai, B.A. ...	Bombay ...	94-11 CLA 50 CA 90 COMP A 60	Re-employed (Pension Rs. 175-5-0).
23	Rao Saheb Mulchand Bechar-das Parikh.	Bombay ...	200 CLA 84 CA 90 COMP A 70	Re-employed.
24	Jamshedji Ratanji Khambatta, B.A., LL.B.	Bombay ...	448-14 CLA 123 CA 90 COMP A 80	Re-employed.
25	Vacant.	.....	...
1	M. R. Yardi, M.A. (Bom.), I.C.S.	Officer on Special duty under the Comr. of Sales Tax, Bombay Province.	1,050	

CHAPTER XV

SURVEYS

. THE first-known attempt at a record of the revenue, population, produce; or similar statistics of any considerable portion of India was made, during the latter half of the sixteenth century, by Akbar, and the inquiries he then set on foot may be said to constitute the earliest step towards the formulation of geographical knowledge in India. He divided his territories into twelve *sūbahs* or provinces, which practically included the whole of India north of a line drawn from Calcutta to Bombay, with the addition of Kābul, while later conquests added three more *sūbahs* in the Deccan. The boundaries and extent of these provinces were laid down with as much accuracy as was consistent with the vague standards of measurement then available. Akbar, while giving fairly concise descriptions of the boundaries of his *sūbahs*, did not embody them in the form of a map, but caused them to be recorded in writing, together with full statistical details of their resources, and these particulars may be found in the *Ain-i-Akbarī*. To the sea captains of the East India Company, those 'noted seamen of Wapping,' are due the earliest plotted and recorded surveys of India. Their work naturally took the form of coastwise charts, or 'plots,' as they termed them, around their chief ports of call, such as Surat and others on the Malabar coast, and the earliest examples thereof date from the first decade of the seventeenth century. Unfortunately most of the log-books of voyages prior to 1855 were either burnt in Calcutta about that year, or were similarly destroyed in 1860 at the India Office, so little light can now be thrown on the work of the gallant seamen of those early days, though the Hakluyt Society has preserved certain portions from oblivion¹.

The earliest attempt at a modern and accurate map of India was that of the French geographer D'Anville, who, in 1751-2, compressed into that form all the available knowledge of the time, whether derived from the routes of travellers or from

¹ Marine surveys are treated in an Appendix to this chapter.

CHIEF INSPECTOR. (Rs. 1,200—50—1,500)

1. Nanikram Gurdasing Kewalramani, B.Sc. (Eng.) OFFG. P. Rs. 1,200, HR A
Glas., C. P. E., B.E. (Civil) Bom., M.R. San. I. Rs. 75, CLA Rs. 210,
H. (Col.), Chief Inspector of Factories, for the whole CA. Rs. 120.
of the Bombay Province, Bombay.

SENIOR INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES (3), Rs. 600—50—850 (bar)—50—1,100.

1. Anantrao Ramchandra Kagal, B.A., B.Sc., F.C.S. P. Rs. 1,000, C. A. Rs. 120,
(Lond.), H. (Col.) (Ahmedabad). C.L.A. Rs. 175.
2. Chintaman Vinayak Sakalkar, M.A. (Cantab.) B.Sc. P. Rs. 600, C. A. Rs. 120,
(Lond.), A.M.I.E. (India), H. (Col.), Hd. Qrs. C. L. A. Rs. 105.
Poona. Senior Insp. of Factories, Poona.

3. Vacant.

Officiating Appointments.

1. Narayan Laxman Gadkari, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I., P. Rs. 440, C. A. Rs. 120
H. (Col.), G. (L.S.), Offg. Senior Insp. of Factories, H. R. A. Rs. 40, C. L. A. 77.
Bombay.

LADY INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Rs. 200— $\frac{40}{3}$ —400—50—450.

- Miss Alice Ribeiro, M.B., B.S., Bombay (H. Col.) P. Rs. 240, TEMP. ADDL P.
Included in the Bombay Medical Service Class II Rs. 10, C.A. Rs. 95, L.P.P.
(Women's Branch) from 1st July 1941 (G. R., P. & COMP. A. Rs. 50, C. L. A.
S. D., No. 1490/34 Confl., dated 3rd June 1941). Rs. 30.

JUNIOR INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES (5), Old Scale Rs. 400—25—600.

New Scale Rs. 300—20—400 (Bar)—20—460.

1. Chintaman Vinayak Sakalkar, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. P. Rs. 600, C. A. Rs. 120
(Lond.), A.M.I.E. (India), H. (Col.), Hd. Qrs., C. L. A. Rs. 105.
Poona. Offg. Senior Insp. of Factories.

Major Hiranand Alimchand Sujar, B.Sc. (Mech. Eng.),
Durham, G.I. Mech. E., M. Inst. Met. (Lond.), I.A.O.C.,
H. (Col.), Hd. Qrs., Ahmedabad. Services placed at
the disposal of the Military authorities from 22nd
Sept. 1940 as Dy. Controller of Purchase. (Lien
Suspended).

2. Narayan Laxman Gadkari, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I., P. Rs. 440, C. A. Rs. 120,
H. (Col.), G. (L.S.), Bombay. Offg. Senior Inspector H. R. Rs. 40, C. L. A. Rs. 77.
of Factories.

3. G. M. Kolhatkar, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Benares Hindu P. Rs. 400, C. A. Rs. 96,
University), A.M.I.M., H. (Col.), G. (L.S.). Junior H. R. A. Rs. 40, C. L. A.
Inspector of Factories, Bombay. Rs. 70.

4. Ranchhodji Nagarji Desai, B.E. (Mechanical and Subsistence allice. Rs. 162-8-0,
Electrical—I class) (Bom.), H. (Col.), M. (L.S.), Asstt. W. A. Rs. 114.
Textile Controller, Ahmedabad. (Under Suspension).

5. Vacant.

Officiating Appointments.

1. Ranchodhbhai Premabhai Patel, B.E. (Mechanical and P. Rs. 360, C. A. Rs. 96,
Electrical—I class) (Bom.), H. (Col.), M. (L.S.), W. A. Rs. 63.
Offg. Junior Insp. of Factories, Ahmedabad.
2. F. T. R. Brito, B.E. (Bom.), H. (Col.), K. (L.S.), P. Rs. 300, C. A. Rs. 48.
Jr. Insp. of Factories (Temp.), Poona. (Offg. Leave C. L. A. Rs. 53.
Reservist Jr. Insp. of Factories).

following year a more definite scheme was called for, and Lambton's reply is the earliest document in the records of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India. In this letter he points out the fallacy of the systems of survey then followed in India, which ignored the curvature and form of the earth. He advocates the measurement of a base-line as a 'datum'; triangulation and its correct computation; measurements to determine the length of a degree on the meridian and perpendicular; and he refers to pendulum experiments and Newton's investigations regarding the figure of the earth. He proposes to carry out his work with a view to the requirements of geodesy, and to follow the method adopted in the English Ordnance Survey which had been commenced by General Roy in 1784. Lambton's project was favourably received, and he commenced work in 1800, the instruments available being a steel measuring-chain of 100 feet divided into forty links of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, a 5-foot zenith sector, and a transit instrument by Troughton. The first base of 7.43 miles was measured near Bangalore with the chain; and for the next two years Lambton was employed in fixing, by triangulation, a large number of points in Mysore, to serve as a basis for the topographical survey then in progress under Colonel Colin Mackenzie. April 10, 1802, is the date of the actual commencement of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, when Lambton, with new instruments, including a 36-inch theodolite, started the measurement of a base-line near Madras for the determination of the length of an arc of meridian. Between 1800 and 1823 Lambton was continuously employed, practically single-handed, on triangulation; and during that period he threw a network of triangles, verified by several chain-measured base-lines, over the Peninsula south of latitude 18° N., omitting the plains of Tanjore. He also carried a chain of principal triangulation, approximately along the meridian 78° E. from Cape Comorin to near Ellichpur, through thirteen degrees of latitude; and this chain, which now extends through twenty-two degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin to the Himālayas, is known as the Great Arc Series. Lambton's series of triangles along the parallel 13° N., from Mangalore to Madras, was the first attempt at a longitudinal arc. By its means he detected an error of 40 miles in the breadth of that part of the Peninsula as laid down by Rennell, and found great inaccuracies in the positions of the chief towns.

In 1818 the Trigonometrical Survey, which had up to that date been under the Madras Government, was transferred to

CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

Capt. S. G. Deosthali, M.B.B.S., Certifying Surgeon for Factories in the City of Bombay (Addl. duties) P. Rs. 200, T.A.P. Rs. 10, COMP. A. FOR L.P.P. Rs. 50, C.L.A. Rs. 50, B. COMP. A. Rs. 27 8-0.

Dr. H. S. Khandheria M.D. (Bom), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad (Addl. charge.) P. Rs. 200 ; S.P. Rs. 50 + Rs. 75, C.L.A. Rs. 59, C.A. Rs. 30.

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.

(P. Rs. 1,000—50—1,200.)

Behramji M. Modi, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A., Registrar of Companies and Regtr. of Firms, P. Rs. 1,200 ; SPL. P. Rs. 50 ; C.L.A. Rs. 219.

Mukund Vinayakrao Varerkar, G.D.A., R.A., Asstt. Registrar of Companies (Temp.) & Addl. Registrar of Firms, Bombay. P. Rs. 295 ; SPL. P. Rs. 40 ; C.L.A. Rs. 59 (250—35/2—400—20/2—420).

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

(1) W. H. Whitfield, Esqr., M.A., I.C.S., Offg. Secy., Provl. Transport Authority, Provl. Motor Transport Controller & Provincial Rationing Authority, Bombay. P. Rs. 1,100. O.S.P. Rs. 25. SPL. P. Rs. 200. COMP. A. Rs. 90. C.L.A. Rs. 228.

(2) S. M. Patankar, B.Sc., Dy. Provl. Motor Transport Controller, Bombay. P. Rs. 450 + War Allowance.

(3) J. B. Rabbitt, Ex. Officer, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay and Area Rationing Authority, Bombay Region, Bombay. P. Rs. 600. P.P. Rs. 100. S.P. Rs. 100. C.A. Rs. 140. H.R.A. Rs. 225. War allowance admissible under the Rules.

(4) T. M. Stenson, Esqr., Asstt. Ex. Officer (Petrol), Bombay Region, Bombay. P. Rs. 500. S.P. Rs. 100. H.R.A. Rs. 120. C.L.A. Rs. 105. C.A. Rs. 60.

(5) Capt. D. K. Suktankar, Regional Transport Officer, Area Rationing Authority and Regional Transport Controller, Poona. P. Rs. 450. P.T.A. Rs. 175. War allowance admissible under the rules.

(6) Y. S. Kasebkar, Esqr., B.A. (Hons.), Ex. Officer, Regional Transport Authority and Area Rationing Authority, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad. P. Rs. 450. P.T.A. Rs. 175. War allowance admissible under the rules.

(7) Major S. L. Ogale, Ex. Officer, Regional Transport Authority and Area Rationing Authority, North Deccan Region, Nasik. P. Rs. 450. P.T.A. Rs. 175. War allowance admissible under the rules.

(8) Capt. R. A. Mundkur, B.A., Ex. Officer, Regional Transport Authority and Area Rationing Authority, Karnatak Region, Belgaum. P. Rs. 450. P.T.A. Rs. 175. War allowance admissible under the rules.

(9) Major W. H. Walmsley, Ex. Officer, Regional Transport Authority and Area Rationing Authority, Konkan Region, Thana. P. Rs. 500. P.T.A. Rs. 175. War allowance admissible under the rules.

in all subsequent operations of the great Trigonometrical Survey. Everest further completed the Great Arc Series, closing it on the Dehra Dūn base by continuing the main triangulation northwards from the point near Ellichpur to which Colonel Lambton had brought it. He likewise completed the Bombay Longitudinal Series, and revised a considerable portion of Lambton's work on the Great Arc, remeasuring the bases. The design and partial completion of the meridional series of the 'gridiron' in Bengal and Bihār are also due to him.

Sir Andrew Waugh, who became Surveyor-General and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey in 1843, on the retirement of Sir G. Everest, designed a great quadrilateral figure of chains of triangulation, which was to enclose and intersect the lately-conquered territory of the Punjab. It was between the years 1845 and 1850, while the main chain of triangles which runs along the base of the Himālayas from Dehra Dūn to Jalpaiguri was in progress, that the correct heights of the main Himālayan peaks were determined. Rennell, in his *Memoir*, notices their great elevation, but the first attempts to measure them were those of Colonel Crawford (Surveyor-General in 1814-6) while in Nepāl in 1802, and again in 1805, during the course of a route-survey from Bihār to Rohilkhand.

General J. T. Walker succeeded Sir Andrew Waugh as Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey in 1861, when the two offices held by the latter were separated, and Colonel H. L. Thuillier was appointed Surveyor-General. Under the guidance of Walker the geodetic work of Lambton and Everest was widely expanded. The Vizagapatam, Bangalore, and Cape Comorin base-lines were remeasured, while portions of the Great Arc and of the Calcutta-Karāchi Longitudinal Arc were revised. The execution of sixteen principal series of the 'gridiron,' and the complete revision of the Great Arc, saw the practical close of main triangulation in India proper, and supplied fresh data for determining the figure of the earth. The deduction of the work as a whole entailed the most elaborate calculations that have ever been undertaken in geodesy. The time had arrived for determining the procedure by which the fallible values of the several angles and base-lines, as obtained by actual measurement on the ground, were to be rendered consistent; and final values had to be determined for the lengths and azimuths of the sides of the triangles, and also for the latitudes and longitudes of the stations. The chains divide

By Sir A.
Waugh
and
General
Walker.

DISTRICT HONORARY ORGANISERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

District.	Names of the District Honorary Organisers.	Headquarters.	Charge.
Bombay City.	(1) Mr. K. H. Vagal, B.A., LL.B.	37, Shri Kri- shna Build- ings, Kalba- devi, Bombay.	City and Island of Bombay.
NORTHERN DIVISION.			
Ahmedabad	(2) Rao Bahadur D. A. Patel, B.A.	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad District.
Kaira ...	(3) Rao Saheb H. M. Amin, B.A.	Mahuda ...	Mehmedabad and Kapadvanj Talukas.
	(4) Rao Saheb B. G. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Nadiad ...	Nadiad and Anand Talukas.
	(5) Mr. H. U. Malek ...	Anghadi, taluka Thasra.	Thasra and Matar Talukas.
Panch Ma- hals.	(6) Mr. K. M. Talati, B.A. (7) Mr. M. H. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Halol ... Godhra ...	Kalol and Halol Talukas. Godhra Taluka.
Broach ...	(8) Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala.	Jambusar ...	Jambusar and Broach Talukas.
	(9) Khan Saheb A. A. Chokhandiwala.	Nabipur ...	Cotton Sale Societies in Broach District.
	(10) Mr. M. A. Patel, B.A., LL.B.	Jambusar ...	Wagra and Amod Talukas.
	(11) Mr. H. R. Thanki, B.A., LL.B.	Ankleshwar ...	Ankleshwar Taluka and Hansot Peta.
Surat ...	(12) Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, B.A.	Surat ...	Surat City and Chorashi Taluka.
	(13) Mr. A. M. Patel, B.A., F.R.H.S. (Lond.).	Udwadn ...	Pardi, Bulsar and Chikhli Talukas.
	(14) Mr. M. R. Atodaria ...	Olpad ...	Olpad, Mandvi and Jalalpur Talukas.
	(15) Mr. P. I. Patel ...	Sonsak ...	Cotton Sale Societies in Surat District.
Thana ...	(16) Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao...	Kalyan ...	Thana District.
CENTRAL DIVISION.			
A h m e d- nagar.	(17) Rao Saheb G. M. Para- sharaml.	Sanganmer ...	Sanganmer and Pathardi Talukas.
	(18) Mr. K. D. Kale ...	Sarola Kasar ...	Karjat and Jamkhed Petas and Nagar and Parner Talukas.
East Khan- desh.	(19) Mr. G. A. Deshmukh.	Pachora ...	Pachora, Jamner and Chalis- gaon Talukas and Bhad- gaon Peta.
	(20) Mr. B. D. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B.	Jalgaon ...	Jalgaon, Erandol, Amalner and Parola Talukas.
	(21) Mr. T. S. Chaudhari...	Sangwi, taluka Yawal.	Chopda and Yawal Talukas.
	(22) Mr. S. Y. Sontakke ...	Bodwad, taluka Bhusawal.	Bhusawal and Raver Talukas and Edlabid Peta.
West Khan- desh.	(23) Khin Saheb U. B. Inamdar.	Nandurbar ...	Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda Talukas and Nawa- pur Peta.
	(24) Mr. D. G. Patil ...	Patan ...	Sindkheda and Shirpur Talukas.
	(25) Mr. V. G. Mudholkar, M.A., LL.B.	Dhulia ...	Dhulia and Sakri Talukas.

A brief description may be given here of the general methods adopted in carrying on the Great Trigonometrical Survey. For the principal triangulation the 36-inch or 24-inch theodolites were used, and the stations of observation were made as solid and permanent as possible. On hills they were generally masonry or brick platforms surrounding, but detached from, a central pillar on which the instrument rested. In the plains the stations at first took the form of brick towers from 20 to 60 feet in height with a central isolated core or pillar. Mark-stones, engraved with a minute dot inside a small circle, were placed on the ground-level and on the top of the central pillar, vertically above one another; but after 1852 the towers were made hollow and only a mark-stone at ground-level was embedded. During Lambton's time, the objects marking the stations were opaque, such as flags or poles, and he invariably carried out his angular observations in the daytime and during the rainy season owing to the greater clearness of the atmosphere at that period. Everest introduced the system of observing at night to lamps, and during the day to heliostats, and changed the season for field-work to the cold weather. These methods have since been invariably followed. A careful preliminary triangulation, known as the approximate series, with a smaller instrument invariably precedes the advent of the great theodolite; and by its means the positions of stations are determined, towers built if necessary, and everything prepared for the final rigorous determination of the angles. In addition to the principal chains of triangulation, others, known as secondary series, were largely employed: they were executed with smaller instruments, and started from one side of a principal triangle of a series, closing on another, possibly of a different series. Their stations, and the large number of subsidiary points fixed therefrom, served as a basis for topographical and revenue surveys.

The principal operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey have, from their commencement, furnished data for investigating the figure of the earth, and the results have proved of the greatest value, as they have been obtained within parallels of latitude which are much nearer to the equator than those within which any other geodetic operations have been undertaken in other parts of the globe with the exception of the small arc in Peru. The earliest operations of a geodetic nature in India were Lambton's and Everest's, and these were necessarily meridional, owing to the difficulty of determining the longitude instrumentally with sufficient accuracy. For measurements of the meridian it was necessary to determine only the

Survey stations.

Astronomical latitude and longitude operations.

358-A

PART XIX.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL SERVICE, CLASS I—INCOME-TAX SERVICE, CLASS I.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX.

1	D.B. R. Varadachari, B.A. I.P.	Bombay	Rs. 2,500 SP 250 CA 100 GR 123-5	Comr. of I. T., Bombay City and B. S. District. On leave on average pay for 6 months from 31-3-47 prep. to retirement.
	Arun Kumar Roy, M.Sc. ...	Do.	2,000 CA 100 CLA 263	Comr. of I. T., Bombay City and B. S. District.
	T. Arumukh Mudaliar, M.A.	Do.	1,500 SP 400 CA 100 CLA 263	Comr. of I. T., Bombay Mofussil.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX (8) + 14 TEMP.

Scale (1,000—100—1,500 Old) with Special Pay of Rs. 150 to Assistant
1,000—50—1,250 Revised
Commissioners in Bombay.

1	R.B. Shantwan Sandra Nevastar.	Raghu- Bombay	1,500 SP 250 CA 100 CON A 50 CLA 263	On leave on average pay for 4 months and 13 days from 31-3-47 prep. to retirement.
2	Shambhu Dayal, B.A. ..	Do.	1,500 SP 150 CA 100 CON A 50 CLA 263	
3	Rangaswami Iyengar.	Shrinivasa	1,500 SP 250 CA 100 CON A 50 CLA 263	On L. A. P. for 2 months and 26 days followed by L. H. A. P. for 17 days from 22-3-47 prepara- tory to retirement.
4	Anandrao Nerurkar, B.Com.	Narayan Bombay	1,500 SP 250 CA 100 CLA 263	A. A. C., C Range, Bombay.
5	Lionel Wellesley Thomp- son, B.A., M.B.E.	.....	1,500	Officiating Comr. of I. T., Sind and Baluchistan. (On leave.)

With a view to determining as accurately as possible the latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths of the stations of any system of triangulation, it is necessary that the polar and equatorial axes of the terrestrial spheroid should be correctly known, while a certain ratio must be adopted for its ellipticity. This last may be determined by observing the pendulum. As the force of gravity increases from the equator to the poles, a pendulum which makes a given number of vibrations in a given time at the equator will make a greater number as the latitude increases. The operation consists in determining the number of vibrations which a given pendulum makes in twenty-four hours at selected stations. Previous experiments had been made near the coast or on islands, and it was desirable that they should be continued in the interior of a continent. These operations were initiated by Captain Basevi, R.E., of the Trigonometrical Survey, in 1865, and during the course of the next five years he continued them at a large number of stations all over India, nineteen of them being on the Great Arc. He sacrificed his life in the cause of science, dying of exposure (1871) while engaged in continuing his observations in high latitudes on the Tibet frontier. One result of these experiments was to prove that the density of the strata of the earth's crust under and near the Himālayas is less than that under the plains, and another that the force of gravity appears to be in defect at inland stations as compared with coast stations in similar latitudes.

In 1856 Sir A. Waugh instituted a series of spirit-levelling operations with a view to determining the heights of the terminal stations of the interior base-lines directly from sea-level. These, as well as the heights of the stations of the principal triangulation, had been measured by vertical observations with the large theodolite, and had been referred to Lambton's datum, the sea-level at Madras, but owing to the length of the chains of triangles a check was necessary. The earliest spirit-levelling work, about 1860, was the connexion of the Attock, Dehra Dūn, and Sironj (Central India) base-lines with the sea-level at Karāchi¹. Since then lines of levels have

Tidal and
levelling
operations.

¹ The discrepancies between the heights, as determined by spirit-levelling and trigonometrically, were :—

At Attock	3 ft. 2 inches.
„ Dehra	5 ft. 1 inch.
„ Sironj	2 ft. 1 inch.

In the line which connects Karāchi with False Point, the error is under 9 inches per 1,000 miles.

358-C

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Vadikenchery Venkatesh wam Subramanian, M.A.	Bombay	SP 1,000 CA 75 CLA 50	Offg. I. A. C., Bombay.
	Amritlal Jethalal Shah, B.Com., G.D.A., A.S. A.A.	Do.	SP 1,000 CA 150 CLA 75	Offg. A. A. C., A. Range, Bombay.
	Narayan Vasudev Dangle, M.A., L.L.B.	Do.	SP 1,000 CA 150 CLA 75	Offg. I. A. C., Bombay.
	Burjore Phirozshah Surti, G.D.A.	Do.	CLA 501	Offg. A. A. C., Bombay.

INCOME-TAX OFFICER, G.R.I.

SCALE 400-25-600-35-000-50-1000

1	Rukmangad Govindrao Deshpande, M.A.	.....	Offg. Pay. CLA 1,200 210	Offg. A. A. C., Belgaum.
2	Minocher Hormajshah Variava, B.Com.	.....	CLA 1,300 225	Offg. A. A. C., Ahmedabad.
3	Chunlbhai Dhanjibhai Amin, B.A.	.....	SP 1,100 CA 250 CLA 75	Offg. A. A. C., Bombay.
4	Ramchandra Shivram Sabnis, B.Com.	.....	CLA 1,000 175	Offg. I. A. C., Surat.
5	Harilal B. Parekh, B.A.	.....	CLA 1,100 193	Offg. A. A. C., Ahmedabad.
6	Dara Nadirshah Sabawala, B.A.	.....	.....	Offg. I. A. C., Karachi.

The present shape and methods of employing the plane-table were initiated by Captain D. Robinson of the Topographical Survey in 1860. The invention of the plane-table is ascribed to Pretorius, in 1537; but the first published description appears to be that of Leonhard Zubler, in 1625, who ascribes the 'beginning' of the instrument to one Eberhart, a stone-mason¹. This instrument in its rougher form (practically a drawing-board 30 inches by 24, connected to a tripod stand by a clamping screw) has been employed for the insertion of all topographical detail on the Indian surveys. A ruler 30 inches long with upright sights, a clinometer for measuring angles of elevation or depression and thus determining the relative height of each 'fixing' of the table, and a pencil are the only instruments used with it. In America, and elsewhere, its form has been greatly elaborated, and it is even employed for triangulation, but in India it has never been allowed to trench on the legitimate use of the theodolite. From the period of the early Madras surveys until 1860 it was a smaller instrument, 16 inches square, and the principles of interpolation and intersection as introduced by Robinson were not known, nor were the capabilities of the instrument fully developed or understood.

The earliest surveys were generally accompanied by '*Memoirs*,' heavy volumes which contained a mass of details, statistical, historical, and descriptive, for the area embraced in the map. By 1820 full materials for a map of the Peninsula south of the Kistna river, based chiefly on Lambton's trigonometrical survey, were available. In Bombay, route surveys by compass and 'perambulator' (measuring-wheel) were carried out, between 1813 and 1820, in Gujarāt, Cutch, and Kāthiāwār, and in portions of the Deccan, but none of this work was based on triangulation. In Northern India the question of the sources of the Ganges led, in 1808, to a careful survey of that river, in continuation of former work, from Hardwār to near Gangotri. The only knowledge available, at that time, of the Upper Himālayas and of Tibet was derived, through the Jesuit missionaries, from Chinese sources and the travels of Lāmas. This information, embodied in the maps of D'Anville and Rennell, remained the only authority until the journeys of the native explorers, the first of whom were trained and sent out by Captain Montgomerie of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in 1861. The breaking out of the Burmese War in 1824 led to the acquisition of much valuable geo-

¹ *Report, United States Coast Survey for 1865.*

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Abdul Razak Hassankhan Naik, B.A.	.....	500 SPL P 100 COMP A 75 CA 87-8 CLA 105	Serving under the C. I. T. (C), Bombay. Permanent I. T. O. in Gr. II (Old). On deputation, Adnl. Officer, on Spl. Duty, C. B. R.
<i>Income-Tax Officers Gr. II.</i>				
Scale 250—275 (Probation) 300—35—750.				
V. Gopinathan, M.A.	Bombay	...	450 SPL P 100 CA 75 CON A 87-8 CLA 96	
Madhav Balkrishna Palekar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.	...	350 SP 50 CA 65 CON A 87-8 CLA 70	
Harilal Amarchand Shah, B.Com. (Bom.), B.Com. (Lond.).	Ahmedabad	...	340 PP 10 SP 50 CLA 70	
Ramanlal Dayabhai Shah, M.A.	Bombay	...	320 SP 100 COMP A 67-8 CA 87-8 CLA 74	Serving under the C. I. T. (C), Bombay. Permanent I. T. O. Gr. II (Old).
Maheshwar Sadashiv Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	...	340 CA 65 CON A 87-8 CLA 30	
Rajaram Narayan Limaye, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	...	250 CA 55 CON A 87-8 CLA 50	
R. V. Ramaswamy	Do.	...	275 CA 50 CLA 50	
Ram Sarup Chhada	Do.	...	275 CA 50 CLA 50	
V. R. Bapat	Do.	...	275 CA 50 CLA 30	
Avtar Singh	Do.	...	275 CA 50 CLA 30	

and Orissa (1853-77), of Kashmīr (1855-64), of the Punjab Salt Range (1851-59), and of the Simla Hill States (1847-54), which last was carried on as the main triangulation progressed. Though the standard scale of the topographical survey maps is 1 inch to the mile, the areas above mentioned were mainly surveyed on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale, while in British territory the scale is at times increased to 2 inches to the mile, and to 4 inches for forest surveys. The scales of the revenue and cadastral surveys vary between 4, 16, and 32 inches to the mile, the 16-inch scale being generally adopted.

It is not necessary to attempt, nor will space allow, a detailed description of the progress of topographical surveys over the 2 million square miles of India. A short account of the methods of work and organization of a topographical survey party, with examples of surveys carried out over mountainous and forest-clad tracts, may however prove of interest. The initial elements given for each topographical survey station are its latitude, longitude, height of ground above sea-level, and height of platform or tower. Moreover, the lengths of the sides of every triangle are given in miles and feet; the logarithm of distance in feet is also given, as well as the mutual azimuths or true-bearings of the stations from each other, and of all other stations visible therefrom. These details are to be found in the *Synoptical Volumes* prepared for each series or chain of triangles. A topographical party consists of one or more triangulators, with computers, draftsmen, and several plane-tablers. The triangulator, basing his work on the initial elements of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, after a preliminary reconnaissance for the selection of his stations of observation and intersected points, throws a network of triangles over the ground to be surveyed, thus providing a large number of fixed points, with their heights, from which the plane-tablers fill in all topographical details. Various styles have been adopted in the Indian surveys for the representation of mountainous and hilly ground. On the smaller scales vertical or horizontal hill-shading, or 'hachuring,' is employed; and on the larger scales contouring, based on a number of heights determined by the clinometer at each fixing of the plane-table, the vertical distances of the contours varying with the scale. In the earlier surveys, such as those of the Salt Range or Kashmīr, the hill features were shown, in an artistic and realistic manner, by means of 'brush-shading' in Indian ink; but on the introduction of photozincography for map reproduction in 1866 this method was discontinued, as the brush-work could not be

Method of
operations.

358-G

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
26	Vaman Vinayak Apté, Belgaum M.A.	...	700 123	
		
27	Burjore Phirozshah Surti, G.D.A.	.....	700	Offg. A. A. C. Bombay.
28	Jamshed Billimoria. Phirozshah Ahmedabad	...	700 43-12 123	
		
29	Yeshwant Baban Korpatkar, B.Com. Jilgaon, Khandesh.	East	700 123	On L. A. P. for 2 months and 29 days from 22-4- 1947.
		
30	Sorabji Bharucha. Shivksham Bombay	...	700 100 80 87-8 140	
		
31	Jehangir Manekji Gandhi. Surat	...	700	On leave up to 6-8-1947.
		
32	Abdul Latiff Kazi, B.A., LL.B. Sholapur	...	700 123	
		
33	Rustom Pestonji Kapadia, Bombay M.A., LL.B.	...	700 100 80 87-8 60	
		
34	Martobrao Purushottam Thana Murumdar.	...	600 37-8 105	
		
35	Premanand Kesari Prasad Poona Shinde.	...	700 123	
		

results were worked out during the hot weather, to the sphere of its field operations.

The Kashmīr survey affords a good illustration of work carried on at high altitudes. It was entrusted to a young officer, Lieutenant T. Montgomerie, R.E., who, in 1855, with two assistants, commenced the main triangulation from the edge of the hills near Siālkot, observing with a 14-inch theodolite. From the outset the greatest physical difficulties were encountered; some of the first stations on the Pīr Panjāl were at an elevation of 13,000 to 15,000 feet, and this altitude increased as the work progressed northward. During one season the average height of the stations exceeded 17,000 feet; and it was frequently necessary for the observers to remain for days together at these great altitudes, waiting for the cessation of violent snow-storms or the clearing away of fog and mist, while all supplies and fuel had to be brought up from far below. With Montgomerie were associated several civil assistants and some officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, who carried on the detail survey with the plane-table, on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the mile scale, as the triangulation progressed. In five years the triangulation had been extended over 93,000 square miles and the map of the Kashmīr valley completed. The greatest height at which the theodolite was set up was 20,866 feet, though a mark was erected on, and luminous signals read from, a point at 21,480 feet, while the highest point fixed by the triangulation was K₂ (Mount Godwin Austen), 28,290 feet above sea-level. The plane-table just reached the height of 22,000 feet, and the native *khalāsi* who carried the instrument must have ascended to that altitude with a load of 18 lb. on his back. The survey was completed in 1864, by which time the triangulation had covered an area of over 110,000 square miles, and the detail survey about 92,000 square miles, of the highest, most rugged, and most desolate mountains on the face of the globe. The work had been extended over the Karakoram range to lat. 37° N. and included the Pangong Lake and the Changchenmo Valley. It is noteworthy that this survey was carried on, without cessation, during the troubled period of the Mutiny.

Difficulties
in Kash-
mīr, the
Central
Provinces,
&c.

Mention may be made of another topographical survey, in progress from 1853 until 1877, which for nearly twenty years was superintended by a single man—Colonel Saxton. The scene of his labours lay in the deadly jungle-covered tracts from Chotā Nāgpur to the Godāvari, and embraces the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Agencies, and a portion of the Central Pro-

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	M. Sunderarajam, B.A. ...	Bombay	... SP 360 CA 100 CON A 70 CLA 87-8 81	
	Akabaralli Allimohamed Hirji, B.Com.	Ahmedabad	... CLA 320 56	
	Shantilal Mansukhbhai Shah, B.Sc.	Do.	... CLA 320 56	
	Vishnu Trimbak Namjoshi, B.A.	Bombay	.. CA 340 CON A 85 CLA 87-8 60	
	Mohanlal Harilal Desai, B.Com., LL.B.	Do.	... CA 340 CON A 65 CLA 87-8 60	
	Sheikh Hussein Sadar, G.D.A., R.A. F.C. R.A.	Poona	... CON A 300 CLA 43-12 53	
	Mahipat Trimbak Pendse	Bombay	... .....	Serving under the C. I. T. (C) Bombay.
	Dindayal Ramchandra Mahadeshwar, M.A.	Do.	... CA 280 CON A 60 CLA 87-8 50	

be completed by the end of 1906 in India proper ; but for Burma a considerably longer period will be required, as the total area of forest reservation in that Province is not yet known.

Next in order to the regular topographical surveys, based on the main triangulation and carried out by accurate plane-tableing, come those which are the results of the work of smaller survey detachments, or at times even of single officers, while attached to the numerous boundary commissions or frontier expeditions, which are of frequent occurrence in every direction beyond the borders of India. Their range may be said to extend from Nyassaland, Uganda, and Abyssinia in Africa, through Persia and Afghānistān, with a break for the greater part of Tibet and Nepāl, over the northern and eastern limits of Burma into China, since officers or subordinates of the Survey of India have at various times been employed in all these countries. With the perfection of modern instruments and a full appreciation of the powers of the plane-table, the majority of these small-scale surveys have attained a high degree of accuracy, especially when tied together by triangulation. Though the scale adopted does not admit of the delineation of intricate detail, yet for geographical purposes, or as bases for boundary demarcation, they serve their purpose well. Such surveys are invariably on smaller scales than that of 1 inch to the mile, and during their progress the surveyor is frequently called upon to utilize the various shifts and expedients that are open to him if he wishes his survey to progress with the advance of the commission or force to which he is attached. A detailed account of all such work, which may be considered as ranging in value between an accurate topographical survey and a rough geographical or exploratory sketch, would be the history of every boundary commission and military expedition that has been organized by the Government of India during the last half-century. It will suffice to take as illustrations the surveys carried out during the Afghān Wars of 1878-80, and in the course of the Afghān Boundary Commission.

During the first Afghān War a large amount of route surveying had been carried out by the old methods, but few attempts had been made to acquire any geographical knowledge of the country. Some of the route surveys were of good quality ; but when they were combined large gaps were discovered, and, as usual, considerable errors were found in the longitudes assigned to the principal places. Thus Kābul and Kandahār, in the early maps, were placed seven and fifteen miles respectively

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Vasantrao Sadashiv Jaykar.	Bombay	CA 255 CLA 70 84	Re-employed pension.
	R. B. Antia	Do.	CA 375 CON. A. 65 CLA 45 66	
	Biharilal Ochhavlal Judge.	Surat	CLA 340 60	
	Jamshed Rustomji Kanga, G.D.A., R.A.	Bombay	CA 340 CLA 65 60	
	Ramchandra Jagannath Sirdesai.	Do.	CA 350 CLA 65 61	
	Sadanand Hari Gokhale, M.A.	Do.	CA 300 CON. A. 60 CLA 45 53	
	Nariman Hormusji Bulsara, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	CA 300 CLA 60 53	
	Syed Abdulla Syed Yasin, M.A., LL.B., M. (H. S.)	Do.	CA 275 CLA 60 50	
	Natwarlal Dayabhai Killa- walla, B.Com.	Do.	CA 280 CLA 60 50	
	Bhagwant Sitaram Nad- karni, B.A. (Hons.).	Do.	CA 280 CON. A. 60 CLA 45 50	
	Mahomedmia Badamia Malek, B.Ag.	Do.	CA 275 CON. A. 60 CLA 45 50 50 280 320 G.L.A. 56	On L. A. P. for 3 months from 14-4-47.
	Digambar Anant Bhagwat.	Poona		
	Ramchandra Vaikuntrao Muzumdar, B.A., LL.B.	Bombay	CA 280 CON. A. 60 CLA 45 50 340 50 68	
	Viranchilal Chhotalal Desai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Ahmedabad		

The plan of training natives in the elements of surveying with a view to their employment in exploration, and for the purpose of acquiring geographical information of countries beyond the Indian frontiers into which no British officer could penetrate, originated with Captain Montgomerie while engaged on the Kashmīr survey. His idea was to employ Pathāns for explorations in the Hindu Kush, the Oxus Valley, and Turkistān, and Bhotiās or Tibetans for work in Tibet and on the borders of the Chinese Empire. These men were taught how to make and keep records of route surveys by compass and pacing, the method of observing for latitude by meridian altitudes with the sextant, and the use of the thermometer and barometer; but they were purposely not taught how to reduce their observations, nor supplied with astronomical tables, with a view to preventing any fabrication of work. The earliest journeys of this nature dated from 1861, and were made in the direction of Yārkand and in the hill ranges around Chitrāl. One Nain Sing, known as 'the Pundit,' who was sent on a journey into Tibet in 1864, was the first explorer to reach Lhāsa, residing there for three months; and, after an absence of over two years, he brought back to India a very large amount of information concerning the course of the great river of Tibet, the Tsan-po, which he roughly followed for 600 miles from its source. 'The Pundit' subsequently made several journeys into Tibet and Nepāl, of which the most important was that which occupied him in 1874 and 1875, on the vast lacustrine plateau of Tibet. He again visited Lhāsa, and continued his previous exploration down the Tsan-po. His work covered 1,200 miles of country entirely unknown before, defined the eastern limits of the Pangong Lake, and proved the existence of a system of numerous lakes and rivers, and of the vast snowy range of the Northern Himālaya. 'The Pundit' retired in 1875, and was subsequently rewarded with the C.I.E., a grant of land, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society. Another very adventurous journey was made by 'A. K.,' also a trained explorer. He was employed for over four and a half years, traversing about 3,000 miles of country in Tibet, and made determined efforts to ascertain the course of the Tsan-po beyond the point where it was last seen by 'the Pundit.' The most important result of this journey was to establish the fact that the Tsan-po does not flow into the Irrawaddy basin, and that it has no other possible exit than through the channel of the Dihāng into the Brahmaputra. 'A. K.' likewise received rewards from the Government of India, and two gold medals

Work of
native
explorers.

No.	Name.	Station.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Rustam Manekshaw Bhagat.	Bombay	... 260 CA 60 CON A 45 CLA 30	
	Sant Ram Khambanda, M.A.	.....	340 CA 65 CLA 60	
	Yelloji Ningoji Pawar, B.A.	Sholapur	... 260 CLA 50	
	Narayan Digambar Kuntekar, B.A., LL.B.	Poona	... 280 CLA 50	
	Vithal Shantappa Shetty M. (H.S.).	Bombay	... 340 CA 65 CLA 60	
	Shahsahebmiya Motamia Kadri, B.A., LL.B.	Kaira	... 320 CLA 56	
	Ghelabhai Ranchhodji Desai, B.A.	Bombay	... 260 CA 50 CLA 60	
	Girdharilal Chhabildas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad	... 300 CLA 53	
	Minocher Pirozshah Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.	Bombay	... 300 CA 60 CLA 53	
	Atmaram Shivilal Marwadi, B.A.	.....	260 CA 60 CLA 50	
	Anandrao Jogappa Wagle, B.A.	Bombay	... 260 CA 60 CLA 50	
	Jayantilal R. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B. Com. (Lond.).	260 CA 60 CLA 50	
	Shankar Onkar Chaudhari, B.A., B.Com.	Bombay	... 300 CA 60 CLA 53	
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changed the old methods of revenue surveys. Roughly speaking, the earliest system may be said to have been that of working from the less to the greater. The map of any District was the result of the fitting together of a large number of independent village boundary surveys ; and in such work, if extended over any considerable area, large errors necessarily accumulated, especially if no check or tie was afforded by frequent connexions with the principal triangulation. The 'main circuit' system involves the running of main traverses which, connected with the triangulation, enclose areas of one hundred to two hundred square miles. These areas are then further subdivided by minor traverses which, as a rule, approximate closely to the village boundaries. The entire work is thus kept within certain clearly defined limits of error, and, where these are exceeded in either angular or linear measurements, a re-survey is necessary. This system has remained in vogue up to the present day, though the methods of filling in the interior details have varied ; and when strictly followed it affords a perfectly satisfactory basis for all land measurements for settlement purposes. The effective prosecution of a revenue survey is dependent, to a very great extent, on the co-operation of the Collector or Settlement Officer of the District, who is responsible for the early demarcation of all village boundaries and the issue of the necessary orders regarding assistance to the surveyors, &c. The revenue surveys under the Government of India are divided into Upper and Lower circles, the former comprising the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Sind, the latter comprising Bengal (with Bihār and Orissa), Assam, and Burma. The Madras and Bombay Presidencies have carried out their revenue surveys with separate establishments.

The period of Colonel Thuillier's administration of the revenue survey, which dates from 1847 and lasted for thirty years, was, as previously stated, marked by great advances in the accuracy and general utility of its results, and excellent surveys of the Punjab, Oudh, Sind, the Central Provinces, and Bengal were executed under his direction. The work in the Province of Agra had unfortunately been finished before his time ; and most of the original plans of this survey, bound up in folio volumes, were destroyed during the Mutiny. Progress of work

In 1876 the success of the professional surveys in Bengal came under discussion, and the Board of Revenue expressed the opinion that the surveys necessary for settlement purposes might be done at far less cost by non-professional agency. This led General Walker, who was then Surveyor-General, to Cadastral and local surveys.

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surveys, and those executed by *patwāris* or other local agency, and the system undoubtedly costs less than would a new topographical survey. The pressing need at present over a very large part of India and Burma is revisionary survey which shall bring up to date the obsolete work, in many cases over fifty years old. for topographical maps.

The 16-inch cadastral surveys executed by professional agency are, as a rule, sufficiently good for direct reduction to the 2-inch scale, and for the compilation of maps on that scale which may be further reduced by photography into standard, or 1-inch to the mile, topographical sheets. But all work executed by local agency alone, as in the Punjab, requires to be first connected by traverses starting from the main triangulation in untraversed Districts, or, where the traverse data of fifty years ago are still forthcoming, to be connected therewith by supplementary traversing. It requires, in short, some geodetic basis or starting-point which it does not now possess. Moreover, when the *patwāris'* maps are reduced and fitted together by traverse, it is still necessary for such reductions to be sent into the field again, to have the topographical details inserted thereon by means of the plane-table, many such details being invariably omitted by the *patwāris*.

Prior to the organization of the Madras Survey department, a topographical survey of the Presidency had been made by officers of the Quartermaster-General's department or of the Madras Military Institution. The results of that survey are embodied in twenty-three sheets of the Atlas of India. These sheets are revised from time to time in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, as the materials of later cadastral and topographical surveys become available. From the year 1858, when the revenue survey was commenced by Captain Priestley, the Madras Presidency has continued to maintain a Survey department of its own, whose work has been generally based on Colonel Lambton's triangulation and carried out on the 'main circuit' system of traversing. Of the total area of 140,000 square miles to be dealt with, more than half has up to the present date been cadastrally surveyed by the Madras Survey department, whilst 56,000 square miles have been surveyed topographically. The cadastral survey, which applies chiefly to ryotwāri villages, and in special cases to proprietary estates, is carried out on the usual scale of 16 inches to the mile, while the scale of topographical work, which includes the hilly tracts, large zamīndāris, and small proprietary estates, varies from 4 inches to half an inch to the mile. Of the Work of Madras and Bombay Survey departments.

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central parallel of latitude. The Atlas was designed to occupy 177 sheets, 40 inches by 27, and the scheme embraces the area from Karāchi to Singapore and includes Ceylon. Walker was employed in England for more than forty years on the engraving on copper and publishing of the Atlas sheets. By the time of his retirement in 1868 eighty-four of the sheets had been published, and arrangements were then made by the Surveyor-General for the continuation of the work in India. A staff of qualified engravers was recruited in England, and since 1869 the remaining sheets of the Atlas have been engraved and printed in Calcutta, new editions being brought out as materials become available from fresh surveys. The materials for a first edition of the Indian Atlas were practically complete by the year 1875, but their quality naturally varied very considerably, as even at that time several of the surveys were more or less obsolete and required revision. The work of the field parties, revenue and topographical, on various scales was at first reproduced by lithography; but in 1866 the process of photozincography was adopted, and printing offices were then established at Dehra Dūn and Calcutta, where the maps are still published. A new map of India and adjacent countries on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000, or approximately 16 miles to the inch, is in course of preparation, and its limits, extending between lat. 4° and 40° N., and long. 44° and 112° E., will far exceed those of the Indian Atlas.

The principal publications of the Indian Surveys are, however, standard sheets on the scale of 1 inch to the mile. These are complete for considerable portions of India proper, but new editions are continually brought out as materials become available from fresh surveys. A large number of these sheets, such as those of the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and a considerable part of Burma, are reproduced from topographical surveys carried out on the 1-inch scale, while those of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and parts of the United Provinces are compilations or reductions from the large-scale cadastral and revenue surveys.

The three Survey branches, Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue, formed at different dates, were at first virtually separate departments, each with its own superintendent and distinct cadre of officers and establishment of European and native surveyors. Both Everest and Waugh, as Surveyors-General, exercised control over the Trigonometrical and a portion of the Topographical branches; but the Revenue Survey remained a distinct department, though its Superintendent

Depart-
mental
organiza-
tion of the
Survey of
India.

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other large-scale surveys should be left entirely under the control of Local Governments, who should provide for the expense of the work and also for the production of the maps; (8) that village boundaries should not be shown on the ordinary topographical maps, but that if these are required for administrative purposes, a special edition showing them should be issued under certain conditions; and (9) that the cost of special forest surveys, when required, should be debited to the Forest department.

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Rennell's *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan* (1788).

The early volumes of *Asiatic Researches* contain articles by Lambton on his work.

An Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. These volumes, of which seventeen have as yet been published, contain exhaustive details of the triangulation, astronomical latitudes and longitudes, pendulum, and tidal and levelling operations.

The *Synoptical Volumes* of the Great Trigonometrical Survey contain full details of the data furnished by the triangulation.

The *Annual Reports* of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue branches published separately until 1878, but since then combined into one volume, are records of the work of the several parties in each branch, with extracts from the narrative reports of executive officers, &c.

Geodesy, by Colonel Clarke, R.E. (Oxford, 1880). In this volume the geodetic results are discussed and combined with those of other surveys in determining the probable figure of the earth.

Rapport sur les Triangulations, by General A. Ferrero (*Association Glodesique Internationale*), contains tabulated results comparing the chief systems of triangulation of the world (1899).

A Memoir on the Indian Surveys, by Clements R. Markham (1871 and 1878), with continuation by C. E. D. Black (1891). These give a summary of the various operations of the surveys from their commencement up to the year 1890.

Major James Rennell, by Clements R. Markham (1895), containing an account of Rennell's work as surveyor and geographer.

Report of the Indian Survey Committee, 1904-5 (Simla, 1905).

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metrical Survey points be available, they are of course used. Astronomical observations are made with a sextant, fitted with a stand and an artificial horizon. The coast-line and its salient points, landmarks, summits of hills, dangers, &c., are charted with the utmost accuracy, and the positions of these on a modern chart can be implicitly relied on.

Sounding is the most tedious, and at the same time one of the most important, of the duties a marine surveyor is called upon to perform. The depth of water is measured by means of an ordinary lead and line marked to feet, unless exceptional accuracy is required, when a pole is employed marked in feet and inches. All soundings are reduced to Indian spring low-water mark, which is a compromise between the heights of the lowest tides of the dry and wet seasons, fully explained in the *Tide Tables for Indian Ports*, published by the Tidal and Levelling branch of the Survey of India; and the depth of water is shown on the charts by figures (denoting feet or fathoms according to the accuracy required) at the positions where the soundings were taken. When water shallower than the surrounding soundings indicate is struck, the locality is carefully examined in order to discover hidden dangers which, when found, are shown on the charts by conventional symbols.

The output of marine survey work naturally depends enormously on the conditions of wind and weather; but the normal out-turn for a surveying season (October to April) is a chart of from 100 to 120 miles of coast-line, on a scale of 1 inch to the nautical mile, sounded off to 100 fathoms, with perhaps two or three large-scale plans in addition.

Progress
of port
and coast
surveys.

The sphere of the Marine Survey extends from Baluchistān to Siam, but its services have on more than one occasion been utilized outside these limits. All the principal and most of the secondary ports in India and Further India have been surveyed recently, and 1,500 miles of coast had been accurately charted up to 1904. The survey of the Burma coast is that which now requires most immediate attention.

The *Investigator* is fitted with appliances for sounding and trawling in any depth. These operations are carried out in transit from one coast to another and, when depths are suitable, on the surveying ground itself. Considerable additions to our knowledge of oceanic depths and deep-sea zoology have thus been obtained. An officer of the Indian Medical Service is attached to the Marine Survey as surgeon-naturalist, for the express purpose of examining and classifying zoological specimens.

Deep-sea
sounding
and
trawling.

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light. Most of them belong to the groups *Caridea* (shrimps), *Galatheiidea* (hermit-lobsters), *Peneidea* (prawns), and *Astacidea* (lobsters), and many are of primitive mould; the crabs are rare, and include a large proportion of archaic forms—*Homolidae* and *Dromidae*. Some of them have a most suggestive geographical range: such are *Homola*, *Maia*, *Trichopeltarium*; *Nephrops*, *Phoberus*, *Calocaris*; *Pylocheles*, *Nematopagurus*, *Lithodes*; *Pasiphaea*; and the Brobdignagian isopod *Bathynomus giganteus*. Many display wonderful adaptations to the severe conditions of deep-sea life: species, such as *Munida* and *Glyphocrangon*, with enormous eyes like those of nocturnal animals; forms, like *Parapandalus*, with accessory eyes; forms, like *Heterocarpus alphonsi*, that can secrete their own light. On the other hand we find species with eyes in every stage of degeneration, from *Munidopsis* and *Galacantha*, which have eyes devoid of the pigment requisite for vision, through *Nephropsis*, which has eyestalks but no eyes, to *Polycheles*, whose bare eyestalks are not easily recognizable. Some species, such as *Encephaloides* and *Parilia*, have the gills and gill-chambers magnified, to overcome the difficulty of breathing at great depths. Some, such as *Psathyrocaris*, lay a small number of enormously large eggs, thus illustrating the argument that, where the conditions of life are rigid, births must be checked, and ample provision for the young made, if the species is to hold its own. Instances of commensal adaptations between Crustacea and zoophytes are common, each party unconsciously rendering the other assistance while pursuing its own independent ends:—the cases of *Parapagurus pilosimanus* and *Pagurus pilica*, both of which live with sea-anemones. The majority of deep-sea Crustacea are simply coloured—usually red or orange, occasionally milk-white, protective and other pattern-markings being useless where there is little or no light. The chief local workers upon this group have been Wood-Mason, A. R. S. Anderson, and Alcock.

(6) *Mollusca*.—About 150 species of molluscs have been described, chiefly by Smith (the cuttle-fishes by Goodrich), and a large proportion were new to science. Among the gastropods we find *Astraliu*, *Solariella*, *Bathybembix*, *Xenophora*, *Puncturella*, many species of *Pleurotoma*, and the remarkable *Pontiothauma*—a large, blind form; and among the bivalves *Lima*, *Limopsis*, *Nucula*, *Yoldia*, *Crassatella*, *Cryptodon*, and numerous species of *Cuspidaria* and *Amussium*.

(7) *Fishes*.—Of fishes, 172 species have been added to the list, 128 being new to science. They include spiny dogfishes,

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CHAPTER XVI

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency

THE early coinage of India under its Hindu and foreign rulers has been treated at length in a chapter on Numismatics in Volume II. As the existing British currency is based upon that of the Mughal empire, it will be sufficient here to give a brief explanation of the Muhammadan system which the Company found in use.

The early Muhammadan rulers used the Arabic standards for the gold *dīnār* and silver drachma, and for common use issued copper and other subsidiary coins of the indigenous standard; and it was not till about 1233 A.D., in the reign of Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh, that silver coins called *tankās*, of a mint standard approaching 175 grains, were introduced, thus connected with the ancient Hindu monetary system. For many years gold and silver coins were struck in pure metal of equal weights, and each of the former was theoretically equal to eight of the latter, though the actual exchange must have varied. Muhammad Tughlak (1325-51) made several innovations. He issued heavier gold coins, the standard of which is uncertain, and also silver coins of about 140 grains, and smaller pieces of 56 or 57 grains. Another experiment, which resulted in utter failure, was the issue of brass or copper token-money, intended to pass as silver. The new silver coins of 140 grains also appear to have been invented as a currency device to reduce the pay of troops. These gradually fell out of use, while the standard *tankā* of 175 grains continued. The greatest reform made by Sher Shāh (1540-5) was the abolition of billon (subsidiary) coins, the value of which had to be determined by guessing at the amount of silver they contained, and the substitution of pure copper. The weight of the rupee (*rūpya* = silver piece), as the *tankā* was now called, was at the same time increased to about 179 grains, this result being arrived at by an increase in the theoretical weight of the *ratī*¹,

¹ The *ratī* is the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, which was the indigenous Hindu standard, the weight varying from 1.75 to 1.96 grains.

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Khāfi Khān records in 1694 that 'some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king' had displeased Aurangzeb. In 1686 James II authorized the Company to issue at all their forts copies of current native coins, on condition that they maintained the proper weight and fineness. In 1717 Farrukh Siyar granted the first permission to coin his money at Bombay; and in 1742 permission was given to coin imitations of Arcot rupees, which were issued at first from Fort St. George¹ and later on at Calcutta, and also by the French at Pondicherry. The Calcutta mint was first recognized by the Nawāb of Bengal in 1757; and soon after the battle of Buxar, in 1764, the Nawāb's mints at Patna, Dacca, and Murshidābād were closed, but coins continued to be struck by the Company at these places as well as at Calcutta. The Benares mint was taken over about 1786, and that at Farrukhābād about 1803.

Four main denominations of rupees gradually replaced the old miscellaneous coinages. The Murshidābād rupee, of the nineteenth year of the reign of Shāh Alam, was adopted for the coinage of the Company's Province of Bengal and became the *sikka* rupee² of the Calcutta mint, which weighed 179 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains and contained 175.9 grains of pure silver. This was the only British coin which retained the full value of the old Mughal system; in the remaining cases deterioration had progressed some way before it was arrested by the arrangements introduced by the Company. The Surat rupee, which was adopted as the currency of the Bombay Presidency, contained 164.7 grains of pure silver. The Arcot rupee had a weight of 166.5 grains pure when first coined at the mint of Fort St. George. The Lucknow rupee struck by the Wazīr of Oudh had deteriorated to 165.2 grains pure when it was adopted as the standard of the Farrukhābād mint. The *sikka* rupee was the principal standard of value, but in Bengal and Bombay accounts were usually kept in what were called 'current' rupees. The 'current' rupee was only a denomination of account, representing the estimated value of the standard coin after making an allowance for wear. A variety of gold coins were current during this period: for instance, the gold mohur of Bengal; the old Bombay mohur and the Bombay gold rupee; various gold pagodas of

¹ Copper coin made in Birmingham was used in Southern India towards the end of the eighteenth century.

² The word *sikka* means a die and hence coin. The term *sikka* rupee refers probably to newly coined money, as distinguished from *sonant*, or coin of past years (*sarwāt*).

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H. V. Jog	... Asstt. Accts. Officer ...	500 COMP A 75 CLA 84	Offg.
G. M. Mazumdar, M.Sc.	... Do. ...	400 COMP A 50 CLA 70	Offg.

for copper, and the introduction of nickel as a subsidiary metal, commencing with a 1-anna nickel piece. The law of 1835 authorized the coinage of the gold mohur or 15-rupee piece and correlated coins, but gold coins were no longer legal tender and were allowed to pass at their market value as compared with silver coins. This gold mohur is still conventionally used, like the guinea in England, for the fees of barristers and physicians. In 1868 an attempt was made to introduce the sovereign into India. It was constituted legal tender as the equivalent of 10 rupees 4 annas, but the subsequent fall in the gold value of silver made the measure inoperative. In 1870 the Coinage Act of 1835 was repealed and re-enacted, but no substantial change was made in the system in force.

Under the Acts of 1835 and 1870 silver was received without limit when tendered for coinage at the mints of Calcutta and Bombay, and the gold value of the rupee subsequently depended on the gold price of silver bullion. The decline in the value of silver as compared with that of gold, which began about the year 1873, occasioned a heavy fall in the rate of exchange as between India and gold-standard countries. In chapter vi an account has been given of the great loss which the Government of India suffered in making remittances to meet its sterling obligations in England, which rendered necessary a considerable increase of taxation. But this was by no means the only injury which India experienced from the fall in exchange. The whole economic relations between India and England were disturbed. The violent oscillations which continually took place in the rate of exchange upset trade conditions; and the uncertainty with regard to the gold value of capital invested in India, and the interest accruing from it, checked the influx of British capital and caused savings which might have been invested in the country to be sent home whenever a temporary rise in exchange afforded a favourable opportunity. For many years the Government of India endeavoured to promote an international agreement for the purpose of fixing the relative values of silver and gold; but when these efforts proved altogether unavailing, and the difficulties of the past seemed likely to be enhanced in the future, it was recognized that the adoption of a gold standard was the only way to avert disaster. The proposals of the Government of India were examined by a committee presided over by Lord Herschell, and, in 1893, preliminary steps were taken, on the advice of that committee, for the introduction of

Consequences of the fall in the value of silver. Closure of the mints

Name.	Appointment.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
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(2) RAILWAY AUDIT.

(Offices of the Chief Auditor, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.)

		[Rs.]	
I. A. Panikar, M.A. (Madras).	Chief Auditor, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Rlys.	P	2,250
		CA	100
		CLA	13
R Varadachari, B.A.	Deputy Chief Auditor, B. B. & C. I. Rly.	P	600
		CA	75
		CLA	105
G. S. Kapila	Asstt. Audit Officer, G. I. P. Rly.	P	640
		CA	75
		CLA	112
D. B. Chawla	Asstt. Audit Officer, G. I. P. Rly.	P	640
		CA	75
		CLA	112
C A. D'Souza	Asstt. Audit Officer, B. B. & C. I. Rly.	P	850
		HA	84-14
		CA	75
		CLA	149

process to take place and for rupees to be offered in exchange for gold. In practice the operation takes place largely through the channel of the paper currency reserve. When there is a trade demand for rupees, and gold is offered freely to procure them, the proportion of gold to silver in the currency reserve increases. When this passes beyond a certain point, it is the practice of the Government to buy silver with the excess for coinage. In this way a stock of rupees becomes available to meet demands made on the treasury by the presentation of notes and gold, and at the same time the addition to the currency needed to replace wear and to meet the growing volume of business is effected through the automatic action of trade demand. When the reverse process takes place, and rupees return to the trade centres, a demand may be made on the Government for gold, and the proportion of gold to silver in the paper currency reserve will fall. It is of great importance that the Government should be prepared to satisfy at any time a considerable gold demand. Were it unable to do so, the rate of exchange between India and England might be adversely affected and the object of the whole currency policy endangered. To meet this difficulty a special Gold Reserve Fund has been established, on which the Government can draw should the stock of gold in the paper currency reserve become exhausted. The fund is derived from the profits made on the coinage of silver, which amount to about 50 per cent. on its bullion value. At the end of 1903-4 the Gold Reserve Fund amounted to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, most of which was invested in British Consols, whence it can readily be realized as gold coin, while more than 10 millions sterling was held in gold in the currency reserve.

Contemporaneously with the closing of the mints, a much-needed reform of the currency was undertaken. Many of the older coins were greatly worn, though all alike were legal tender. The first step, taken in 1896, was to order that Government treasuries and the Presidency banks should not reissue any 1835 rupees that they might receive. In 1901-2 similar orders were given with respect to what are known as the first and second issues of 1840 rupees. The first issue actually belongs to that year. The second issue consists of the rupees that were coined between 1841 and 1861, all of which bear the date 1840, according to an inconvenient practice which had previously been adopted in the case of the *sikka* rupee. By the end of 1903-4, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of 1835 rupees and a little more than 14 crores of 1840 rupees of both

Reform
of the
currency.

Department of Banking Operations—contd.

Banking Officers	...	...	Mr. P. K. Das Gupta.
			Mr. A. R. Thanawala.
			Mr. G. L. Bijur.
			Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.
			Mr. K. Devarao.
			Mr. K. B. Kirtikar.
			Mr. D. R. Munsiff.
			Mr. G. S. Annaswani.
			Mr. K. Vasudeva Rao.
			Mr. O. R. Srinivasan.

Agricultural Credit Department.

Chief Officer	...	...	Mr. K. Subba Rao.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	Mr. V. Sivaraman (Offg.)

Exchange Control Department.

Deputy Controller	...	...	Mr. H. D. Cayley, O.B.E.
Officer on Special Duty	...	...	Mr. P. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Accountants	...	..	{ Mr. G. Subrahmanyam (Offg.). Mr. B. D. Kasbekar (Offg.).
Assistant Accountant	...	...	Mr. P. L. G. Baptist (Offg.).

*Bombay Office.**Banking Department.*

Manager	...	...	{ Mr. W. T. McCallum, O.B.E.
Secretary, Local Board, Western Area	...	...
Accountants	...	...	{ Mr. B. N. Dutt. Mr. M. M. Mehra. Mr. P. B. Hate.
Assistant Accountants	...	...	{ Mr. C. K. Bhaskaran (Offg.). Mr. J. S. Narula (Offg.).

Issue Department.

Currency Officer	...	...	Mr. Ganga Bishan.
Assistant Currency Officers	...	...	{ Mr. G. D. Banerjee. Mr. B. B. Mookerji. Mr. S. K. Sarkar.

Karachi Branch.

Manager and Currency Officer	...	...	Mr. B. V. Desai.
Assistant Currency Officer	...	...	Mr. A. D. Prabhu.

and their subjects suffered loss and inconvenience. The Government of India decided that the provisions of the Native Coinage Act of 1876 were not applicable to the new condition of affairs brought about by the closure of the mints, but agreed to purchase the existing rupees of Native States at their current market value and to supply British rupees in their place. About sixteen States, among which may be mentioned Kashmīr, Gwalior, Baroda, and Bhopāl, have taken advantage of this offer, which involves cessation of their own coinage.

Under Acts of 1839, 1840, and 1843, the Presidency banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were authorized to issue notes payable on demand, but the circulation of the notes was practically limited to the three Presidency towns. These Acts were repealed by an Act of 1861, which provided for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department by means of notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand. Since then no banks have been allowed to issue notes in India. The denominations of the notes are Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000. The Rs. 10 notes are more commonly used than those of other denominations¹. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon are the head offices of issue. Calcutta has subordinate offices of issue at Allahābād² and Lahore, Madras at Calicut, and Bombay at Karāchi. Notes are issued in exchange for silver coin from every paper currency office, and in exchange for gold bullion and gold coin from the head offices in Calcutta and Bombay, on the requisition of the Comptroller-General. Notes may also be issued on the security of gold deposited in England. Every office of issue is the centre of a circle within the limits of which its notes are legal tender. Notes of higher value than Rs. 5 are payable only at the office of issue, save that the notes of subordinate offices have hitherto been payable also at the corresponding head office. Beyond this the law imposes no obligation to pay; but, for the accommodation of the public, notes of other circles are cashed at any paper currency office to such extent as the convenience of each office will permit. In ordinary circumstances, too, every Government treasury cashes or exchanges notes if it can do so without inconvenience; and when this cannot be done for large sums, small sums can generally be exchanged for travellers. Measures have recently been taken

¹ Trade remittances are largely made by means of currency notes, and in small towns these are often at a premium in consequence.

² In 1905 it was decided to transfer the Allahābād office of issue to Cawnpore.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY.

Name.	Designation.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Mr. S. M. Nazir	... Director of Supplies ...	1,250 COMP A 75 CLA 219	
" D. P. Guzdar	... Dy. Director of Supplies.	785 COMP A 75 CLA 137	
" C. T. Shah	... Assistant Director of Supplies.	510 COMP A 75 CLA 89	
" J. C. Roche	... Assistant Director (Administration).	400 COMP A 50 DIR 57-9 CLA 70	
" R. K. Audley	... Assistant Director of Supplies.	425 COMP A 50 CLA 74	
" K. Nain	... Assistant Director of Supplies (Shipping).	450 COMP A 50 CLA 79	

notes. The village *mahājan* has the great advantage of an intimate knowledge of the affairs of his constituents. He charges a very high, and sometimes an exorbitant, rate of interest; but it must be remembered that, owing to the impecuniosity of his clients, the risk of non-payment is often great. The work of these local money-lenders has its beneficial and its evil aspect. The system is well adapted to bring capital to the land in the minute doses which the agricultural condition of India demands; on the other hand, the high rate of interest presses heavily on the debtor, while ready access to the money-lender is a temptation to extravagance. This temptation has grown with the extension of railways and trade, which have given a readily realizable money value to crops and land. The ignorant and short-sighted peasant is apt to indulge in a scale of expenditure on marriage ceremonies and other festivals which he cannot afford, and debts contracted for such purposes at a high rate of interest too often result in his ruin. In some parts of India agricultural indebtedness has grown to be a great evil, which has forced the Government to have recourse to special legislation.

We are here concerned only with the measures which are of a financial character. One of the most important of these is the practice, which is now in common force, of the grant to cultivators of Government loans, often made on the joint and several responsibility of the villagers, for agricultural improvements and the purchase of seed, cattle, &c. The advances made in ordinary years are greatly increased in times of famine or scarcity. In 1900-1 the total advanced to cultivators amounted to more than 2 crores. An experiment, which may have far-reaching results, is now being made in the introduction of co-operative credit societies, on the lines of the 'agricultural banks' which have been so successful in improving the condition of the poorer classes in some European countries. The principal objects of these societies are the encouragement of thrift, the accumulation of loanable capital, and the reduction of interest on borrowed money by a system of mutual credit. The experiment has been started on a small scale in Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab, and great pains are being taken to encourage the growth of the societies and to make the villagers realize the benefit to be derived from them. Should this system, which has now been regulated by legislation, be successfully developed, it will confer a benefit on the rural population the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

Government loans
to cultivators, and
agricultural
banks.

Name.	Designation.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Textile Control Branch.</i>			Rs.
S. P. Antia, B.Com. ...	Assistant Director ...	480	
V. M. Srikumaran Nair, B.Sc., B.L.	Deputy Assistant Director.	400	
S. R. Ramakrishnan, B.A., B.L.	Do.	375	
B. V. T. Iyengar, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	350	
<i>Cloth Distribution Branch.</i>			
M. R. Kazimi ...	Director ...	1,450	
A. G. D. Madgavkar ...	Deputy Director ...	855	
M. R. Row, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.	820	
M. G. Gupte, B.Sc. ...	Do.	820	
V. H. Mehta, B.A. ...	Do.	785	
K. V. Nagaich, B.Com. ...	Do.	750*	
S. M. Haque, B.A. ...	Assistant Director ...	540	
V. V. Ananthakrishnan, B.Sc. (London).	Do.	510*	
Parmeshwar Nath, M.A. ...	Do.	480	
C. M. Ghorpade, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.	540*	
Abdul Majid, B.A. ...	Do.	510	
A. G. Menon ...	Do.	480	
E. M. Munsiff, B.A. (Hons.).	Deputy Assistant Director.	400	
G. N. Jerath, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Do.	450*	
Chandrapal, B.A. (Hons.)...	Do.	450*	
A. H. Thakkar, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Tech.).	Do.	375	
T. M. B. Nedungadi, M.A.	Do.	375	

local) amounted to 18 crores, and their reserve to more than 7½ crores. The greater part of the capital of the exchange banks is, however, employed out of India. Taking the Indian share at one-third, the total capital available in 1903 for financing the major operations of Indian trade amounted to about 15½ crores. In the same year the aggregate of the deposits in the Presidency banks, in the Indian branches of the exchange banks, and in the other joint-stock banks was 47·5 crores, of which about 3 crores represented Government balances in the Presidency banks. As a matter of fact, the great banker of the country is the Government itself, since it holds the greater part of its own cash balances, has the sole control of the paper currency, and controls exchange by its transactions with the Secretary of State.

Of recent years the condition of the banking arrangements in India has formed the subject of frequent consultation between the Government and the mercantile community. The deliberations have centred round two main questions: firstly, whether the Government could not with advantage transfer some part of the great responsibility which it now accepts in connexion with the currency and other financial matters to a banking institution; and secondly, whether the existing banking facilities are adequate to the needs of the growing trade of India, and if not, how they may best be extended. The plan which at first commended itself to the Government of India was the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks into a single Central Bank constituted on a sterling basis and with access to the London money market. It was believed that such a bank would be able to relieve the Government of its present heavy responsibilities, and would secure the advantages arising from the control of the banking system by a solid and powerful central institution. Many objections were made to the proposal, and the Government reluctantly came to the conclusion that the circumstances were for the time being unfavourable to the policy of the centralization scheme. At present the Government has under consideration the question whether certain of the restrictions placed by law on the business of the Presidency banks might not be relaxed with safety. They are, for instance, debarred, as the law now stands, from raising money in the English market.

As regards the trade question, careful investigation does not bear out the allegation, which has been frequently made, that existing banking facilities are seriously inadequate to cope with trade requirements; but it leads to the conclusion that these

Proposed
Central
Bank for
India.

Adequacy
of existing
banking
facilities.

Name.	Designation.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Transport Branch—contd.</i>			
		Rs.	
Sohan Singh, B.A.	... Assistant Director ...	480	
M. A. Rahim, B.A.	... Deputy Assistant Director ...	375	
L. Gomez, B.A.	... Do. ...	450	
S. S. Aggrawal, B.A.	... Do. ...	375	
G. Srinivasan	... Do. ...	375	
L. V. Ramachandran	... Do. ...	350	
C. K. B. Dave, M.A., LL.B.	... Do. ...	350	
<i>Purchase Branch.</i>			
T. P. Barat, M.B.E., M.Sc.	Joint Textile Commissioner.	1,725	(On deputation ex-India).
		300	
A. R. R. Deshpande, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Alg.)	Additional Director	1,050	Temporarily officiating as Director.
		100	
Rao Sahib M. S. Ramnath	Deputy Director	785	
N. N. Dallas	... Do. ...	820	
S. M. Iyer	... Do. ...	750	
Nathmal Marwari, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Assistant Director	570	
M. E. Chinoy	... Do. ...	480	
K. H. Cama	... Do. ...	540	
Mumtaz Hulsain	... Do. ...	570	
G. C. Gupta	... Do. ...	510	
Sohanlal Sharma	... Do. ...	540	
N. H. Rao, B.A.	... Do. ...	510	
B. L. Bhatnagar	... Do. ...	510	
Ram Sahay, M.Sc.	... Do. ...	480	
		50	

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Name.	Designation.	Pay and allowances.	Remarks.
<i>Cotton Branch.</i>			Rs.
A. R. Meneses, M.B.E., J.P.	Director	... 1,300 CLA 75	
V. V. Saraiya, B.Com.	Deputy Director	... 820 CLA 75	
V. D. Chotai	Assistant Director	... 480 CLA 50	
<i>Disposals Branch.</i>			
M. L. Vyas, B.Sc., LL.B.	Assistant Director	... 540 SPL P 100 CLA 75	
G. C. Joshi, B.Sc.	Deputy Assistant Director.	... 375 CLA 50	
J. S. Popli	Do.	... 425 CLA 50	
Rameshwar Dayal	Do.	... 425 CLA 50	
T. A. Viswanathan	Do.	... 375 CLA 50	
<i>Handlooms Branch.</i>			
M. R. Kazimi	Director	... 1,450 SPL P 300 CLA 75	
N. R. Venugopal, B.A.	Deputy Director	... 785 CLA 75	
R. Rajagopalan, M.A.	Deputy Assistant Director.	... 350 CLA 50	
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R. C. Dube, M.A.	Deputy Director	... 750 CLA 75	

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PART XXII.

DISTRIBUTION LIST.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

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His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D.	Governor of Bombay.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher.	Prime Minister in charge of the portfolios of Political, Services & Education.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai.	Minister for Home & Revenue.	
The Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhoy Gilder	Minister for Health (Public Health and Medicine) and Public Works.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil.	Minister for Reconstruction & Excise.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Dinkerrao Narbheram Desai.	Minister for Law & Civil Supplies.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Valkunth Lalubhai Mehta.	Minister for Finance, Co-operation & Village Industries.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.	Minister for Labour.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Malgouda Pungouda Patil.	Minister for Forests & Agriculture.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak.	Minister for Local Self-Govt.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Ganpati Devaji Tapase.	Minister for Industries, Fisheries & Backward Class Deptt.	
D. Symington, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., J.P.	C.I.E. Secy. to H. E. the Governor.	

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
V. P. Sabnis, B.A., J.P. ...	Under Secy. to Govt., F. D. ...	(T e m p. p o s t.) (Offg.)
D. H. Damle, B.A. (Hons) ..	Sr. Asstt. Secy. to Govt., F. D.	Offg. (Tempy.)
M. V. Tilve, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. ...	Asstt. Secy. (Food & Reconstruction Section.)	
M. D. Rangnekar, B.A. (Hons.) ...	Addl. Asstt. Secy. to Govt., F. D.	
D. E. Mahajan, B.A. ...	Offg. Jr. Asst. Secy. to Govt., F.D.	
R. C. Rele, B.Sc. ..	Offg. Spl. Officer (Reconstruction Finance).	
D. S. Bakhle, O.B.E., B.A., I.C.S., J.P.	Secy. to Govt., C. S. Deptt. & Supply Commissioner.	
A. L. Dias, B. A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), I.C.S.	Dir. of Civil Supplies and Jt. Secy. to Govt., C. S. Deptt. Dir. of Civil Supplies (Distts.) & Joint Secy. to Govt., C. S. Deptt.	
J. A. Singh, B.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), I.F.S.	Addl. Dir. of Civil Supplies (Charcoal & Firewood), Provl. Coal Control- ler & Liason Offr. in con. with the work of supply of grass to the Mily.	
G. M. Sankpal, M.B.E., B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.)	Director of Economics and Statistica Bureau and Statistician to Govt., C. S. Deptt.	
A. K. Satagopan, B.A. ...	Under Secy. to Govt., C. S. Deptt., and Secy. Board of Transport.	
S. M. Mogre, B.A. ...	Estt. Officer, C. S. Deptt. ...	
S. K. Bedekar, B.Ag. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Wales)	Dy. Dir. of Civil Supplies (Genl.).	
S. N. Sapre, B.A. (Hons.) ...	Dy. Dir. of C. S. (Distt.)	
Rao Saheb M. V. Raje, B.A. ...	Asstt. Dir. of Civil Supplies (Rice).	
B. G. Vichare, B.A. ...	Do. (Sugar).	
D. V. Mahant, B.A. ...	Asstt. Dir. of C. S. (Gen.)	
B. S. Sheshgiri, B.Ag. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Cantab.)	Asstt. Statistician to Govt., C. S. D.	
C. H. Champanaria, B.A., LL.B. ...	Asstt. Dir. of C. S. (Cloth.)	
S. A. Sayeed, B.A. ...	Asst. Dir. of C. S. (Charcoal and Firewood.)	
Dr. V. K. Bhandarkar, B.A., Ph.D....	Asstt. Provl. Coal Controller.	
Capt. H. J. Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	Spl. Officer, C. S. D.	
L. G. Padhye ...	Asst. Estt. Officer.	
B. K. Vaishampayan, B.Ag. ...	Gur Purchasing Officer.	
G. K. Sant, M.A., B.Sc. ...	Asstt. Statistician.	
D. N. Khurody, I.D.D. (Hons.) ...	Dy. Milk Commr. and Holds charge of the post of Milk Commr., C. S. Deptt. also.	
A. C. Amdekar, M.A. ...	Asstt. Dir. of Civil Supplies (2).	
G. N. Khopkar ...	Asstt. Director of C. S. (Milk).	
A. S. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B. ...	Asstt. Dir. of C. S. (3).	
A. N. Subaraman ...	Asstt. Dir. of C. S. (Milk Distribu- tion Scheme)	
C. N. Dave, B.Ag. A.I.D.I. ...	Cattle Salvage Officer.	
P. J. Chinmulgund, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), I.C.S.	Food Controller and Dy. Secy. to Govt., C. S. Deptt.	

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks
R.B. M. V. Subbarayudu, B.A.	.. Dy. Dir. of C. S. (Distt. Accts.) and holds in addition the charge as Dir. of C. S. (Accts. int.) and Joint Secy. to Govt., C. S. D.	
A. R. Khosla, M.A., B.T. (Punj)	.. Dy. Dir. of C. S. (Accts.) and addl. charge as Dir. of Civil Supplies (Account), and Joint Secy. to Govt., C. S. D.	
H. M. Shah	... Asst. Dir. of C. S. (Accounts).	
K. Janakiram, B.A.	.. Asst. Dir. of C. S. (Accts.)	
M. B. Sanjan, B.A. (Bom.), B. Com., (B'han.)	.. Do. (Food Accts.).	
R. K. Shihad, B.A.	... Do. (Accts.).	
P. S. Bendre	... Do. do.	
R.S. M. Ponnuswami	... Asstt. Dir. of C. S. (Shop Bill Accts.).	
R.S. M. B. Salvi, B.A. (Hons)	... Controller of Govt. Grain Shops.	
R. D. Tendulkar, B.A. (Hons)	... Asstt. Controller of Govt. Grain Shops.	
N. S. Dave, B.A.	... Do. do.	
L. R. Dalal, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Bom.), I.C.S.	... Grain Purchase Officer, C. S. Deptt., Thana, Kolaba and B. S. D.	
S. N. Namjoshi, B.A., LL.B.	... Dy. Grain Purchase Officer.	
G. R. Hegde, B.A.	... Asstt. Purchase Officer, Mahad.	
G. D. Amin, B.A. (Hons)	... Do. Dahamu.	
P. R. Ponnar	... Do. Mahad.	
P. L. Talati, B.A.	... Do. Panvel.	
D. A. Durve, B.A.	... Do. Thana.	
B. J. Rege	... Provl. Paper Controller (Bombay Province).	
Dr. R. E. Dadachandji, M.B.U.S.	... Nutrition Officer, C. S. Deptt.	
V. T. Dehejia, B.Sc. (Bom.), I.C.S.	.. Secy. to Govt., H. D.	Offg.
W. N. Gallagher, B.A. (Hons.), (Dub.), I.C.S.	.. Dy. Secy. to Govt., H. D.	
A. S. Bani, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.) D.K.C., I.C.S.	.. Offg. Under Secy. to Govt., H. D.	
E. L. Vaz	... Asstt. Secy. to Govt., H. D. (Poll.) and A. R. P. Controller, Bombay (in addn.) and Marriage Regtr. for the City of Bombay.	
W. Miranda, B.A.	... Asstt. Secy. to Govt., H. D. (Procr).	Offg.
S. M. Dalal	... Offg. Addl. Asstt. Secy. to Govt., H. D. (Political).	
D. R. Pradhan, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., I.C.S.	.. Secy. to Govt., Edcn. and Industries Dept.	
D. S. Joshi, B.A. (Bom.) (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	.. Joint Secy. to Govt., Edcn. and Industries Dept., Bombay.	
N. B. Rangnekar, B.A. (Hons.), (Bom.).	.. Under Secy. to Govt., Edcn. and Industries Dept.	
G. C. Bannerjee, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon).	.. Education Officer, Edcn. and Industries Dept.	
N. S. Pardasani, M.A. (Bom.)	... Do. do.	

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE PROVINCES OF BOMBAY AND SIND.		
Sir Janardan Atmaram Madan, C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. (Hon. & Oxon.), I.C.S. (Retd.), J.P.	Chairman.	
Khan Bahadur Muhammed Daim A. Sidiki.	Member	
P. G. Shah, C.I.E. M.A., B.Sc., I.A. & A.S. (Retd.), J.P.	Do.	
K.B. H. D. Warden, B.A., B.Sc., J.P.	Secretary.	
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.		
JUDGES, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.		
The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Kt.	Chief Justice.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitis Chandra Sen.	Puisne Judge.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahomme- dali Currim Chagla.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eric Weston.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narjosang Hormazdyar Cooverjee Coyajee.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganpat Sakharam Rajadtryaksha.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Natvarlal Harilal Bhagwati.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajaram Shripad Bavdekar.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pralhad Balacharya Gajendragadkar.	Do.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamrao Raghunath Tendolkar.	Adfl. Judge.	
OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT. (Original Side).		
S. J. Rahimtoola, B.A., LL.B., Bar- at-Law.	Prothonotary and Senior Master.	
A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Bar at- Law.	Master & Regtr. in Equity & Comr. for taking Accts. & Local Investiga- tions.	
N. A. Vesuvala, B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law.	Taxing Master	...
K.S. K. K. Dastur, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).	Master & Assistant Prothonotary	...
S. E. Engineer, B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law.	First Asstt. Master	...
A. R. N. Ayyar	Second do.	
S. H. A. Vakil, B.A., Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar.	...
Khursedji Navroji Daji, Advocate	Associate.	...

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
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<i>Officers of Electric Grid.</i>		
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Dr. S. M. Dhume, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., F.S.S.	Offg. Addl. Dy. Director, Commercial Intelligence and Industrial Statistics.	
D. Y. Aras, G. D.A., R. A.	Offg. Accounts Officer.	
B. Tayabali, L.T.M.	Head of Textile Section, R. C. Tech. Institute, Ahmedabad.	On contract.
S. Y. Anandkar	Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries.	Offg.
Nazerhusein Fazil Mooraj, Dip. F.H. (Lond.).	Warden of Weights and Measures and I/c Industrial Engineer.	
V. V. Apte, B.E. (Mech.)	Asstt. Warden of Weights, Measures and Asstt. Producer Gas Plant Engineer (in addn.).	

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
R. R. Tavargeri, G.B.V.C.	... Divl. Vety. Offr. (Offg.)	Poona.
R. C. Nathani, G.B.V.C.	... Dy. Supdt., Bombay City and Harbour.	Bombay.
G. G. Chebbi, G.B.V.C.	... Divl. Vety. Officer on Spl. duty (Tempy.)	Do.
Dr. S. R. M. Rao, M.Sc., D.Sc.	... Parasitologist	Do.
G. A. Hardikar, G.B.V.C.	... Offr. in charge, Goat Virus Producing Stn.	Do.
S. P. Deshpande, G.B.V.C., A.I.D.	Asst. Disease Investigation Offr. (Poultry) (Tempy.)	Do.
S. N. Sapre, M.Sc. (Bom.), G.B.V.C.	Disease Investigation Offr.	Do.
S. L. Manjrekar, G.B.V.C., A.I.D.R.I.	Asstt. Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats).	Do.
FORESTS.		
W. C. de C. Walsh, B.A. (Oxon.), I F.S.	Chief Consvr. of Forests, Province of Bombay.	Poona.
T. K. Mirchandani, M.B.E, B.E., A.M.I.E (Ind.).	Consvr. of Forest, Forest Engineering Circle (Tempy.)	Do.
.....	Silviculturist, B. P. & Utilization Officer, B. P. (in addn.).	Do.
Y. R. Divekar, B.A.	Director of Forest Training and in addn. Consvr. of Forests, Research and utilisation Circle Silviculturist, B. P. and Forest Utilisation Offr., B. P.	Do.
JAIL.		
Lt.-Col. R. T. Advani, M.B.B.S., (Bom.), I M.S.	Offg. Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Province of Bombay.	
POLICE.		
H. B. Kidd, C.I.E., I.P.	... Insp.-Genl. of Police	... Offg.
N. M. Kamte, M.B.E., B.A., I.P., J.P.	Dy. I. G. of Police, C.I.D.	... Do.
EDUCATION.		
D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab), B.A. (Hons.) I (Bom.) Wrangler.	Director of Public Instruction	... Offg.
Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Columbia).	Inspector of European Schrs in the Province of Bombay.	
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
K. A. Gandhi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)	Director of Public Health for the Govt. of Bombay, Poona.	
...	Non-medical P. A. to do.	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
S. E. Wadia, B.E.	... Public Health Engr. to Govt. on probn. (Ex. Engr.'s status).	
C. G. Kale, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., B.E.	Chief Engr., P.W.D. (Tempy.)	... Poona.
R.B. R. B. Karandikar, L.C.E.	... P. A. to do. do.	... Do.
P. K. K. Murti	... Technical Asstt.	... Do.
G. M. Bhide	... Do.	... Do.
D. K. Limaye	... P. A. to the Chief Engr.	... Do.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.		
(1) Town Planning and Valuation Department.		
Habibullah Khan, F.S.I., A.I.A.A.	Consulting Surveyor to Govt. of (London), A.I.A.A. (India).	Bombay.
(2) Backward Class Department.		
M. N. Heble, M.A. (Bom.) B.Sc. (Econ.), (Lond.)	Backward Class Officer, Province of Bombay.	Offg.
III—OFFICERS AT THE PRESIDENCY.		
LAND REVENUE.		
Y. R. Parpia, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S....	Collr. of Bombay and B.S.D. and Salsette Dev. Officer.	
P. K. Kharkar, B.A.	... Dy. Collr., Bombay and P. A. to the Collr., Bombay and B. S. D.	

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Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
LAW AND JUSTICE.		
Mrs. Mithan Lam, B.A. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econs.) (London) Bar-at-Law.	Sheriff of Bombay.	
M. K. Nemazie, LL.B., J.P. ...	Dy. Sheriff of Bombay and Marshal of the Prize Court.	
Mark Stanislaus Noronha, B.A., (Mad.), LL.B. (Bom.) (Advocate) (O.S.), J.P.	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.	
M. D. Lalitaka, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, J.P.	Judge	do.
T. T. Barodawalla, B.A. (Bom.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, J.P.	Do.	do.
M. V. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., (Bom.)	Do.	do.
D. J. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, (A.S.)	Do.	do. Offg.
E. T. Baptista, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), J.P.	Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.	
W. K. Mankar ...	Coroner.	
O. H. Brown, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Presy. Magte. & Rev. Judge.	
J. M. Barot, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 2nd Court, Margaon.	
Kantilal C. Thakore, LL.B. ...	Presy. Magte., 8th Court, Girgaum.	
G. A. Sabnis, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 6th Court, Mazgaon.	
D. S. Babrekar, LL.B. (Advocate) ...	Presy. Magte., 5th Court, Dadar.	
V. K. Muranjan, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 21st Court, Esplanade, Bombay.	
T. S. Vyas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Presy. Magte., 18th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.	
G. K. Rege, B.A., Bar-at-Law ...	Presy. Magte., Bombay, 3rd Court, Esplanade.	
M. Nasrullah, B.A., Bar-at-Law ...	Presy. Magte. 20th Court, Mazgaon.	
H. A. Elias, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Presy. Magte., 14th Court, Girgaum.	
S. A. Hatteea, Bar-at-Law ...	Presy. Magte., 17th Court, Mazgaon.	
R. S. Parikh, LL.B., Advocate,— (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 16th Court, Esplanade.	
B. D. Belvi, LL.B., (Advocate) ...	Presy. Magte., 7th Court, Dadar.	
J. Ménezes, LL.B., (Advocate)—(O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 9th Court, Bandra.	
S. B. Avar, M.A., LL.B. Advocate (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 15th Court, Mazgaon.	
Miss A. Kulkarni, M.A. ...	Presy. Magte., Juvenile Court, Bombay.	
Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Presy. Magte., 19th Court, Esplanade, Bombay.	
M. J. Gordhandas, B.A., LL.B. ...	Presy. Magte., 10th Court, Andheri.	
Rao Saheb T. A. Sonavane, B.A., LL.B.	Presy. Magte., 11th Court, Kurla.	
Major A. A. Shellim, LL.B. ...	Presy. Magte., 13th Court, Worli, Bombay.	
Mohomed Nemazee, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Presy. Magte., 12th Court, Bandra.	
S. R. S. Pandit, B.A., LL.B. ...	Offg. Regtr. and Presy. Magte., Presy. Magt.'s. Court, Bombay.	
JAILS.		
R. C. Bharucha ...	Supt., H. M.'s House of Correction, Arthur Road Prison.	Offg.

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Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
S. A. Iyer	... Dir. of Publicity.	
S. N. Kamat	...	
B. B. Chitgupi	...	
B. S. Vartikar	...	
M. A. Faqih	...	
N. K. Bhatt	...	
Capt. M. K. O'Gorman, J.P.	... Supervisor, Bombay Entertainment Duty Act.	
V. N. Pal	... Secy. to the Board for examining and certifying Cinema Films.	(Part-time).
S. K. Patkar, B.A., LL.B.	... Comr. for Workmen's Compensation.	(Tempy).
D. G. Utturkar, D.C.E.	... Manager, Dev. Dept. Chawls.	

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

G. J. Desai, B.E. (Civil), F.S.I., M.T.P.I. (Lond.).	Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay, Bombay, and Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay and B.S.D., Santa Cruz Aerodrome (in addn.).	
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MUNICIPALITY.

B. K. Patel, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), I.C.S.	Munpl. Comr. for the City of Bombay.	
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STEAM BOILER & SMOKE NUISANCES DEPARTMENT.

B. D. Kavina	... Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances.	
D. L. S. Plunkett	... Do.	
J. M. Munshi	... Do.	
K. D. Bhathena	... Do.	Offg.
H. P. Seervai, L.M.E., L.E.E. (Hons.) Grad. I.E.E. (Lond.)	... Do.	Do.
Phiroze Kavasji	... Do.	Do.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT.

N. L. Gadkari, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I.	Offg. Senior Inspector of Factories, Bombay.	
G. M. Kolhatkar, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Benares Hindu University), A.M.I.M.	Junior Inspector of Factories.	...
Miss A. Ribeiro, M.B., B.S.	Lady Inspector of Factories.	
V. M. Mardhekar, B.E. (Elect.-I class) (Bom.).	Inspector of Factories (Junior)	... Offg. (Temp. post).
P. D. Bapat, B.E. (Civil) (Bom.)	Insp. of Factories	... Offg.
R. A. Potdar, B.Sc. (Bom.) S.O. Tech. (Benares).	Do.	... Do.
Y. V. Thite, B.Sc. (Ph. & Chem.-1st Class), (Bom.), B.Sc. (Tech.)	Do.	... (Offg.)
B. L. Bokil, B.Sc. (Bom.)	Do.	... Do.
S. M. Jadavala	Do.	... Do.
K. R. Gadgil, L.T.M. (Bom.)	Insp. under the Payt. of Wages Act.	Temp. post.

Appointment.	Name.	Station.
AHMEDABAD.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	P. N. Damry, M.A. (Oxon.) (offg.)	Ahmedabad.
Ex. Engr. (Irriga. Projects Dn, North).	K. M. Joshi, B.Sc., B.E. (z) (offg.)	Do.
Dy Engrs. ...	H. N. Kanbi	Do.
	N. C. Dalvadi	Do.
	H. N. Bhise, D.C.E.	Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals Sub-Dn.
Ex. Engr., Ahmedabad Dn.	S. S. Nadgir	Do.
	R. D. Bakeri, B.E. (offg.)	Do.
Soil Physicist, Irrign. Projects Dn. (North.)	Dr. D. G. Kulkarni, M.Ag., Ph.D	Ahmedabad.
Dy. Engrs. ...	.....	Do. (Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals Sub-Dn.)
	L. H. Mehta, B.E.	Dhanduka Sub-Dn.
	.....	Ahmedabad.
	G. N. Phadke.	Virangam.
	M. P. Amin, B.E.	Ahmedabad.
Dy. Engr., El. Br., El. Sub-Dn.	V. L. Bagul, B.E.	Do.
	G. N. Bajani, L.E.E. (offg.)	Do.
Boring Dy. Engr.	P. C. Parikh, (offg.)	Do.
Dy. Engr.	B. L. Pomat	Village Water Supply Sub-Dn., Bhal Tract, Ahmedabad.
BROACH.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	M. K. Jadhav, B.A. (Hons.) (offg.)	Broach.
Ex. Engr., Broach Minor Irrign. Works.	Capt M. K. Noble, R.I.E., B.E., A.M.I.E. (India).	
Dy. Engrs. ...	D. J. Gajab	Do.
PANCH MAHALS.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	M. G. Pimputkar, B.A. (Bom. & Lond.), I.C.S. (offg.)	Godhra.
Asstt. Engr.	.....	Do.
Dy. Engr.	G. B. Agaskar, B.E.	Dohad.
	V. V. Karandikar, D.C.E.	Godhra Sub-Dn.
KAIRA.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	T. M. Chaudhary, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Hons.), (Bom. & Oxon.), Dip. Ed. (Oxon.) (offg.)	Kaira.
Ex. Engr., Kaira and Panch Mahals Division.	V. W. Gothoskar, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.) (offg.)	Do.
Dy. Engrs. ...	D. J. Sarma	Dakore.
Dy. Engr. P.H.E.	N. J. Mehta	Kaira Sub-Dn.
		Nadiad Water Supply and Drainage Sub-Dn.
SURAT.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	W. N. Bakhtiyar, B.A., LL.B.	Surat.
Ex. Engr., Surat & Broach Dn	K. M. Kantawala, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	Do.
	M. Inst. H.E. (Lond.) (Offg.)	
	K. L. Patel, D.C.E.	Surat.
Dy. Engrs., Surat & Broach Dn.	B. R. Tank	Surat.
	R. H. Shaikh, B.E.	Tapti River Sub-Dn.
Dy. Engr.	D. S. Argade	Surat Sany. Sub-Dn.
Do.	J. D. Vyas, B.E.	Village Water Supply Sub-Dn.

Appointment.	Name.	Station.
AHMEDNAGAR.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	Hamid Khan Amir Khan, B.A. (Hons.) (Offg.)	Ahmednagar.
Asstt. Collr. ...	.....	Do.
Ex. Engr., Ahmednagar Dn.	A. R. Thomas, B.Sc. (Eng.), M. Inst. C.E., I.S.E.	Do.
P. A. to the F. E. ...	V. R. Moholkar, B.E., M.I.C.E. (Lond.) (Offg.).	Do.
Asstt. Engr. Do.	D. B. Kankanwadi, B.E. ... I. M. Magdum, B.E. ...	Sangamner Sub-Dn.
Dy. Engrs. ...	S. H. Pethkar	Deolali Sub-Dn.
	H. P. Divekar, D.C.E.	Ahmednagar.
	V. T. Mandke	Ahmednagar.
	N. N. Ayra	Vadala.
WEST KHANDESH.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	A. W. Lovatt, M.A., I.C.S. (Offg.)	Dhulia.
Asstt. Collr. and Bhill Uplift Officer.	Virendra Kumar, I.C.S.	Do.
Ex. Engr., West Khandesh Dn.	S. B. Shrikhande, B.E. (Offg.)	Do.
Tempy. Ex. Engr., East Khandesh Dn.	Capt. J. N. Mullan, B.Sc., B.E.	Jalgaon.
Dy. Engrs. ...	K. G. Gokhale	Chahgaon.
	S. V. Lonkar, B. E.	Dhulia.
	V. V. Sathe	Nandurbar.
	D. V. Padhye	Sakri Sub-Dn.
	G. K. Kunte	Shahada Sub-Dn.
EAST KHANDESH.		
Collr. & Distt. Magte. ...	S. A. Ghatge, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Jalgaon.
Dy. Engr.	P. B. Bhadre, B.E.	Jalgaon.
	G. D. Diwanji?	Blusawal.
NASIK.*		
Collr. & Distt. Magte....	V. I. Nanjappa, B.Sc. (Hons.) I.C.S. (Offg.).	Nasik.
Asstt. Collr. ...	J. F. Plant, LL.B., I.C.S.	Do.
Ex. Engr., Nasik Irrign. Dn.	N. G. Murti, B.E., M.I.E., I.S.E.	Do.
Asstt. Engr. ...	M. D. Kale, B.E.	Nasik Irrign. Sub-Dn.
Deputy Engrs. ...	M. G. Ranade, B.E.	Pandhara.
Ex. Engr., Nasik Dn. ...	K. R. Akerkar, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.) (t)	Nasik.
Dy. Engrs. ...	V. J. Bhuskate	Malegaon.
	R. J. Oak, B.E.	...
	B. K. Kulkarni	Nasik.
	V. V. Ayra	Kopergaon.
Dy. Engr., El. Br., El. Sub-Dn.	R. H. McDermott, L.E.E.	Nasik.

* The Collr. of Nasik and the Asstt. Collr. in ch. of Kalvan Taluka for the time being European British subjects are Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Surgana State—G. R. No. 434, dated 22nd January 1890.

Appointment.	Name.	Station.
POONA— <i>contd.</i>		
Mechl Asstt. in the office of the P.H.E., to Govt.	V. R. Marathe, B.E. (Mechl), Mech. E.	G. J. Poona.
Dy. Engr. P. H. Sanitary Project Sub-Dn.	...	Do.
Temp. Ex. Engr., Public Health Works Dn.	S. E. Wadia, B.E.	Do.
Asstt. to do.	M. M. Vyas, B.E.	Do.
Sub-Divl. Offr., Dapur Workshop (Dy. Engr.)	R. S. R. B. Chitnis, B.E. (Mech.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (Lond.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.).	Kirkree (Poona).
Dy. Engr., El. Br., Elec. Sub-Dn.	B. Sanipad Rao, L.E.E.	Poona.
Temp. Ex. Engr, Bldgs. Project Dn. No. 1.	L. W. Kale, B.E.	Do.
Ex. Engr., Irrign. Projects (Central), Temp.	V. K. Mahajan, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (India).	Do.
Ex. Engr., Road Projects Dn. (East) (Temp.)	G. N. Godse, B.E. (Offg.)	Do.
Dy. Engrs., Irrign. Projects (Central) Dn.	V. G. Joshi, B.E.	Kopergaon.
	D. A. Paranjape, B.E.	Belgaum.
	V. V. Kavare, B.E.	Poona.
	Y. N. Kulkarni, D.C.E.	Do.
	M. R. Narayanan	Tadawall.
Do. Road Project Dn. (Central).	D. S. Borkar, B.E.	Nasik.
	D. Y. Shenolikar, D.C.E.	Mhigwan Sub-Dn.
	N. S. Malshe	Sangola.
	D. B. Dongre, D.C.E.	Poona.
*Do. Drainage Sub-Dn.	D. B. Bagade	Do.
Dy. Engr. Village Water Supply Sub-Dn.	S. S. Patil	Indapur and Purnadur talukas.
Do. Post-War Sanity Sub-Dn.	B. G. Wahimb	Poona.

SATARA.

Collr. & Dist. Magte. ...	S. B. Hubli, B.A. (Offg.)	... Satara.
Ex. Engr., Satara Dn. ...	K. J. Mohite, B.E. (Offg.)	... Do.
Dy. Engrs. do. ...	B. S. Kapre, B.E.	... Karad.
	M. G. Sutar	... Satara.
Ex. Engr, Post-War Construction Dn.	.....	...
Dy Engrs. do. ...	S. V. Ukidwe	... Do.
	C. G. Joshi	... Karad.

Appointment.	Name.	Station.
DHARWAR.		
Collr. & Dist. Magte. ...	A. E. Shelds, M.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Offg.).	Dharwar.
Ex. Engr. ...	R.S. A. G. Naik, B.E. (I)	Do.
E. E. Minor Irrgn. Works ...	V. B. Manerikar, B.E.	Do.
P. A. to Ex. Engr. ...	A. H. M. Deshpande	Do.
Asstt. Engr. ...	V. R. Deuskar, B.E.	Do.
Deputy Engrs. ..	M. C. Krishna Appa	Haveri.
	S. K. Latnekar	Dharwar.
	N. A. Karnam	Hangal Sub-Dn.
	K. S. K. Iyengar	Dharwar.
	G. B. Bagul, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	Do.
	B. Krishnaswengar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	Do.
	P. M. Nadganda	Do.
Dy. Engr. i/c of the Hubli El. undertaking (Temp.)	N. C. Raghavan	Hubli.
Dy. Engr., Post-War Sanitary Sub Dn.	B. S. Mahanannavar	...
KANARA.		
Collr. & Dist. Magte. ...	R. J. Rebello, B.A. (Cantab.), (Offg.)	Karwar.
Ex. Engr. ...	L. N. Nikeri, B.E., M.R.San.I. (Lond.), A.M.I.E. (ind), (Offg.)	Do.
Dy. Engrs. ...	H. S. S. Iyengar	Sirsi.
	.....	Kumta.
	D. B. Shetwal	Haliyal.
	S. D. Uttur	Karwar.
KOLABA.		
Collr. & Dist. Magte. ...	T. T. Kothavala, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.	Alibag.
RATNAGIRI.		
Collr. & Dist. Magte. ...	Capt. S. P. Mohite, B.A., LL.B. (Offg.)	Ratnagiri.
Ex. Engr. ...	R. L. Phansalkar, B.E. (Offg.)	Do.
P. A. to the Ex-Engr. ...	V. A. Paranjape	Do.
Asstt. Engrs. ...	Y. G. H. Munshi, B.E.	Ratnagiri Road Projects Sub- Dn.
	P. G. Krishnan	Kankavli.
	B. B. Phadke	Ratnagiri.
	.....	Do.
Dy. Engrs. ...	K. R. Sarma	Chiplun.
	C. V. Paranjape	Dapoli.
	D. P. Borkar	Ratnagiri.
	L. A. Kosti	Do.
	D. N. Hukeri	Do.

22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
23. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and
Puisne Judges of High Courts.
24. Lieutenant-Generals.
25. Auditor-General in India;
Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; and
Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge.
26. Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy;
Members of the Railway Board;
Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges;
Railway Financial Commissioner;
Secretaries to the Governor-General; and
Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.
27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department;
Judges of Chief Courts; and
Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
28. Chairmen, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal;
Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge; and
Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi;
Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay;
Director-General, Indian Medical Service;
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs;
Director of Intelligence;
Financial Adviser, Military Finance;
Financial Commissioners;
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department;
Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province;
Judicial Commissioner of Sind;
Major-Generals;
Members of a Board of Revenue;
Members of the Central Board of Revenue;
Members of the Federal Public Service Commission;
Political Resident on the North-West Frontier;
Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council;
Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and
Surgeons-General.
30. The Advocate-General of India; and
Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.
31. General Managers of State Railways;
Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
Controller of the Currency;
Controller of Railway Accounts;
Deputy Auditor General;
Assistant Judicial Commissioners;
Chief Revenue Authority in Assam;
Commissioners of Divisions;
Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency;
Residents of the Second Class;
Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and
Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa.
32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and
Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.
33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
34. Chairmen, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and
Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Central Provinces and Benar.

within their respective charges.

- Master, Security Printing, India and Controller of Stamps;
 Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55;
- Military Accountant-General;
 Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay;
 President, Court of Wards, United Provinces;
 Settlement Commissioners;
 Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;
 Solicitor to the Government of India; and
 Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.
39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal;
 Chief Surveyor with the Government of India;
 Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command);
 Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions;
 Director, Botanical Survey;
 Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office;
 Directors of the Survey of India;
 Director, Zoological Survey;
 Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs;
 Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments; and
 Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.
40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
41. Standing Counsel for Bengal.
42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.
43. Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi;
 Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges;
 Chief Inspector of Mines;
 Collectors of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay;
 Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay;
 Commissioner of Police, Madras;
 Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam;
 Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay;
 Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs;
 Collectors and Magistrates of Districts;
 Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara;
 Deputy Commissioners of Districts;
 Political Agents; and
 Residents (other than those of First and Second Class).
44. Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay;
 Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay;
 Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges;
 Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay;
 Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue;
 Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge; and
 Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Cocha Nagpur), within their respective charges.
45. Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal;
 Commandant, Frontier Constabulary;
 Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar;
 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance;
 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department;
 Deputy Inspectors-General of Police;
 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence;
 Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department;
 Principal Information Officer to the Government of India;

within their respective charges.

49. Administrators-General ;
Central Intelligence Officers ;
Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ;
Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay ;
Controller of Patents and Designs ;
Directors of Industries ;
Directors of Land Records ;
Directors of Veterinary Services ;
Excise Commissioners ;
Inspectors-General of Registration ;
Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras ;
Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore ; and
Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department ;
Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways ;
Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts ;
Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts ;
Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways ;
Deputy Directors, Railway Board ;
Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department ;
Directors of Telegraphs ;
Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs ;
Junior Controllers of Military Accounts ;
Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian
Audit and Accounts Service ;
Opium Agent, Ghazipur ;
Supervisor of Railway Labour ; and
Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.
52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second } within the charges of their respective
Class Residents. } Residents.
53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors ; and
Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.
54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.
55. Assistant Directors of Intelligence ;
Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay ;
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts ;
Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta ;
Commissioner of Ajme. Merwara ;
Deputy Commissioners of Districts ;
Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair ;
Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments ;
Directors of Publicity or Public Information under Provincial Governments ;
Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner
of Chota Nagpur) ;
Political Agents ;
Residents (other than those of the First and Second Class) ;
Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and to First
Class Residents ;
Settlement Officers ; and
Superintendents of Police within their own charges.
56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department ;
Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. *Dufferin* ;
Chief Aerodrome Officer ;
Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;
Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India ;
Chief Inspector of Aircraft ;
Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior
Scale) ;
Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department ;
Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence ;
Deputy Director-General of Archaeology ;
Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces ;

Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India;
 Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records;
 Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; and

Officers of the All-India, Class I Central,
 Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial
 and Indian Ordnance Services and of the
 Superior List of the Military Accounts
 Department, and Section and Assistant
 Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal
 Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Of 10 years' standing in the
 service or graded above
 officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale;
 Assistant Collector, Selection Grade, Central Excise and Salt, North-Eastern or North-Western India;
 Assistant Collectors, Central Excise and Salt, North-Eastern and North-Western India; on maximum of the ordinary scale respectively;
 Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department;
 Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department;
 Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department;
 Assistant Directors of Public Health;
 Assistant Directors, Railway Board;
 Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance;
 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department;
 Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board;
 Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses;
 Chemical Examiner, United Provinces;
 Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department;
 Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers;
 Controllers of Inspection and Purchase Indian Stores Department (Junior scale);
 Controller of Telegraph Stores;
 Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal;
 Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant-General's Branch;
 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies;
 Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise;
 Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office;
 Deputy Controller, Stationery;
 Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum;
 District Opium Officers;
 Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless;
 Divisional Forest Officers;
 Emigration Commissioners;
 Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India;
 Examiner of Questioned Documents;
 Executive Engineers;
 Factory Chemist;
 Factory Superintendent; } Opium Factory, Ghazipur.
 First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair;
 Honorary Presidency Magistrates;
 Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale;
 Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras;
 Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;
 Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals;
 Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India;
 Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla;
 Mine Manager, Khewra;
 Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards;
 Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs;
 Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department;
 Presidency Magistrates;

Precedence *inter se* of those grouped together after any one Article will be regulated according to the dates of the Government of India's Notifications announcing recognition of their appointments. Permanent High Commissioners will rank *inter se* in Imperial Conference Order, i.e., United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Fira etc. An officiating incumbent of Charge d'Affairs will rank in the same Article but below the permanent incumbent.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

Consuls.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls.—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of Consular officers who are not *de carrière*.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England.
Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick.
Privy Councillors.
Advisers to the Secretary of State for India.

} Immediately after Members of the Governor General's Executive Council, Article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

} Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath.
Knights Commander of the Star of India.
Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Commander of the Indian Empire.
Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
Knights Bachelor.

} Immediately after the Residents of the 2nd Class, Article 31.

9. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

ZETLAND.

(Signed) J. A. THORNE,

Officiating Secretary to the Governor General (Public).

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

C. W. A. TURNER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.	Royal Indian Navy.	Royal Indian Air Force.
Acting Sub-Lieutenants, Commissioned officers from Warrant Rank.	Second-Lieutenants.	Pilot Officers. Acting Pilot Officers (but junior to Navy and Army ranks).	No equivalent.	Pilot Officers. Acting Pilot Officers (but junior to Navy and Army ranks).
Midshipmen	No equivalent	No equivalent.	No equivalent.	No equivalent.

Note.—(1) Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, with the exception of those referred to below, rank with, but after; officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank in the order here given, e.g. Lieutenants, Royal Navy rank before Lieutenants, Royal Naval Reserve; Lieutenants, Royal Naval Reserve, before Lieutenants, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Lieutenants, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve before Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Navy, whatever their seniority may be.

Exception.—Lieutenant Commanders and Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve holding qualified status (distinguished in the seniority lists in the Navy List by the symbol *) rank with officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank according to dates of seniority. Officers holding acting rank immediately after officers holding the same confirmed rank in the same service, e.g., acting Lieutenants, Royal Navy rank after Lieutenants, Royal Navy (confirmed), but before Lieutenants, Royal Naval Reserve (confirmed)—provided the latter are not qualified officers.

- (2) Officers of the Royal Indian Navy rank with officers of the Royal Navy of the same rank and seniority and similarly officers of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve rank with officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve respectively; and the provisions of Note. (1) apply *mutatis mutandis* to officers of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve.
- (3) Officers holding commissions in the Army in India Reserve of Officers rank with, but after, officers of the regular Army of corresponding rank.
- (4) Officers of the Auxiliary Forces in India rank with, but after, officers of the regular Army of corresponding rank.
- (5) Officers of the Royal Indian Air Force rank with, but after, officers of the Royal Air Force of corresponding rank.

(Signed) Y. A. GONDOLZ,
Secretary to the Governor General (Public).

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

I. H. TAUNTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

- Chief Inspector of Boilers.
 Chief Inspector of Factories.
 City Magistrate, Karachi.
 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.
 Deputy Collectors of the Selection Grade.
 Judges of the Courts of Small Causes.
 Non-I.M.S. Superintendents of Central Jails.
 Oriental Translator to Government.
 * Port Health Officer, Karachi.
 Presidency Magistrates and Honorary Presidency Magistrates.
 Public Prosecutor for Sind.
 Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office.
16. Assistant Accountants General drawing Rs. 850 and over.
 Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue and Superintendents of Excise of 15 years' standing.
 Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government.
 Assistant Secretaries to Government.
 Deputy Collectors of the First Grade.
 Deputy Political Agents of the First and Second Grades.
 Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District.
 * Officers in the Selection Grade of the Bombay Educational Service, Class II.
 † Officers of the Imperial Customs Service drawing Rs. 850 and over.
 Subordinate Judges of the First Class.
 Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind.
 Additional Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department.
 Solicitors to Government.
17. All persons on whom Government have conferred the title of Mahamahopadhyaya or Shams-ul-Ulama, or Hazik-ul-Mulk.
18. All persons holding Kaisar-I-Hind Medal of the First Class.
 All persons on whom Government have conferred the title of "Diwan Bahadur".
 Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.
 Sardars of the Second Class.
19. All persons holding Kaisar-I-Hind Medal of the Second Class.
 All persons on whom Government have conferred the title of "Rao Bahadur" or "Rai Bahadur" or "Khan Bahadur" or "Sardar Bahadur" or "Shifa-ul-Mulk" or "Vaidyaratna" or "Chikitsakratna".
 All persons who have obtained the Degree of "Doctor of Laws or of Medicine" or "Master of Laws" or "Master of Surgery" or "Doctor of Hygiene".
 Fellows of a British or an Indian University.
20. Government servants not otherwise provided for holding appointments of which the maximum pay is Rs. 1,000 or upwards.
21. All Barristers, Advocates and Attorneys of the High Court of Bombay.
22. Assistant Directors of Public Health not belonging to the Indian Medical Service.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>* Officers of the Bombay Educational Service of Class I.
 Officers of the Bombay Medical Service of the First Class.
 Officers of the Imperial Customs Service.
 Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and of Class I of the Bombay Agricultural Service.
 Officers of the Indian Forest Service and of Class I of the Bombay Forest Service.
 Officers of the Indian Police Service.
 Officers of the Indian Service of Engineers.
 Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service and of Class I of the Bombay Veterinary Service.
 Assistant Engineers of the Bombay Service of Engineers, Class I and of General Provincial Service.
 Officers of the Indian Educational Service of less than 10 years' standing.</p> | <p>Of less than
12 years'
standing.</p> |
|---|---|

* Govt. P. D. Notification No. S-60, dated 20th Dec. 1932.

† Govt. P. and Reforms D. Notification No. S-60, dated 20th June 1934.

- Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.
Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.
32. All persons on whom Government have conferred the title of Rao Saheb or Rai Saheb or Khan Saheb or Sardar Saheb.
Risaldar Majors and Subhedar Majors.
Sardars of the Third Class.
 33. Inspectors of Police and pensionable Police Prosecutors (above the efficiency bar) in the District Police, Inspectors of Police and pensionable Police Prosecutors in the Bombay City Police, and non-pensionable Police Prosecutors in the District Police and the Bombay City Police.
Officers of the Customs Department not belonging to the Imperial Customs Service, e.g. Head Appraisers and Inspectors, Preventive Service, of less than 10 years' standing.
Second Grade Mamlatdars and Mukhtiar-kars.
* Selection Grade Jailors of Group I.
Head, Sub and Deputy Postmasters of less than 10 years' standing.
* Jailors in Group I.
 34. Magistrates of the Second Class.
Pensionable Police Prosecutors in the District Police below the efficiency bar.
Second Grade District Inspectors of Land Records.
 35. Assistant Inspectors of Factories.
Head Masters of recognised non-Government High Schools.
Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad.
Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act.
District Government Labour Officers, Bombay, Sholapur and Jalgaon.
 36. All persons who have obtained the Degree of "Master of Arts" or "Bachelor of Laws" or "Master of Commerce" or "Master of Science" or "Master of Agriculture".
Conciliators and Village Munsiffs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
High Court Pleaders who are not LL.Bs.
 37. Risadars, Risaldars and Subhedars.
 38. Inspectors of Salt and Excise in the Grade of Rs. 350—10—400.
Senior Accountants in the Civil Account Offices.
Inspectors of Notified Factories.
 39. Sub-Engineer and Supervisors of Public Works Department.
* Inspectors of Registration and First Grade Sub-Registrars.
Boring Deputy Engineer.
 40. Inspectors of Salt and Excise in the Grade of Rs. 220—10—300.
Selection Grade Overseers of the Public Works Department.
† First Grade Auditors and First Grade Agricultural Organisers of the Co-operative Department, and
Office Superintendent in the Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
 41. Magistrates of the Third Class.
Special and Bench Magistrates.
* Jailors in Group II.
 42. Jamadars in the Army.
Sub-Inspectors of Police.
 43. Head Accountants.
 44. Assistant Principals and First Assistants in recognised non-Government High Schools and Training Colleges and holders of similar posts in Government High Schools and Training Colleges who are in the Subordinate Educational Service; Lecturers, Teachers and Masters in non-Government Colleges affiliated to University of Bombay and holders of similar posts in Government Colleges who are in Subordinate Educational Service.
 45. Divisional Accountants, Public Works Department.
Inspectors of Salt and Excise in the Grade of Rs. 150—10/2—220.
Range Forest Officers on Rs. 175 and above.
† Second Grade Auditors and Second Grade Agricultural Organisers of the Co-operative Department.
 46. Persons who have obtained the Degree of B.A. or of B.Sc. or of L.M. & S. or of L.C.E. or of B.Ag. or of M.B.B.S., or of B.Com. or of B.T. or of B.E. or of B.Hy. and graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College.

* Govt. P. D. Notification No. S. 60, dated 20th December 1932.

† Govt. P. and R. D. Notification No. S. 60, dated 4th April 1936.

LIST OF PERSONS TO WHOM COURTESY RANK HAS
BEEN ASSIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
UNDER NOTE 6 TO THE WARRANT OF
PRECEDENCE.

Articles
in the
Warrant of
Precedence.

- 4-A. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Supreme Allied Commander, S.E. A.C.
8. Derbyshire, Sir Harold, M.C.K.C. (so long as he is Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court).
9. Political Adviser to the Crown Representative.
- 9-A. Hon'ble George R. McCrell Commissioner of the U. S. A. to India.
- 10-A. Deputy Commander-in-Chief in India.
17. Members of the National Defence Council who are not already enjoying a higher precedence.
Rawlands, Sir Archibald, K.C.B., M.B.E., Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration.
23. Advisers to Governors.
26. Directors General of Supply.
Director General of Information.
Reforms Commissioner.
27. Sargent, Mr. John, M.A., Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
Gregory, Dr. T. E., Economic Adviser to the Government of India.
Smith Mr. Frederick William, M.C., Senior Deputy Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration.
29. Additional Directors General in the Department of Supply, Government of India.
Armstrong, Mr. Edmund Arrinton, Deputy Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration.
Clauson, Mr. Miles John, Deputy Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration.
Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.
Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
Financial Adviser, Communications.
Ram Chandra, Mr., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Controller of Imports.
Joint Secretary to the Governor-General (Public).
President of the Tariff Board.
Members of the Council of State (immediately after officers included in Article 29).
President and non-official members of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal.
President, Industrial Court, Bombay.
30. Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee.
31. China Relations Officer.
Deputy Directors-General, Department of Supply.
Chief Controller of Purchase, Department of Supply.
Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India.
Iron and Steel Controller.
Members of the Tariff Board.
Wrench, Sir Evelyn, C.M.G., America Relations Officer in New Delhi.

Articles
in the
Warrant of
Precedence.

46. Director of Dairy Research.
Transport Advisory Officer, Calcutta.
Members of the Legislative Assemblies (Provincial). (Immediately after officers included in article 46).
47. Chief Engineer, All-India Radio.
Dean, Mr. V. L., General Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association (while holding the post).
Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Director, Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab.
Elwin, Mr. D. H., I.C.S., Deputy Chief Controller of Imports.
Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles No. 2 Calcutta, No. 3 Bangalore and No. 4 Lahore.
Dharma Vira, Mr., I.C.S., Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports.
Simons, Mr. Walter Gilbert, M.B.E., Private Secretary to the Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration.
50. Deputy Chief Engineer, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation.
Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Financial Adviser, Quetta Reconstruction.
52. Iao, Mr. D. Z., Second Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India (immediately after article 52).
Second Secretary to the Commissioner of the United States of America to India (immediately after article 52).
55. Additional District Magistrates and Additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Article 47 by virtue of their being members of the I.C.S. of 18 years' standing) except in the N. W. F. P. and Additional District Magistrates in the Punjab.
Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern and North Western India (outside their respective charges).
Controllers of Supplies.
Deputy Directors, Department of Supply.
Police Officers of the rank of Superintendents who exercise jurisdiction throughout a Province take rank in Article 55 in that Province.
Chuang, Mr. C. C., Third Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India (Immediately after article 55).
Chang, Mr. P., Third Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India. (Immediately after article 55).
Sung, Mr. C. M., Additional Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India. (Immediately after article 55).
Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, the U. P. and Bihar.
Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.
Joint Registrar, Co operative Societies, Madras.
56. Deputy Mint Master, Bombay Mint.
Murshed, K. B., S.M., P.C.S., Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bengal.
Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

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